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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE COLEOPTERA OF
SOUTH AFRICA (LUCANIDÆ AND SCARABÆIDÆ).

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SUB-FAMILY SERICINÆ.

Body without scales or truly scale-like hairs; labrum obliterated, ligula emarginate in front, fused with the mentum; maxillæ robust, always pluri-dentate inwardly; antennæ 9 or 10-jointed, number of antennal clubs varying from 3 to 7; abdominal segments always with deep sutures, and seemingly partly free in some cases; hind tibiæ with two spurs, one on each side of the basal joint; anterior coxæ sub-vertical.

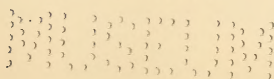
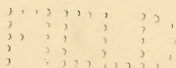
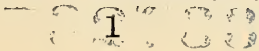
This Sub-Family is far from being homogeneous in general appearance, and must be divided into two Tribes.

Hind coxæ broader laterally than the metasternum SERICINI.

Hind coxæ much narrower than the metasternum ABLABERINI.

The insects included in the first Tribe have a very peculiar silky or opaline sheen; they have occasionally sub-squamose hairs in the punctures (Sub-Gen. *Lepiserica*), but never scales or squamose hairs as in the HOPLINÆ or some MELOLONTHINÆ; their general appearance is unlike that of any of the other Scarabæidous insects; the *Ablaberini*, on the other hand, have the

* This volume is a continuation of Vol. XII.



general appearance of Melolonthidous insects, and their vestiture is that of many of the *Pachypodini* or true *Schizonychides*. Doubtless allied to the HOPLINÆ on one side, and to the MELOLONTHINÆ on the other, the distinctive character of this Sub-Family is to be found in the mode of insertion of the two spurs of the hind tarsi, which are situated one on each side of the basal tarsal joint, sometimes near the outer angle of the dilated apical part, sometimes close to the tarsal joint, but never are the two found on one side of the tarsal joint as in the MELOLONTHINÆ; we have seen that in the SERICINÆ there is only one spur, and as often none at all. Certain genera of the *Ablaberini* are so closely allied to the *Pachypodini*, which I retain in the MELOLONTHINÆ, that but for that character they would have to be included among them, in spite of their having strongly dentate maxillæ. Another character of importance is the complete obliteration of the labrum, which part is always strongly developed in the MELOLONTHINÆ.

TRIBE SERICINI.

Body elongate or very strongly ovate and convex; lateral margin of clypeus either nearly straight or very strongly constricted, anterior one always reflexed and either simple or tri-dentate; eyes divided in front by the genal canthus, and having or not a posterior keel either connected with or disconnected from the genal canthus; prothorax always sloping forward; elytra elongated and then moderately convex, or strongly ampliato-ovate and very convex, covering the propygidium; pygidium wide, vertical in most cases, but sub-horizontal in *Pleophylla*; anterior coxæ almost sub-vertical, intermediate ones narrow and somewhat broadly separated, posterior always very broad, and wider along the sides than the metasternum; femora and tibiæ very compressed, the hind tibiæ often broadly ampliatus inwardly, and with two more or less obliterated, slanting, spinose, seldom entire ridges outwardly; hind spurs of the female not ampliatus.

Herr Brenske has divided this Tribe into *Sericinæ* and *Trochalinae*, and has endeavoured to find for them characters which are not common to both. I regret to say that as far as the South African genera and species are concerned, I have been unable to find lines of demarcation between them. Brenske's *Sericinæ* are doubtless, as a whole, of a more elongated form than his *Trochalinae*,* which are as a rule, but not always, more spherical and shorter; but if we take

* Cf. some species of *Ablaberoides*.



such important characters as the shape of the clypeus and the presence or absence of a posterior eye-keel, we find elongated species with a very strongly constricted clypeus and no posterior eye-keel (*Arraphytarsa*, *Allokotarsa*, &c.), and very short and convex species without constricted clypeus and with a posterior eye-keel (*Doleroserica*). Some species of this genus have even the silky sheen of *Serica*, which is replaced by an opaline sheen in *Trochalus*.

The number of antennal joints is either 9 or 10; that of the club is from 3 to 5 in the male (South African species) and of 3 in the female, except in *Microtrachelus*, where it is 4; this club is as long or longer than the pedicel in the male; the claws are cleft, the superior tooth being usually longer and more slender than the lower, which is often stouter in the male than in the female, often membranous or lobe-like, and in some genera, such as *Euronycha*, *Allokotarsa*, *Allogistotarsa*, these claws and also the tarsal joints are most abnormal. I have not met with this peculiarity in the short, spherical, or very convex species.

Some of the genera are very closely allied, others offer good distinctive characters in the male only, in which case the females are very much alike. An examination of the genital armature of the male is as necessary for the division of species as in the RUTELINÆ or MELOLONTHINÆ.

The species known to me are generally met with in somewhat sandy spots, either at dusk or if the sky is overcast. Only a few species occur in the south-western part of the Cape Colony; they seem also to be rare in the eastern provinces of that part of South Africa, becoming more numerous, however, as Natal is reached, and are very abundant in the North-Eastern Transvaal, Rhodesia, and Ovampoland. Many of the species range from Natal to Mossamedes.

Key to the Genera.

A². Eyes divided in front by the genal canthus, and having no posterior keel.

B². Clypeus not constricted laterally, nor tri-dentate in front.

C³. Body elongated or slightly elongato-ovate, moderately convex.

D². Prosternum with an aculeate process.

Antennæ 10-jointed; club of male 6-jointed . . . *Pleophylla*.

D¹. Prosternum without an aculeate process.

E². Head with a frontal suture only.

F². Antennæ 10-jointed (normally).

Claws cleft in both sexes, lower tooth wider than the upper.

Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate.

a^2 . Antennal club of male 3-jointed.

Mentum broadly deplanated in front,
femora broadly dilated *Autoserica*.

Mentum not deplanated in front,
femora not broadly dilated *Nedymoserica*.

a^1 . Antennal club of male 4-jointed.

Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate, the four joints of the club equal in length.. *Neoserica*.

Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, inner joint of the club shorter than the others.. *Etiserica*.

F¹. Antennæ 9-jointed.

a^2 . Anterior tibiæ bi- or tri-dentate.

b^2 . Anterior tarsi normal, claws normally cleft in both sexes *Stenosserica*.

The three ultimate joints of anterior tarsi short, triquetrous, last one swollen, lower tooth of inner claw very broadly dilated *Diaphoroserica*.

a^1 . Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

Claws normally cleft, lower tooth wider than the upper.

Body glabrous on the upper side, inner margin of hind tibiæ straight *Hybosserica*.

Body with erect bristles on the upper side, inner margin of hind tibiæ slightly ampliate.. .. *Philoserica*.

b^1 . Claws abnormal in the male.

Anterior tarsi very short, ultimate joint enormously dilated, claws distorted, lower tooth broadly amplified *Euronycha*.

Anterior claws of male very long and curving under the last joint of the tarsi, penultimate joints short .. *Gryphonycha*.

E¹. Head with a clypeal and a frontal suture.

Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

Antennæ 9-jointed.

Antennal club twice the length of the pedicel, and curved *Idæserica*.

B¹. Clypeus strongly constricted laterally, tri-dentate in front.

C². Body elongated, sub-parallel, very little convex.

Antennæ 10-jointed.

E². Head with a clypeal keel and a frontal suture.

a². Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

b². Clypeal keel triangular.

Clypeus with the outer angles rounded, basal joint of hind tarsi very short *Camentoserica*.

b¹. Clypeal keel straight, set close to the frontal suture.

Anterior part of clypeus divided into two by a longitudinal keel.

c². Anterior tibiæ without inner spur in the male.

Joints of anterior tarsi of male broadly dilated transversely, and gradually tapering towards the apex, claws very long and slender . . . *Allokotarsa*.

c¹. Anterior tibiæ with an inner spur in the male.

Anterior tarsi and claws of male normal . . ? *Mesoserica*.

a¹. Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly.

Joints of anterior tarsi of male fused, sub-parallel, sub-aculeate inwardly, last joint slightly wider, sub-parallel *Arraphytarsa*.

Joints of anterior tarsi of male elongated, slender, cylindrical, and fused together . . *Alogistotarsa*.

E¹. Head with only a frontal suture.

Anterior tibiæ uni-dentate, without inner spur in the male.

Anterior tarsi of male long, partly fused, straight inwardly, slightly rounded at tip outwardly . . *Dolerotarsa*.

C¹. Body ampliato-ovate or sub-spherical, convex or very convex.

Clypeus with only a sharp frontal keel *Trochalus*.

A¹. Eyes divided in front by the genal canthus and having also a posterior keel.

B². Clypeus not constricted laterally nor sharply tri-dentate in front.

C². Posterior eye-keel broadly separated from the genal canthus.

D². Clypeus with only a frontal suture *Doleroserica*.

B¹. Clypeus strongly constricted laterally, usually sharply tridentate in front.

C¹. Posterior eye-keel connected with the genal canthus or only very narrowly separated from it.

D². Clypeus with only a frontal suture.

Antennal club of male 5-jointed *Microtrochalus*.

D¹. Clypeus with a clypeal carina and a frontal suture.*

Antennal club tri-jointed in both sexes *Ablaberoidea*.

GEN. PLEOPHYLLA, Erichs.

Nat. Ins., iii., 1847, p. 695.

Mentum long, gradually amplified from the base to the anterior part where it is one-third broader, the angles are much rounded and the edge of the ligular part deeply and arcuately emarginate, the outer face of the ligular part, which is entirely fused with the mentum, is very convex in the centre and impressed on each side; labial palpi long, apical joint slightly rounded towards the apex outwardly, straight inwardly, slightly acuminate in front, apical joint of labial palpi similar in shape but a little longer, maxillæ short, very robust, provided with four strong teeth almost transversely disposed; head as broad as long, with the eyes large, the genæ form only a short canthus and project very little, the clypeus is divided from the frontal part by a transverse impression, and is moderately narrowed laterally, almost straight in front, with the margin not angular in the centre, and the outer angles distinct but not sharp; antennæ 10-jointed and longer than the pedicel in both sexes, third joint of pedicel one-third as long as the club, which is 6-jointed in the male, that of the female is flabellate like that of the male, but 5-jointed, the inner joint, however, is shorter than the one following; prothorax sloping in the anterior part, somewhat attenuated laterally in front, very little sinuate behind, wider across the strongly sinuate base than across the apex, the outer margin has a fringe of long, seriate bristly hairs; scutellum long, ogival, not very sharp at the apex; elytra elongated, slightly sinuate laterally at a short distance from the shoulders, and covering behind the greatest part of the propygidium; anterior coxæ sharply conical and not very slanting; metasternum produced into a conspicuous aculeate process between the intermediate coxæ, hind

* This suture is carinate in *T. æneus* and in *T. tardus*.

coxæ covering the greatest part of the fifth abdominal segment, and with the hind margin running nearly parallel with the lower margin of the latter; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate, anterior tarsi moderately long, intermediate and posterior much longer, claws cleft underneath, the lower tooth slightly wider than the upper; hind coxæ dilated, hind tibiæ slightly ampliased inwardly at a short distance from the base, and with their inner margin provided with numerous long, bristle-like spines, the upper with two tri-spinose keels *en chevron*.

The genus is, so far as is now known, restricted to the South African region. The number of species has been unduly increased owing to one kind having a very wide distribution in South Africa (from the Caledon District in the Cape Colony to the Zoutpansberg District in the Transvaal). In this species (*P. fasciatipennis*, the colouration of which is very variable) the shape of the clasps vary slightly (*vide* pl. xliii., figs. 19, 20; pl. xlvi., fig. 32).

Key to the Species.

A². Elytra with a more or less distinct, fuscous tessellation.

Antennal club fuscous, the first joint half the length of the other in the female *navicularis*.

Antennal club flavous, the first joint only one-quarter of the length of the other in the female *maculipennis*.

A¹. Elytra without any traces of fuscous tessellation.

Straw-colour, prothorax iridescent. *tongaatsana*.

PLEOPHYLLA NAVICULARIS, Burm.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 21.

Handb. d. Entom., vol. iv., 2, p. 181.

Testaceous-red with a dark greenish-bronze sheen, head and prothorax clothed with appressed greyish-white hairs, and also with long upright ones on the latter part, intervals between the costules of the elytra filled with long greyish setæ, under side densely villose; clypeus deeply and somewhat coarsely punctate, frontal part also punctate but not roughly; antennæ, including the club, reddish and with the latter often slightly infuscate; prothorax aciculate and with scattered punctures bearing each an upright hair, the pubescence is often less dense in the central part of the disk; scutellum raised longitudinally in the centre; elytra elongated, slightly narrower at the shoulders than across the median part, and not narrowed thence

to the rounded apical part, not convex, but gradually sloping towards the apex, strongly costate, the costæ tectiform, with the carinate part smooth and the sides impunctate, the deep but narrow striæ are filled with setigerous punctures impinging on the base of the costæ the smooth part of which is more distinctly metallic and shiny, and there are some darker transverse bands, not defined enough, however, to form a tessellation; pygidium strongly slanting backwards, as hairy as the elytra, scabroso-punctate; under side hairy and bristly as on the upper side; metasternum deeply and very closely punctured and emitting two long spine-like processes between the hind coxæ, abdominal segments with two transverse rows of deep setigerous punctures.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm. ; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Natal (Karkloof, Upper Tongaat, Durban, Maritzburg), Transvaal (Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, Waterberg, Zoutpansberg).

PLEOPHYLLA FASCIATIPENNIS, Blanch.,

Plate XLIII., figs. 19, 20 ; Plate XLVI., fig. 32.

P. ferruginea, Burm., Handl. d. Entom., iv., 1, p. 181.

P. maculipennis, Boh., Ins. Caffr., ii., p. 124.

P. pilosa, Boh., *loc. cit.*, p. 125.

P. flavicornis, Schauz., Nunq. Otios., 1870, p. 232.

P. opalina, Schauf., *loc. cit.*, p. 232.

Smaller than the preceding species, but similarly shaped; ferruginous or light brownish-red, clothed on the upper and under sides with an appressed greyish pubescence, and having also erect setæ on the prothorax; antennæ flavous, the inner joint of the club less than one-third the length of the others in the female; clypeus roughly punctate, frontal part deeply punctate except on the vertex; prothorax very little attenuated laterally near the anterior part, more so in the female, closely punctured, the punctures deep and setigerous; scutellum pubescent laterally, not in the middle; elytra elongated, almost parallel from a short distance from the shoulders to the posterior rounded part, costate, the costæ broadly tectiform and separated by narrow striæ, smooth along the upper edge which is moderately sharp, closely punctate all over, and having on each side five rows of smooth, darker patches, four or five in number, disposed diagonally from near the outer margin towards the suture, these patches, however, are as often as not entirely obliterated or hardly visible; pygidium scabroso-punctate; under side and legs as in *P. navicularis*. I have seen Blanchard's and Boheman's types of

this very variable species, and have ascertained that they are both one kind; Schaufus' description agrees also very well with *P. fasciatipennis*.

Length 7-9 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Riversdale, Knysna, Port Elizabeth, Albany); Natal (Durban, Frere, Eshowe, Upper Tongaats, Van Renen's Pass, Maritzburg); Transvaal (Potchefstroom, Johannesburg, Lydenburg, Waterberg, Zoutpansberg).

PLEOPHYLLA TONGAATSANA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 18.

Very light testaceous, almost straw-colour, the vertex of the head is slightly infuscate, and there are three longitudinal fuscous patches in the discoidal part of the prothorax which is faintly iridescent; in general appearance this species resembles *P. fasciatipennis*, but the elytra are not quite so parallel, the prothorax is wider at the base, and is proportionately narrower in the anterior part; the hairs forming the pubescence are slightly finer, the sculpture is the same, and the punctures on the pygidium also scabrose; the genital armature of the male is, however, of quite a different type from that of the two preceding species; female unknown.

Length 7 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal (Upper Tongaats).

GEN. AUTOSERICA, Brenske,

Berl. Ent. Zeits., vol. xlvii., 1902, p. 2; pl. i., fig. 5.

Lepiserica, Brsk., *loc. cit.*, p. 222.

Mentum long, parallel, but slightly broader at the apex than at the base, inciso-emarginate and with the anterior part of the outer face plainly sloping towards the anterior margin; teeth of maxillæ long and sharp; clypeus simple, separated from the head by an arcuate, slightly impressed line; eyes divided by the genæ as far as the median part; antennæ 10-jointed, club tri-jointed in both sexes, either as long or much longer than the pedicel in the male, the two penultimate joints of the pedicel look occasionally as if they were fused, but the suture is always visible under a high power; body elongato-convex, more or less densely sprinkled on the elytra with minute scale-like hairs, but not always; elytra striate, the intervals bearing often sub-erect, very remote, short, bristle-like hairs, which

are, however, very easily rubbed off; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate, anterior tarsi long, slender in both sexes; hind femora wide, compressed; posterior tibiæ ampliased and curved inwardly, the two apical spurs long, but slightly shorter than the basal tarsal joint, apical margin of coxæ moderately slanting, and leaving the angle of the fifth abdominal segment uncovered; claws cleft underneath, the lower tooth wider than the upper, and both equally curved in both sexes.

I consider that the characters of *Lepiserica* are not of sufficient distinctive value to separate the genus from *Autoserica*. The presence of scales in the punctures is after all its main distinctive character, and this varies so much, not only in the species but in the individuals, that it is impossible to say often of two specimens caught in the same locality, and at the same time, if they belong to *Autoserica* or to *Lepiserica*. These species are also so closely allied that only an examination of the genitalia of the male can lead to the identification of most of them. Brenske has described five species, which I have not been able to identify, three of which have 9-jointed antennæ. All the examples which I have examined, often with a high power, have 10-jointed antennæ. In only one female example of *L. lucidula*, Péring., have I found that two joints were so fused that the antennæ appeared to be 9-jointed.

Key to the Species.

A². Elytra not deeply striate.

B². Club of male not longer than the pedicel.

a². Posterior tibiæ slightly sinuate inwardly, moderately dilated.

b². Third and fifth intervals raised, rounded.

Elytra with a plain brown tessellation (genit.,
pl. xlv., fig. 18) *tessellata*.

Elytra with the tessellation much less distinct
(genit., pl. xlv., fig. 20) *lucidula*.

b¹. Third and fifth intervals tectiform.

Elytra plainly tessellate *annectens*.

a¹. Posterior tibiæ very broadly dilated (genit., pl. xlv.,
fig. 22) *fartula*.

B¹. Club of male longer than the pedicel.

Elytra with the intervals plane.

b². Clypeus with the median part of the anterior margin { *proteana*.
plainly angular (genit. of *proteana*, pl. xlv., fig. 19) .. } *rhodesiana*.

b¹. Clypeus with the median part of the anterior margin not angular (gen., pl. xlvii., fig. 21) *australis*.

A¹. Elytra with the intervals costate, tectiform.

Antennæ of male longer than the head, the latter concolorous.. *concordans*.

Antennæ of male much longer than the head, the latter black.. *distinguenda*.

AUTOSERICA TESSELLATA, n. spec.

Plate XLVI., fig. 18.

Light chestnut, slightly metallic, either lightly infusate on the head and the central part of the prothorax and with equi-distant fuscous patches forming a tessellation on the plainly convex costæ of the elytra, or so much suffused with a fuscous tinge that the tessellation is quite obliterated; surface with a very short, squamiform hair on each puncture; antennæ rufescent; club slightly flavescent; clypeus slightly narrowed laterally towards the apex, which is nearly straight, and the margins moderately reflexed, separated from the head by an arcuate impressed line, deeply and somewhat roughly punctate, head with very shallow punctures; club of antennæ not much longer in the male than in the female; prothorax also with shallow punctures; scutellum elongate, sharply triangular; elytra gradually ampliased laterally towards the posterior part, convex, but more so in the female than in the male, plainly costate with the costæ rounded, margin of epipleural fold with a fringe of short hairs; pygidium and abdomen with minute scales, metasternum with a long, median, longitudinal impressed line; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate; in the male the two valves are almost symmetrical and enclose an ovate open space.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury, Sebakwe), Transvaal (Lydenburg).

Closely allied to *L. ukamina*, Brsk., but the naked spots on the elytra occur on the alternate costæ. Herr Brenske informs me that the two species are not identical.

AUTOSERICA (LEPISERICA) LUCIDULA, Péring.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 20.

Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc., vol. vi., 1892, p. 35.

Shape and colouring of *L. mashona*, the description of which suits entirely the present species; the tessellate denuded patches on the elytra are, however, not so dark in the light-coloured specimens,

and therefore not so conspicuous; the genital armature of the male is very different, the left lobe is very much longer than the right, strongly sinuate outwardly, broadly laminate, strongly arcuate inwardly near the apex the vertical edge of which is incised, the right lobe is short, narrow, and directed inwards.

Length 6–9 mm.; width 4–5½ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Omrramba); Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe, Salisbury).

AUTOSERICA ANNECTENS, n. spec.

Fuscous or dark chestnut-brown, with a faint greenish-bronze tinge on the frontal part of the head, and on the discoidal part of the prothorax, it has no sericeous sheen, the under side is lighter chestnut-brown than the upper, and so are the legs, the antennal club is flavous in the male, and not longer than the pedicel, the sixth joint is almost rudimentary, but still visible under a high power, in the female the club is reddish-brown, and the joints of the pedicel normal; this species looks at first sight like a very small example of *A. lucidula*, but the frontal part is broadly and very deeply punctate all over, and has a median slightly raised longitudinal line; the prothorax is similarly shaped, and there is a minute hair in each puncture; the scutellum and elytra are also alike, and each puncture bears a minute greyish hair, the dark tessellation is also not very plain in some examples and more so in others, but the first interval is broader than the others, plainly convex and tectiform, and so are the other dorsal ones.

This species resembles so much the female of *A. concordans* that, in spite of the subdued tessellation of the elytra and the presence of the minute scale-like hairs on the upper side, I took it to be the same, owing to the shape of the raised intervals of the elytra, until I got the male. The tessellation is completely obliterated in some examples.

Length 6¼–6½ mm.; width 4–4¼ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe, Salisbury).

AUTOSERICA (LEPISERICA) FARTULA, n. spec.

Fuscous with a metallic tinge, and occasionally with the elytra chestnut-brown and the costules darker, not tessellate; the shape and sculpture of the head is the same as in the two preceding species, but the clypeus is very deeply punctured; the prothorax is covered with moderately closely set punctures bearing each a minute flavescent hair; the punctures on the scutellum are deep

and the hairs longer, but appressed; the wide, convex elytra have along the base, on each side of the scutellum, squamose appressed hairs longer and denser than those springing from the somewhat scattered, shallow punctures of the surface, and in addition five partly gemminate rows on each side of remote sub-erect, white, bristle-like hairs, but often partly rubbed off; under side with an opaline hue; coxæ and metasternum occasionally with appressed hairs; basal inner part of hind femora strongly laminate; valves of genital armature slender, vertical, bi-sinuate, and symmetrical.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ – $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury, Sebakwe); Mozambique (Rikatla).

In my example from Rikatla, the punctures on the clypeus are much less rugose; and the seriate white hairs on the elytra are not partly rubbed off, this is probably due to the example having been preserved in spirits of wine.

AUTOSERICA (LEPISERICA) PROTEANA, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 19.

Reddish-brown, faintly opaline on the upper side, more so on the under side, and with the head and prothorax slightly darker, or gradually turning to dark chestnut on the upper part; antennæ reddish in the female, with the club longer than the pedicel in the male, and flavescent; clypeus bi-sinuate in front, owing to the median part being slightly, yet plainly aculeate, the anterior margin is strongly reflexed, the surface roughly punctate, and the head faintly punctured; the body is somewhat elongated, nearly parallel; the punctures on the prothorax very fine, each with a most minute hair; elytra plainly costulate, each puncture bearing as minute a hair as on the prothorax, and each alternate costule having a series of small, equi-distant, sub-appressed whitish bristles; hind femora only slightly sinuate in the inferior margin and as broad at the base as it is at the apex; the genital armature of the male is very complicated.

Length 8– $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban), Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

AUTOSERICA (LEPISERICA) AUSTRALIS, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 21.

This species is hardly distinguishable from *L. proteana* in shape, sculpture, and colouring, but the anterior margin of the clypeus is

not aculeate; the genital armature of the male is much simpler than in *L. proteana*.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4–5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Bathurst); Transvaal (Lydenburg).

AUTOSERICA RHODESIANA, n. spec.

Brownish-red with a fleshy tinge, a sericeous appearance, and a sub-opaline sheen in fresh specimens; clypeus slightly attenuate laterally, slightly emarginate on the anterior part, but not aculeate in the centre, very roughly punctured, clypeal suture arcuate and plain, frontal part vaguely punctulate, club of antennæ of male long, but shorter than the head, and flavous; prothorax very faintly punctate, slightly attenuate laterally in the anterior part; scutellum closely punctate; elytra elongate but slightly ampliate laterally before the median part, costulate with the costules somewhat raised, or moderately plane, the punctures very shallow and somewhat indistinct, but each bearing a most minute greyish hair, the series of longer and very remote hairs on the alternate costules are usually obliterated on the disk, but can still be traced on the sides; pygidium, abdomen, coxæ, and pectus with the usual sculpture and vestiture.

Closely allied in general appearance to flesh-coloured examples of *Neoserica carneola* and *N. natalensis*, and distinguished merely by the three-jointed club of the male. The shape of the genitalia of the male differs much from that of the other South African species of *Autoserica* and *Neoserica*.

Length 8– $9\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $4\frac{3}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Buluwayo, Enkeldoorn, Salisbury); Transvaal (Rustenburg).

AUTOSERICA CONCORDANS, n. spec.

Smaller than *A. rhodesiana*, and more parallel, the head, prothorax, and under side are fleshy-red, the elytra flavescent, it has a faint, silky, not iridescent sheen; the clypeus, the fore margin of which is slightly sinuate and plainly angular in the centre, is foveolato-punctate, and so is the anterior part of the head, the antennal club of the male is very long, but a little shorter than the head, and the 5–7 joints of the pedicel are almost fused together, the suture being hardly distinct even under a high magnifying power, but they are of normal shape in the female, the fifth and seventh are aculeate inwardly, the club is also normally elongato-ovate, but is longer than usual in

this sex; the prothorax is very finely and closely punctulate, more parallel and more sinuate laterally in the posterior part in the male than in the female; scutellum closely punctate; elytra elongated, sub-parallel in the male, less so in the female, deeply striate, the striae filled with conspicuous punctures broader in the male than in the female, but the punctures are hairless, the intervals being plainly tectiform in both sexes with the exception of the second which is more plane than the others, and also wider; pygidium convex in the male, hardly so in the female, deeply punctate, the punctures not closely set; transverse seriate row of bristles on the abdominal segments strong; hind tibiae not quite so broadly dilated inwardly as in the other species of the genus, spurs reaching only to half the length of the basal tarsal joint in the male, and proportionately longer in the female; the lower tooth of the anterior claws of the male is sub-quadrato-lobate in the male, and therefore wider than in the preceding species of *Autoserica*, but this character can only be looked upon as specific.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Enkeldoorn, Salisbury).

AUTOSERICA DISTINGUENDA, n. spec.

Very closely allied to *A. concordans*, the colour is redder all over, and the frontal part black, the iridescent sheen is also more pronounced; in the male the yellow antennal club is very much longer than the head and the joints of the pedicel quite free, thus distinguishing it easily from *A. distinguenda*; the female is of a slightly heavier build than *A. distinguenda*, which it, however, closely resembles, and the punctures on the intervals impinge more on the sides of the costae than they do in the other species.

Length 7– $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

(*Species which I have not seen or identified.*)

Herr Brenske has described the six following species:—

A². Antennae nine-jointed *barbata*; *lydenburgiana*; *zoutpaniana*.
A¹. Antennae ten-jointed *benigna*; *delagoana*; *fasta*.

LEPISERICA BARBATA, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1901, p. 232.

“Opaque, opaline, very dark-brown, legs, antennae, mouth parts reddish-brown, prothorax also reddish-brown, shining; antennae

9-jointed; clypeus scarcely marginate, very slightly sinuate in front, the corners rounded, and having a fine transverse line close behind the anterior margin, very densely and coarsely punctulate, the frontal suture very indistinct, scarcely noticeable; prothorax not produced in front, the sides almost straight, the hind angles rounded, marginal setæ very weak, not densely punctate; scutellum large; elytra with distinctly raised costules, the costules densely, coarsely, almost rugosely punctate, interspaces narrow, without punctures, darkened by some scattered, very fine bristle-bearing punctures, the marginal setæ fine and short; pygidium strongly convex, almost opaquely punctate, acuminate; the bristle-bearing punctures of the abdominal segments very weak; posterior coxæ very sparingly and finely bristly at the sides only, hind femora not compressed, flat, narrow, acuminate towards the apex and distinctly sinuate before the tip, and with a weakly projecting angle, the hind margin with tolerably crowded punctures, the setigerous punctures but little prominent; hind tibiæ slender, coarsely punctate, and with two groups of bristles externally, the terminal spur as long as the first tarsal joint, these tarsal joints not very strong, those of the anterior tarsi short; middle coxæ approximated, median part of sternum brown, very briefly pubescent; mentum with a dense, long pubescence.

Length 8.5 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Port Natal."

LEPISERICA LYDENBURGIANA, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1902, p. 432.

"Elongato-oval, not thick, opaque, uniformly brown, with a short, hairless clypeus; antennæ 9-jointed; facies of *Autoserica*, clypeus broad, but little narrowed and very short, densely and deeply punctate, base of ocular keels strong, frons flat in the middle, with a distinct, finely raised longitudinal line; prothorax somewhat less broad, straight at the sides, hind angles lightly rounded off, anterior margin slightly produced in the middle, finely and densely punctate, without hairs or scales; elytra finely but distinctly striate, the deepened striæ, in which the punctures are scattered and not seriate, are as broad as the raised interspaces and have solitary bristly hairs, base without hairs, epipleural striæ broad only at the base, equally narrow behind; scutellum small, the margins hairless; pygidium convex, somewhat acuminate; abdomen flat, punctate, with distinct rows of setæ; hind femora little broadened, somewhat narrower before the apex which is distinctly angular, sparingly

punctate, with scattered bristles; hind tibiae evenly widened at the apex and with two separate groups of setae on the outer side, terminal spur almost as long as the first, very long tarsal joint, tarsi of intermediate legs very slender; claws more deeply cleft at the apex; third and fourth joint of the antennae cylindrical, narrow, fifth and sixth short, the latter very minute; the three-jointed club is longer than the pedicel, narrow, the last foliated joint has a distinct longitudinal groove; mentum plainly deplanate in front, somewhat like in *L. confinis*.

Length 8 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal, Lydenburg."

LEPISERICA ZOUTPANIANA, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1901, p. 225.

"Oval, opaque, brown above, somewhat spotted and opaline, the antennae 9-jointed; very like *L. ukamina*, Brsk., but the scale-like hairs are finer, the hind femora and tibiae less strong; clypeus short, broad, broadly rounded at the anterior angles, lightly emarginate in front, with a broad ocular keel; metallic, shiny, densely, finely aciculate, with indistinct setiferous punctures at the anterior margin, the frontal suture is less angularly curved; frons and prothorax as in *L. lucidula*, Péring., the densely tomentose elytra are distinctly punctato-striate, the interspaces somewhat narrower than in *L. ukamina*, the tessellated spots are faint, the punctures themselves only recognisable by the fine hairs, the larger setose-like hairs are very little distinct; the broader epipleural fold is somewhat narrower in the middle, less sharply punctate at the apex, the outer angles rounded; the hind femora are a little narrower, very weakly curved at the hind margin; hind tibiae smooth.

I cannot separate a female example from Lydenburg in the Transvaal belonging to the Berlin Museum, in spite of the fact that it has 10-jointed antennae.

Length 9 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal, Zoutpansberg."

I have already stated my belief that this species is identical with *L. lucidula*, Péring.

LEPISERICA BENIGNA, Brsk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1901, p. 233.

"Just as dark brown as *L. barbata*, and very like this species also in the elongate form, but more reddish-brown on the under side,

opaque, opaline; clypeus broad, but short, distinctly marginate, less densely and coarsely punctate and having a row of setæ behind the anterior margin, the suture very fine and covered with tomentum, prothorax slightly produced in front, the sides almost straight, lightly sinuous behind, the corners not rounded; scutellum smooth in the middle; elytra irregularly and less densely punctate in the striae, the interspaces lightly raised, with tiny bristles in the punctures, and more distinct white bristles in rows; pygidium convex, acuminate; the setigerous punctures of the abdominal segments are distinct; the posterior femora are flat, broadened, somewhat sinuate before the apex, not narrowed at the apex, opaquely punctate, with distinct setigerous punctures; the posterior tibiae are broadened, and have two groups of bristles externally, and an indistinct process above it; terminal spurs somewhat shorter than the first tarsal joint which is robust; posterior coxæ densely bristly at the sides; mentum broadly deplanate; sides of the sterna finely hairy; antennæ 10-jointed, club 3-jointed (♀). The male is in my collection; it is less darkly coloured, the angles of the posterior femora are somewhat more distinctly projecting; the tri-jointed club is distinctly longer than the stalk. Very dark examples, black on the upper side with greenish tinge and vivid opaline sheen are labelled *purpurata* in the Dohrn Collection.

Length 8 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Port Natal."

LEPISERICA DELAGOANA, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1901, p. 228.

"Robust and thick, very opaque, dark with green sheen above, brown below, only the tibiae and tarsi shining; antennæ 10-jointed, club 3-jointed. Clypeus broad, lightly marginate, only a little attenuated, very weakly sinuate in front, densely and strongly punctate in the anterior half, very finely punctate from the middle of the suture, and there also tomentose, with small, solitary, weak, setigerous punctures posterior to the suture; elytra lightly produced in front in the middle, the lateral margin rounded in front, nearly straight posteriorly, and very lightly sinuous, marginal setæ weak; scutellum densely punctate; striae of elytra with a row of fine punctures, the interspaces broad, quite flat, very sparsely punctate, with a few darker hairs and darker lines which, however, are not broken up into spots, and here the white, stronger, seriate bristles are distinctly seen, at the base the hairs are densely crowded, but very weak and indistinct; the epipleural stria is equally broad

behind the shoulder; the under side is hairless; the pygidium acuminate; the rows of bristle-bearing punctures of the abdominal segments are only to be found on the sides; the posterior femora are very strongly broadened, opaquely punctured, somewhat shiny, and with bristle-bearing punctures at the apex only; posterior tibiæ strongly widened, with four groups of bristles, punctate at the base, the terminal spur long, the tarsi strong; metasternum without punctures or hairs; mesosternum wide, the setæ at the apex very weak; mentum deeply deplanate; club 3-jointed, strong and longer than the pedicel in the male, short and small in the female.

Length 9·10 mm.; width 5·5 mm.

Hab. Delagoa Bay."

LEPISERICA FASTA, Brensk.,
Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1901, p. 225.

"Reddish-brown, strongly opaline, resembling *L. benigna*, thicker; head and prothorax very similarly formed, but the minute hairs in the punctures there and on the elytra are somewhat more distinct, and the white setæ somewhat weaker; the species is more easily distinguished by the scutellum being evenly and finely punctured, whereas in *L. benigna* the punctures are coarser, and the middle is impunctate; the elytra are evenly punctured, and have fine punctate striæ, the punctures are less coarse than in *L. benigna* and more evenly distributed, the interspaces are indicated by narrower, somewhat dark stripes at the base, the hairs are crowded; the hind femora are weakly widened, evenly broad, with dense rows of bristles; the deplanation of the mentum is distinct; antennæ 10-jointed, the last seven joints of the stalk are somewhat drawn out inwardly, club shortly ovate (♀).

Length 8 mm.; width 4·7 mm.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (Monteiro)."

SERICA CONFINIS, Burm.,
Handb. d. Entom., iv., 2, p. 174.

Form elongato-ovate, or almost cylindrical, the elytra as a rule more distinctly and deeply striated; antennæ 9-, club 3-jointed.

"Oblongo-ovate, fuscous purplish, opaque, lighter underneath; elytra striate, intervals blackish.

Length 4 lin. ♂.

From Kaffirland, collected by Ecklon. Elongato-ovate, shaped like the male of *Serica variabilis*, dark purple, red-brown above,

paler underneath, opaque with very slight silky sheen, clypeus punctate, shiny, vertex, prothorax, and elytra with scattered punctures, in each puncture a little bristle; elytra striate, their interspaces blackened along the summit; legs with brighter silky sheen. My examples have no antennæ left, and I can only assume that they are 9-jointed."

GEN. NEDYMOERICA, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., vol. xlv., 1902, p. 461.

"The principal, but not remarkable characters of this genus are as follows: Mentum not deplanated in front, being evenly flattened, with long hairs; prothorax distinctly transverse; elytra not striped; hind coxæ one and a half times as long across the outer margin as the episterna of the metasternum; sternum broad between the middle coxæ; hind femora thick, less broad, narrowed towards the apex; hind tibiæ narrow, truncated at right angles at the apex; tarsi slender, finely cleft, the anterior ones somewhat shortened.

The genus approaches *Autoserica*, from which it differs by the flat mentum and the less widened femora; the body is thick but narrow, and the antennal club of the male is presumably 3-jointed."

NEDYMOERICA FLAVIDA, Brensk.,

Loc. cit., p. 462.

"*Hab.* Delagoa Bay.

Length 6.5 mm.; width 3.6 mm. ♀.

Opaque, pale golden-yellow, brightly opaline; antennæ 9-jointed, slender, club small; clypeus broad, little narrowed, lightly sinuous in front, with a transverse depressed line and setigerous punctures behind the anterior margin, densely, almost finely wrinkly punctate; prothorax produced in front in the middle, not widened laterally behind, lateral margins turning somewhat inwards from the middle, hind angles broadly rounded, marginal setæ plain, hind margin finely rounded near the sides, surface finely punctate; scutellum narrow, acute, finely rounded off, finely punctate; elytra finely serially punctate in the deepened striæ and irregularly punctate alongside of them, the narrow intervals weakly punctate, the setigerous punctures are very distinct, the sides have densely set, upright marginal setæ; pygidium somewhat narrow, convex, almost keel-like; abdomen densely and distinctly serially bristly on the segments, the bristles denser on the sides; the whole under side is most strikingly hairy and bristly; hind femora widened at the base, rapidly narrowed

from the middle, enclosed with dense, fine setæ on both margins; hind tibiæ paddle-shape, both groups of bristles on outer margin remote from each other; the apical spur is as long as the first tarsal joint, joints robust, claws somewhat elongated, the anterior ones are somewhat abbreviated, but not more strikingly so than in the other *Serica* species; anterior tibiæ very strongly bi-dentate."

GEN. NEOSERICA, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1901, pt. iv. (1902), p. 437.

The only difference between *Neoserica* and *Autoserica* is the number of joints in the club of the male, which is four instead of three, and longer than the pedicel; the punctures on the upper side are not squamigerous.

Key to the Species.

A². Upper side with a silky sheen.

B². Elytra faintly punctulate.

a². Club of the male longer than the head.

Club flavous.

Prothorax hardly sinuate laterally.. .. . *carneola*.

Prothorax moderately sinuate laterally.. .. . *transvaalensis*.

a¹. Club of the male shorter than the head.

Club fuscous *natalensis*.

A¹. Upper side without a silky sheen.

B¹. Elytra plainly punctate *obesa*.

NEOSERICA CARNEOLA, Péring.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 26.

Trans. S. Afric. Philos. Soc., vol. vi., 1892, p. 34.

N. barbara, Brensk., Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1902, p. 444.

Light reddish-chestnut, with a fleshy tinge and a slight silky sheen on the upper side, club of the antennæ reddish-yellow, that of the male flavous—and nearly, but not quite, as long as the head and clypeus taken together; the clypeus is slightly narrowed laterally towards the anterior margin, which is very slightly bi-sinuate, owing to the centre being slightly aculeate, and the suture bears a row of very short, rigid setæ, it is covered with deep, con-

tiguous, rough punctures, whereas on the frontal part the punctures are very shallow and scattered; prothorax with an anterior and a lateral fringe of flavescent hairs and with also a few scattered similar ones near the outer margins, it is somewhat deeply but not closely punctate, and hardly sinuate laterally in the posterior part; scutellum punctate; elytra elongated, sub-parallel, moderately convex, striato-punctate with the intervals not raised, and punctate, the punctures scattered; in well-preserved examples the silky sheen hides these punctures; under side punctate, abdominal segments with the usual transverse row of setigerous punctures; upper spur of hind tibiæ as long as the basal tarsal joint.

Herr Brenske has very kindly communicated me his type of *N. barbara*. I have not examined its genital armature, but my co-type, which is absolutely similar, has the same genital armature as *N. carneola*.

Length 8–9½ mm.; width 5–5¾ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Rustenburg, Lydenburg); Cape Colony (Barkly West), Ovampoland (Omrramba).

NEOSERICA TRANSVAALENSIS, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 23.

This species is so very much like *N. carneola* that but for the different shape of the genital armature it might easily be mistaken for it; the frontal part is, however, more deeply and more closely punctured, and the prothorax is more deeply sinuated laterally above the basal angle. The female is unknown to me.

Length 7½–8 mm.; width 4½–4¾ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Potchefstroom, Lydenburg).

NEOSERICA NATALENSIS, Brensk.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 25.

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1902, p. 444.

Slightly less elongated than the two preceding species and slightly wider in proportion to its length, this species is also closely allied to *N. carneola*, its colour is, however, still more flesh-like, and the sheen more pronounced; the anterior margin of the clypeus is very plainly aculeate in the centre, but all my examples lack the row of short bristles on the clypeal suture; the antennal club of the male is more or less fuscous, and about shorter than the head by one-third.

Length 7–8 mm.; width 4½–5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (George); Natal (Durban).

NEOSERICA OBESA, Péring.,

Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc., vol. vi., 1892, p. 35.

Female: Chestnut-red, with only a slight fleshy tinge and a very faint metallic sheen; clypeus very roughly, although not deeply punctured, anterior margin very slightly sinuate but not angular in the centre, the clypeal arcuate suture is almost obliterated, and the punctures on the frontal part are shallow but somewhat closely set; prothorax of the usual shape and sculpture but with the sides fringed with somewhat long hairs; scutellum very closely punctulate; elytra elongated, but somewhat amplified laterally in the posterior part, and plainly convex there, sub-costulate in the anterior part only, punctato-striate, the interstices are plainly and somewhat closely punctured, and there are on each side six rows of somewhat remote, very small whitish hairs; coxæ and metasternum deeply punctured, and with a plain metallic sheen, the hind margin of the former is straight; the club of the antennæ is flavescent.

This species is much more deeply punctured than the same sex of both *N. carneola* and *N. natalensis*, and the prothorax is more strongly attenuated laterally in the anterior part.

Length 10 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

ETISERICA, n. gen.

Mentum of *Auto-* and *Neo-serica*; clypeus more obliquely narrowed towards the anterior, truncate, and not much reflexed part; antennæ of male 10-jointed, the seventh antennal joint laminate, but very short; elytra elongated, deeply striate; anterior tibiæ plainly tridentate; claws normally cleft, but the inner one is very slightly wider than the outer; anterior tarsi somewhat short, the intermediate and posterior long, the basal joint of hind tarsi is as long as the second, upper hind spur as long as the basal joint; lower margin of hind coxæ straight; hind femora and tibiæ moderately broadened inwardly.

This genus differs from *StenosERICA* by the more acuminate clypeus which is not unlike that of a *Trochalid* but is not aculeate in the centre of the anterior margin, the much more oblique genæ, and the absence of hairs along the outer margin of prothorax and elytra, and also on the pectus.

ETISERICA SIMPLEX, n. spec.

Testaceous, with the elytra testaceous-yellow, and without any sheen, glabrous; antennæ flavous; clypeus truncate in front, obliquely attenuated laterally, deeply punctate, frontal part punctulate in the anterior part only, impunctate behind; prothorax much broader across the base than across the apex, very slightly sinuate laterally, closely punctate, and, in the only example which I have seen, without any lateral setæ; scutellum long, punctulate; elytra elongate, not much convex, somewhat deeply striate, the striæ punctulate, and the rounded intervals deeply and closely punctate; pygidium moderately convex, punctulate; abdominal segments also punctulate; pectus glabrous, deeply punctate; in the male, the only sex known to me, the antennæ are 10-jointed, the seventh joint is quite laminate but much shorter than the other three of which the club consists; the anterior tibiæ are plainly tri-dentate outwardly.

Length 7 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

GEN. STENOSERICA, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1901, p. 218.

Buccal organs of the usual type; clypeus plainly sub-acuminate in the centre of the anterior margin; clypeal suture plain; antennæ 9-jointed in both sexes, antennal club of male ovate, much shorter than the pedicel; prothorax short, not sinuate, and sub-angular behind; elytra elongated and somewhat convex; posterior margin of hind coxæ nearly straight and angular and not covering the fourth abdominal segment; anterior tibiæ bi- or tri-dentate outwardly; claws of all the tarsi normally cleft and strongly divergent in both sexes.

The main character differentiating this genus from *StenosERICA* is the bi-dentate instead of tri-dentate anterior tibia; the coxæ do not also cover the fourth abdominal segment.

Key to the Species.

A.² Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly.

Pale light testaceous; prothorax almost impunctate *delagoana*.

Rufescent; prothorax plainly punctulate *deceptor*.

A.¹. Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate *zambesicola*.

STENOSERICA DELAGOANA, n. spec.

Very pale testaceous and slightly iridescent; head of the normal shape, anterior margin of clypeus plainly sub-aculeate in the centre, antennæ 9-jointed, club 3-jointed, ovate in both sexes, and not much longer in the male than in the female, slightly flavescent in the male, reddish in the female; prothorax not distinctly punctulate; scutellum faintly punctulate; elytra elongate, somewhat convex, finely but not deeply punctato-striate with the intervals nearly plane and faintly punctulate, and having along the suture and each alternate interval a series of very remote but quite conspicuous bristle-like hairs.

Length $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}-4$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez).

STENOSERICA DECEPTOR, Péring.,

Trans. S. Afric. Philos. Soc., vol. vi., 1892, p. 35.

This species differs from *S. delagoana* mostly in the colour, which is either reddish or chestnut-red; the club of the antennæ is longer in the male with the joints elongated, but not quite as long as the pedicel; the sculpture on the clypeus, head, prothorax, and antennæ is much deeper; the costules on the elytra are also much more pronounced, and the intervals much more deeply punctured.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}-7$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Middle Limpopo); Ovampoland (Omrramba).

STENOSERICA ZAMBESICOLA, n. spec.

Chestnut-brown, with the frontal part of the head and the prothorax fuscous, glabrous, elytra opaque but with a slight opaline sheen; club of antennæ flavescent, as long as the pedicel in the male; clypeus as long as the frontal part, slightly emarginate laterally, slightly bi-sinuate in front owing to the anterior margin being plainly acuminate in the centre, deeply and somewhat coarsely punctured, frontal suture fine, very plain, and with the edges slightly raised, frontal part sparsely punctate, the punctures round and moderately deep; prothorax moderately closely punctate and without any lateral hairs, convex and with the posterior angles sharply defined; scutellum punctulate; elytra one-third longer than broad, sinuate laterally in the anterior part, and plainly ampliate in the posterior, punctato-striate with the intervals somewhat raised in the anterior part; under side iridescent, almost glabrous except

for one row of short hairs along the outer margin of the coxæ and a few appressed ones on the sides of the metasternum and on the somewhat broad episterna; hind femora broad, hind tarsi short, also broad, and with only three long, stiff, single bristles underneath.

Length 7 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Victoria Falls).

This species very closely resembles examples of *Autoserica annectens*, but it is easily distinguished owing to the tri-dentate tibiæ and other specific characters.

DIAPHOROSERICA, n. gen.

Plate XLVI., fig. 3.

Very closely allied to *Gryphonycha*, the chief distinctive characters being the shape of the fore tarsi and claws of the male; the former are short, the second, third, and fourth joints are triangularly dilated, the fifth is much broader and longer, the claws are conspicuously diverging, each one is deeply cleft, the upper tooth of the left one being very slender, and the lower very broadly lobate, this lobe is conspicuously wider in the outer than in the inner claw; in the female the claws are deeply cleft, the lower tooth is, however, wider than the upper; antennæ 9-jointed in both sexes, the 3-jointed club is nearly as long as the pedicel in the male. The prothorax curves very strongly forwards, and the mentum is not as densely hairy as in *Gryphonycha*. This genus differs from *Neuroserica*, Brènsk., in both the anterior claws of the male being toothed and not widened, lobe-like, and in the club not being strongly elongated.

DIAPHOROSERICA MASHONA, n. spec.

Rufescent, with a fleshy tinge and a more or less strong opaline sheen; antennæ testaceous; clypeus with a plain frontal suture, arcuately emarginate in front but with the margin reflexed and slightly aculeate in the centre, the outer angles are distinct, but not prominent, the surface is deeply punctured, the head less so; prothorax slightly narrowed laterally in front, sinuate behind and also along the base, sloping forwards, vaguely punctulate only along the base and sides; scutellum long, aciculate; elytra elongated, plainly striato-punctate with the intervals sub-rectiform, the punctures of the striæ impinge on each side of the sub-rectiform intervals; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate.

Length 6–7 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

HYBOSERICA, n. gen.

Clypeus obliquely attenuated laterally towards the anterior part which is slightly angular in the centre, the outer angles are rounded, and the lateral and apical margins are reflexed, the genæ are short; mentum of *Autoserica*; antennæ 9-jointed, club tri-jointed in both sexes, not much longer in the male than in the female, elongato-ovate, not as long as the pedicel, and with a deep impression on the outer part of the ultimate joint; prothorax short, triangular; elytra strongly convex in the median dorsal part; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly; claws normally cleft, lower tooth wider than the upper, posterior tibiæ with the inner margin straight and thus gradually amplified from base to apex; body glabrous on the upper side.

Key to the Species.

Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the second, hind spur longer than the first joint *globuliformis*.
 Basal joint of hind tarsi much longer than the second, hind spur shorter than the first joint *caffa*.

HYBOSERICA GLOBULIFORMIS, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., vol. xlvi., 1902, p. 451.

Brownish-red, with a fleshy tinge, or occasionally sub-fuscous, plainly iridescent, and with only a slight sericeous sheen, antennæ slightly flavescent in the male, rufescent in the female, 9-jointed in both sexes, the club much shorter than the pedicel in the male; clypeus with the anterior angles much rounded, the anterior margin very slightly emarginate and aculeate in the centre, and both lateral and apical margins reflexed, it is covered with round, closely set, equi-distant punctures, the sub-arcuate impressed suture is very plain, and the frontal part punctulate; prothorax one-third longer than the head, slightly narrowed laterally in the anterior part, but not sinuate thence to the rounded, basal one, convex, closely punctulate, and with a lateral fringe of somewhat long, light fulvous hairs; scutellum short, much rounded at the apex; elytra conspicuously convex, slightly costulate, very indistinctly striate and with the intervals as well as the costules closely punctate; pygidium broadly cordate, closely punctate; coxæ very broad, and covering the greatest part of the third abdominal segment; hind femora not very much broadened, gradually enlarged from base to apex, *i.e.*, the inner margin is not sinuate near the base and curved towards the apex; anterior tibiæ plainly tri-dentate outwardly; fore tarsi somewhat short, claws normally cleft, the lower tooth slightly more robust

than the upper, and shorter; pro- and meso-sternum densely hairy, intermediate femora also hairy; scutellum somewhat short; first joint of hind tarsi longer than the second, upper apical spur as long as or longer than the basal joint: The shape of the genital armature of the male is of quite a different type from that of all the other South African species.

Length 9–10 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

HYBOSERICA CAFFRA, Fähr.,

Triodonta caffra, Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 139.

Female: A little shorter and more amplified behind than *C. globuliformis*, and with a still more opalescent sheen, the clypeus is quite semicircular owing to the genæ not projecting; prothorax straight laterally from apex to base, much broader there than at the apex, deeply punctate but with the intervals wider than in *C. globuliformis*, and with only a few remote setæ laterally; scutellum elongate, but broad at the base; elytra broadly amplified laterally at a short distance from the base to near the apical part where it is one-fourth wider than at the base and rounded laterally above, obsoletely striate and very faintly costulate, deeply punctate; mentum and anterior coxæ bristly; pectus and abdomen glabrous, deeply and closely punctate; inner margin of posterior tibiæ with a lesser number of setæ than in *C. globuliformis*; basal joint of hind tarsi much longer than the second, upper apical spur shorter than the basal joint.

Length 8 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Natal.

Very closely allied to *C. globuliformis*, from which it differs by the non-projecting genæ, the hairless intermediate coxæ, the less convex elytra, the longer basal joint of hind tarsi, and the less numerous bristly inner side of hind femora.

GEN. PHILOSERICA, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., vol. xlv., 1902, p. 458.

The main distinctive character of this genus is the vestiture which consists of stiff bristle-like upright hairs scattered on the elytra and prothorax; the metasternum does not in the least project between the intermediate coxæ, and the mesosternum is deeply concave; antennæ 9-jointed; club of male shorter than the pedicel; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

PHILOSERICA VITTATA, Blanch.,

Catal. Coll. Mus., 1850, p. 76.

P. pauper, Wall., Entom. Tidsk., 1881, p. 19.

Black, with the head and prothorax sub-opaque, and yet very faintly iridescent; scutellum black; elytra strongly iridescent, pale testaceous, with the suture, the outer margin, and three stripes on each side black; pedicel of antennæ reddish, club black; the colour of the elytra varies much, the black stripes and outer margins disappear occasionally, or the black tinge has invaded the whole surface which is then very iridescent; clypeus slightly bi-sinuate in front, and with the median part sub-aculeate, deeply and closely punctate, the punctures bearing an upright hair, suture arcuate, very plain, genæ projecting, strongly developed, head moderately deeply punctulate in the anterior part only, hairless; prothorax not much convex, faintly punctulate but with each puncture bearing an upright sub-fulvous hair, and with the anterior margin as densely hairy as the lateral ones, the hairs on the disk are, however, often abraded; scutellum punctulate; elytra moderately elongated, deeply punctato-striate with the intervals somewhat convex and punctulate, each alternate stria has a row of stiff, upright bristles, and the suture is also bristly; the hairs on the abdominal segments are long, the mesosternum is more hairy than usual, and the coxæ do not cover the fourth abdominal segment.

The melanic, or concolorous varieties are all from the Transvaal, but I have seen also similar examples from Sebakwe.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg, Rustenburg, Johannesburg, Pretoria); Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe, Umtali, Enkeldoorn, Salisbury, Buluwayo).

GRYPHONYCHA, n. gen.

Mentum somewhat short, nearly as broad as long, deeply emarginate in front in the usual manner, but having the depressed anterior part of the inner face divided in two by a median, longitudinal ridge; the other features as in *Neoserica*, but the antennæ are 9- instead of 10-jointed, and the long club of the male is nearly but not quite as long as the pedicel; the anterior tibiæ are tri-dentate outwardly, but the basal tooth is only angular and projects very little; the anterior tarsi are somewhat short in both sexes, and in the male the claws are doubled under the apical joint of the anterior tarsi and of nearly the same length, the upper tooth is

slender and sinuate, the lower one flattened, narrow, truncate at the tip; in the female the claws are long, but of the normal shape. The mentum is covered with an extremely long, dense pubescence.

GRYPHONYCHA PUBERULA, Fähr.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 2.

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 136.

Rufescent, with a fleshy tinge and slightly iridescent; clypeus with a plain frontal suture, anterior margin slightly angular in the centre, the whole surface is roughly punctured, and the frontal part of the head punctulate; antennæ 9-jointed, club tri-jointed, that of the male shorter than the pedicel; prothorax twice as broad as long, and plainly sinuate laterally in the posterior part, the angles of which are not rounded, very faintly punctulate; scutellum long, punctulate; elytra punctato-striate, with the intervals raised and slightly tectiform, especially in the female, and moderately deeply punctate; anterior tibiæ with two outer teeth, but having also above the second one a sinuation ending in a faint angle.

Length 8-9 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Johannesburg, Rustenburg).

EURONYCHA, n. gen.,

Plate XLVI., figs. 1, 1a.

Buccal parts of *Autoserica*; clypeus diagonal laterally, one-half narrower at the apex than at the base, emarginate there, and having one frontal, arcuate shallow suture; eyes only slightly incised by the canthus of the genæ; antennæ 9-jointed, club tri-jointed, one-third shorter than the pedicel in the male; prothorax nearly straight laterally, but wider at the base than at the apex; elytra costulate; whole body clothed with a very dense, and very short silky pubescence; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly; anterior tarsi of male very short, densely hairy outwardly, the four basal joints are compressed, broadly dilated triangularly outwardly, the fifth joint is produced into a very broad lamina somewhat tectiform on the upper side, the claws are set at right angles to each other and are fused with the apical joint, the lower tooth of the inner claw is much broader than the upper one which ends sharply, and the two teeth of the outer claws are considerably reduced; in the female the claws are normally cleft; posterior margin of coxæ straight, angular outwardly and covering the greatest part of the abdominal segments in

the male, but not in the female; basal joint of hind tarsi much longer than the second; the double row of bristles lining the inner part of the hind tibiæ very long and closely set.

Evidently allied to *Triodonta*, but distinguished by the extraordinary shape of the anterior tarsi of the male.

The four South African species included in this genus are so closely allied that their identification is very difficult.

Key to the Species.

A³. The longer spur of the hind tibiæ half the length of the basal tarsal joint.

Whole body light testaceous *sericans*.

Head and abdominal segments fuscous *rhodesiana*.

A². Spur of the hind tibiæ one-third of the length of the basal tarsal joint.

Body somewhat elongato-ovate *modesta*.

A¹. Spurs of hind tibiæ very short, especially in the male.

Wholly pale testaceous or fusco-testaceous *sebakwana*.

EURONYCHA SERICANS, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 140.

Very pale testaceous, but the clypeus testaceous, the whole body is covered with a whitish silky appressed pubescence; clypeus with a faint suture at the junction with the head, diagonally narrowed laterally from the base to the anterior part where it is only half the width of the base, arcuately emarginate in front with the outer angles moderately sharp, eyes large, canthus not deep; prothorax moderately convex, deeply punctured, the punctures equi-distant and bearing each a silky appressed hair; scutellum sharply ogival, deeply punctate; elytra very little amplified laterally, slightly convex in the posterior part and rounded at apex, plainly striate although the striæ are not deep, intervals plane, closely punctured; anterior tarsi of the male short, joints triangular dilated outwardly, and increasing in width from the basal to the ante-penultimate one and wider than long, last one as long as the three preceding taken together, claws moderately divaricating, laminato-lobate underneath for half the length, and produced thence into a fine hook; intermediate and posterior ones deeply cleft, the upper tooth longer and more slender than the lower; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate; abdomen very compressed laterally; pygidium triangular, slightly convex; the

longer spur of hind tibiæ half the length of the basal tarsal joint in both sexes.

Length 5–7 mm.; width $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Omrramba), Damaraland.

EURONYCHA RHODESIANA, n. spec.

Slightly smaller than *T. sericans*, the shape is the same, but the appressed pubescence is still more silky, the head and abdomen are infusate, and the shape of the claws is the same.

Length $4-4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}-2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

EURONYCHA MODESTA, Péring.,

Trans. S. Afric. Philos. Soc., vol vi., 1892, p. 36.

Female: Testaceous, with the head and prothorax redder, covered like the two preceding species with short appressed hairs, not sufficiently dense, however, to impart to it a sericeous appearance; the whole shape is more elongato-ovate, the head is scrobiculate all over; the punctures on the prothorax and elytra are deep and very plain, the latter deeply striate; the under side is clothed with very dense, short, appressed hairs, and the abdominal segments have a long lateral pubescence; anterior tibiæ strongly tri-dentate outwardly, the two spurs of the hind tibiæ are of equal length and only one-third shorter than the basal tarsal joint.

Length 9 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Omrramba).

EURONYCHA SEBAKUANA, n. spec.

Fuscous brown or light chestnut-red; shape of the larger examples of *E. sericea*, and with a similar vestiture; it is easily separated, however, owing to the great length of the basal joint of the hind tarsi, which in the male is plainly twice as long as the second, and the very short spurs of the hind tibiæ; in the female this basal joint is only one-third as long as the second, but the spurs are as short as in the male.

Length $6-6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}-4$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

IDÆSERICA, n. gen.

Buccal organs of the normal shape; head very broad, with the eyes very large, the canthus reaching nearly to the median part; clypeus strongly narrowed laterally, nearly straight in front with

the angles distinct, and having in addition to the frontal arcuate suture a transverse median one; antennæ 10-jointed in the male, third joint of pedicel not longer than the fourth, antennal club four-jointed, the joints equal in length, laminate, curving outwards, nearly one-third longer than the head; prothorax sloping forwards, twice as broad as long, somewhat attenuate laterally in front, base bi-sinuate; scutellum and elytra of the normal shape; pygidium somewhat convex; coxæ slanting laterally; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, anterior tarsi not elongate, claws normally cleft, but with the lower tooth of the inner one broadly lobate, as in the genus *Camenta*, and that of the outer claw normally curved but broader than the upper; upper hind spur of the hind tibiæ as long as the basal joint of the hind tarsi which is of the same length as the second.

IDÆSERICA GRATULA, n. spec.

Pale testaceous, with the elytra lighter than the rest of the body; club of antennæ flavous; clypeus narrowed laterally, very slightly sinuate there at about one-third of the length, anterior margin nearly straight, reflexed, but not distinctly aculeate in the centre, the two sutures are shallow, and the whole clypeus is deeply punctate, the punctures on the head are finer; the four-jointed antennal club of the male—the female is not known—is curved and nearly one-third longer than the whole head; prothorax glabrous, but having a few setæ only along the outer margin, covered with fine, round punctures separated from each other by a smooth interval of the same diameter; scutellum long, sharp at apex, deeply punctate; elytra slightly broader laterally than the prothorax, striate and with the intervals convex, sub-pectiform in the anterior part, and deeply, somewhat coarsely punctured; pygidium moderately convex, punctulate, abdominal segments with the normal, briefly setulose transverse row of punctures, coxæ and metasternum deeply and regularly punctured.

Length $6\frac{3}{4}$ –7 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

GEN. CAMENTOSERICA, Brensk.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 4.

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1901, p. 220.

Mentum of *Serica*, but somewhat elongated, maxillæ of the normal shape, last joint of maxillary palps fusiform, truncate at the tip; clypeus separated from the frontal part by a slightly arcuate

suture, and having in the middle a triangular ridge, anterior edge very strongly reflexed, tri-dentate, the anterior margin is so much reflexed that there is a deep depression on each side of the anterior part, genæ strongly developed, slanting; antennæ 10-jointed, joints 3-5 short, of nearly equal length, 6-7 compressed, the latter somewhat aculeate, club tri-jointed, as long as the pedicel in the male; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed laterally in anterior part, slightly bi-sinuate in front and behind, moderately sloping forwards; scutellum acuminate at tip; elytra elongated, sub-cylindrical; pygidium convex; coxæ less broad than in most *Sericinæ*; covering only the basal abdominal segment; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, tarsi long, claws normally cleft in both sexes, but with the teeth more developed in the male than in the female; upper hind spur longer than the basal joint which is only half the length of the second in both sexes.

CAMENTOSERICA LIVIDA, Bohem.,
Ofv. Vet. Akad. Förh., 1860, p. 115.

Testaceous, or testaceous-red, glabrous, club of antennæ flavescent; clypeus tri-dentate in front owing to the median part of the anterior, strongly reflexed margin being sharply aculeate, plainly concave on each side of the anterior part, straight laterally in the basal, slightly rounded in the anterior, median keel widely triangular and almost connected with the genæ, deeply punctate in the interval between the keel and the frontal suture, frontal part less deeply punctate; prothorax a little attenuate laterally in front, slightly rounded in the posterior, a little more so in the female than in the male, moderately sloping, deeply punctate, the punctures being separated by a smooth interval about equal to their diameter; scutellum closely punctate; elytra elongated, slightly amplified behind in the female, not plainly striate except along the suture, but with three or four faintly raised costules on each side, intervals irregularly and somewhat coarsely punctate; pygidium deeply punctate.

Length $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}-5$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Buluwayo, Middle Limpopo); Transvaal (Lydenburg); Orange River Colony (Bothaville); Damaraland.

GEN. MESOSERICA, Brensk.,
Berl. Ent. Zeit., vol. xlv., 1902, p. 452.

“Offers very characteristic peculiarities which render its recognition easier. It belongs to the group with bi-dentate anterior tibiæ,

but as it has a very weak, almost obsolete denticle, it may also be mentioned in the group with tri-dentate anterior tibiæ where it will find its place next to *StenosERICA*. The sternum is narrowed between the middle coxæ, without independent process, it borders on the hairy mesosternum, with a small curved line; the surface is hairless, shiny; the antennæ are 10-jointed, the club 3-jointed in both sexes; the clypeus is small, tri-toothed with a transverse keel before the frontal suture; mentum with a brush of dense hairs in the male, deplanate in front and without sharp border in the female; prothorax little traverse, without sinus in front; hind coxæ abbreviated, little longer externally than the episterna, fore segments of abdomen remaining free; hind femora or tibiæ widened, but not flat, all the tarsi slender, the anterior ones not shortened, the basal joint of hind tarsi very short, scarcely half as long as the second, claws deeply cleft, the sharp upper teeth slender. Only one species known."

I have not met as yet with this genus, which seems to be most closely allied to *CamptosERICA*, if it differs from it.

MESOSERICA TRANSVAALENSIS, Brensk.,

Loc. cit., p. 453.

"Both sexes: Brown, shining, head and prothorax somewhat more reddish, narrowly ovate, finely punctate, clypeus broad, the ocular keel bends before the eye suddenly with a curve into the lateral margin, the anterior margin is distinctly sinuate with the centre projecting, the angles are distinctly rounded, concave, smooth, the short space as far as the curved, transverse keel is almost smooth, and very densely punctate and finely wrinkled thence to the frontal suture; prothorax little broader than long, the anterior angles not prominent, the middle a little prominent, the sides weakly amplified in the middle, little rounded posteriorly with blunt, rounded hind angles and weak marginal hairs, the surface densely and finely punctate; the elytra are similarly punctate, the suture and three or four narrow ribs are smoother, the intervals seeming broad, because the odd ribs between them are obsolete; pygidium convex, densely punctate, acuminate; the abdominal segments are finely punctate and strongly setose, the penultimate segment longer in the middle than any of the preceding ones; hind femora ovately convex in the middle, smooth with a few weak setigerous punctures, hind tibiæ a little widened, elongated, densely punctate, and having externally two weak bristle-

groups of which the one is remote from the apex, the other is very near the base, the distance between the two being larger than the distance from the apex, apical spurs very small, both somewhat longer than the strongly abbreviated first tarsal joint; hind coxæ with distinct punctures, the bristles near the outer margin here rudimentary, the sternum, especially in the middle anteriorly convex and with a weak impression on the smooth part; anterior tibiæ narrow in both sexes, the first two teeth remote, the third rudimentary; joints 3-7 of antennæ moniliform, small but distinct, club testaceous yellow, fairly strong, somewhat curved and somewhat shorter than the pedicel; the brush-like clothing of the mentum consists of pale-yellow laminae between which some hairs are projecting. This not very striking but very peculiar species reminds one of the smaller *Camenta* species, which differ, however, by their short hind coxæ."

ALLOKOTARSA, n. gen.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 4; figs. 15, 15a.

Buccal organs of *Serica*; clypeus suddenly narrowed laterally, with the anterior margin tri-dentate, only half as wide as the head in the frontal part, and having a median transverse keel running parallel to the arcuate, very shallow frontal suture, genæ long; antennæ 10-jointed, third shorter than fourth and fifth, these three joints seemingly partially fused together, sixth and seventh very short, compressed, club 3-jointed, very little shorter than the whole pedicel in the male; prothorax short, sparingly setulose laterally; scutellum acuminate; elytra nearly cylindrical, pygidium convex, triangular; abdomen plainly compressed somewhat in the manner of some *Heterochelus* of the Sub-family *Hoplinæ*; hind margin of coxæ arcuate, covering the greatest part of the third segment; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly, the basal tooth, however, is very small, the anterior tarsi are short, the intermediate and posterior long, in the male they are abnormally developed into sub-triangular lobes decreasing in width from the basal to the apical joints, and with the three basal wider or as wide as the tibia, the claws are almost filiform, cleft, however, at the apex, the outer one is twice as long as the inner; the intermediate and posterior tarsi and claws are normally shaped as in the female; the spurs of the hind tibiæ are slightly longer than the basal joint which is one-third shorter than the second; in the male the inner spur of the anterior tibiæ has disappeared, but it is strongly developed in the female.

Key to the Species.

Anterior part of clypeus declivous; prothorax regularly amplified laterally in the centre *rotundicollis*.

Anterior part of clypeus strongly declivous; prothorax plainly attenuated laterally in the anterior part, not in the posterior . . . *clypeata*.

ALLOKOTARSA ROTUNDICOLLIS, n. spec.

Pale testaceous, sometimes light brick-red, the head is usually darker than the body and very often black; club of antennæ flavous; clypeus strongly narrowed laterally in the anterior part for about one-third of the length, anterior margin strongly reflexed, tri-dentate, but with the median tooth sharper than the outer angles, the nearly median keel is slightly arcuate and runs parallel to the frontal suture which is somewhat shallow and moderately arcuate, the genæ are long and are formed by a prolongation of the lateral margins, both head and clypeus are moderately deeply punctate; prothorax plainly rounded laterally in the centre and equally narrowed in the anterior and posterior parts, slightly convex, finely and somewhat closely punctate and having a lateral fringe of long setæ; scutellum acuminate, punctulate; elytra sub-parallel, or very slightly amplified behind in the female, punctulato-striate, with the intervals very little raised, and with deep, irregular punctures, the outer margins have a fringe of moderately short bristles; pygidium and under side punctulate.

Length 5–6 mm.; width $3-3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Walfish Bay); Southern Rhodesia (Enkeldoorn, Sebakwe); Cape Colony (Carnarvon).

ALLOKOTARSA CLYPEATA, n. spec.

Very closely allied to the preceding species; the colour is the same, but the head is not infusate; the clypeus is more declivous in the anterior part, the lateral angles of the anterior margin are as sharp as the median aculeate part, which is not the case in *A. rotundicollis*, and the prothorax, which is also more closely punctured, is slightly yet plainly attenuate laterally in the anterior, but not at all in the posterior part the basal angles of which are quite distinct, although not sharp, while in *A. rotundicollis* the basal angles are conspicuously broadly rounded; the shape and sculpture of the elytra are similar in both species.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3-3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Damaraland; Ovampoland.

DOLEROTARSA, n. gen.

This genus is allied to *Alogistotarsa*, the buccal organs are the same, and also the general appearance; the clypeus, however, is deeply incised laterally and more constricted there at a short distance from the apex, the anterior margin being quite narrow, reflexed, arcuately emarginate, not angular in the centre and with the angles acute instead of a keel, there is a frontal suture; the anterior tibiæ are uni-dentate, the non-apical tooth being hardly distinct and represented by a slight sinuation only, and there is no inner apical spur, the tarsal joints are long, straight inwardly, rounded outwardly towards the apex, except the apical one, and with one or two slender bristles set past the median part on the outer side only, not near the apex; in the male the outer claw of the anterior tibiæ is normal, and the lower tooth wider and stronger than the upper, the inner is broadly dilated at the base and bent at right angles somewhat in the manner of *Camenta*, and slightly bifid at the tip, the other claws are strongly divergent, and equally cleft underneath; abdomen compressed laterally; antennæ 10-jointed, club of male as long as the head.

This genus is a form of transition between *Idæserica*, which has a moderately constricted clypeus, and those in which the clypeus is strongly constricted, and tri-dentate in front. In *Idæserica* the anterior tarsal joints are not unlike those of *Dolerotarsa*, but they are not fused, and the shape of the anterior claws of the male is different.

DOLEROTARSA EMENDATRIX, n. spec.

Testaceous-red, with the elytra testaceous yellow, antennæ flavous; head deeply and slightly roughly punctate from the apex of the clypeus to the basal part; clypeus not tri-dentate in front, strongly constricted laterally at a short distance from the apex the margin of which is slightly arcuate with the outer angles sharp, the frontal suture is only moderately deep and the genæ strong and oblique; antennal club of male nearly as long as the head; prothorax broader at the base than at the apex, hardly sinuate laterally behind, closely punctate; scutellum elongate, ogival; elytra elongated, sub-parallel, barely covering the anterior part of the propygidium, plainly striate with the intervals raised and tectiform in the dorsal part, very numerous punctate, glabrous; abdominal segments with a double row of punctures; coxæ as deeply punctate as the metasternum, and plainly concave; pectus glabrous; anterior tibiæ with only the apical tooth well defined, the second one being reduced to a mere

sinuation, no inner spur; tarsi, including the anterior ones which are seemingly fused, long.

Length $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}-3$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg District).

ARRAPHYTARSA, n. gen.

Clypeus nearly similar to that of *Allokotarsa*; antennæ also 10-jointed with the third joint shorter than the fourth and fifth, sixth and seventh short, compressed, club of male tri-jointed, slightly shorter than the pedicel; body of *Allokotarsa*, abdomen also compressed laterally; the male, however, differs from *Allokotarsa* in the shape of the anterior tarsi which are fused together and compressed into a lamina straight outwardly, but dentate inwardly at the suture of the joints which is not quite obliterated, the ultimate joint is longer than the two preceding taken together, the outer claw is deeply cleft, the inner tooth being broader than the outer, the inner claw is long, slender, and cleft at the tip; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly, but with a slight angular projection above the basal tooth.

ARRAPHYTARSA DAMARINA, n. spec.

Piceous or testaceous-red, with a silky sheen, antennæ flavous; clypeus hollowed in front, constricted laterally in the anterior part, anterior margin slightly sinuate with the median part strongly acuminate, the outer angles are distinct, but not projecting, the post-median keel runs parallel with the frontal suture, and the genæ are strongly developed, the head is covered with closely set punctures larger than those covering the clypeal part; prothorax moderately convex, and much rounded laterally, nearly straight there in the posterior part, covered with somewhat deep, equi-distant punctures, and with a lateral fringe of short, stiff ciliæ; scutellum deeply punctate; elytra sub-cylindrical, punctulato-striate with the intervals slightly convex and deeply punctured; pygidium and under side punctulate; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly, but with a slight projection above the basal tooth; intermediate and posterior tarsi long, filiform.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Damaraland.

ALOGISTOTARSA, n. gen.

All the characters are those of *Arraphytarsa*, including the very strongly compressed abdomen, but the shape of the anterior tarsi of

the male differs greatly from that of *Arraphytarsa* or *Allokotarsa*; the joints are cylindrical, fused without traces of suture, the place of the latter is, however, indicated by one or two inner and outer bristles, the last joint is slightly dilated at the tip, the inner claw is short, double, the inner tooth much thicker than the outer, the outer claw is much longer, not deeply cleft at the tip, and the inner lobe is wider than the outer; intermediate and posterior claws very deeply cleft, the two teeth strongly hooked, the upper one only half the thickness of the lower.

Key to the Species.

Light straw-colour, with an iridescent sheen; prothorax and elytra
very slightly punctulate *straminea*.
Testaceous, without any iridescent sheen; prothorax and elytra
plainly punctate *ovampoana*.

ALOGISTOTARSA STRAMINEA, n. spec.

Light straw-colour, with an iridescent sheen, head more or less deeply infusate; clypeus constricted laterally close to the apex and with the anterior margin plainly tri-dentate, excavate in front of the supra-median transverse keel which runs parallel to the frontal suture, apical part of the clypeus smooth, posterior finely punctate, frontal part also closely punctate; prothorax rounded laterally in the anterior part, but not towards the base the angles of which are distinct, somewhat convex, fringed laterally with equi-distant bristles, and covered with fine, shallow punctures; scutellum faintly punctate; elytra sub-cylindrical, striate, with the punctures on the non-convex intervals slightly rugose, and not deep; abdomen and metasternum very strongly compressed laterally, iridescent; pygidium convex, punctulate, each abdominal segment with a row of deep setigerous punctures.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab. Orange River Colony (Bothaville).

ALOGITOTARSA OVAMPOANA, n. spec.

The description of *A. straminea* applies entirely to this species, which, however, differs in being much more deeply punctured all over, in the absence of iridescence, and in being testaceous instead of straw-coloured; the frontal part of the head is redder than the prothorax, but is not infusate, and the striation on the elytra is deeper than in *A. straminea*.

Length 6 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

GEN. TROCHALUS, Cast.,

Mag. Zool., Col. ix., 1832, pl. 44.

Mentum elongate, cordiform from the constricted lateral part to the very narrow base, convex, and hairy, fused with the depressed ligular part the outer angles of which are rounded and the anterior part emarginate, labial palpi short; maxillæ robust, straight, provided inwardly with three or four sharp teeth, last joint of labial palpi sub-cylindrical; clypeus longer than the frontal part, mostly always very strongly narrowed laterally in the anterior, the constriction being edged by the strongly reflexed lateral margin which is strongly sinuate and often aculeate below the genæ. This margin is either normal, *i.e.*, it is continued as the edge of the outer anterior angles (*T. ferrugineus*) or disappears before reaching the very strongly reflexed anterior part (*T. modestus*), or again is produced diagonally across the anterior part and reaches there the anterior margin either in the centre (*T. damarus*) or at a short distance from it (*T. badius*); whenever this upper lateral margin is diagonal, the lower margin of the clypeus becomes more visible, the anterior margin is always strongly reflexed, and either sharply or bluntly tri-dentate, or not even aculeate in the centre, and the median tooth is never prolonged into a longitudinal keel dividing the not very hollowed anterior part into two as in the genus *Ablaberoides*, but many species have a longitudinal median keel, sometimes even very conspicuous, which, however, does not reach either the base of the median anterior tooth, or the sharp transverse carina which divides the clypeus from the frontal part; the latter bears in some species (*T. chloris*, *T. vagus*, &c.) a transverse groove sometimes more shallow in the female than in the male, equi-distant from the frontal keel and the base and running parallel to it; antennæ 11-jointed, club 3-jointed, as long as or longer in the male than the pedicel; prothorax short, convex, ampliased laterally from the anterior to the basal angle; scutellum long, sharply acuminate; elytra sub-spherical, ovate or elongato-ovate, mostly striate in the dorsal part only; anterior tibiæ bi- or tri-dentate outwardly, the trochanters of the anterior pair broadly triangularly dilated, hind femora broad, posterior tibiæ broadly dilated, shorter than the femur, having one distinct and another partly obliterated transverse chevron-like ridges, inner margin stiffly bristly; anterior tarsi somewhat short, posterior ones longer, hind spurs of the latter longer than the basal joint; claws symmetrically cleft underneath; pygidium slightly convex, hind coxæ very slanting and narrow at the base.

The type of the genus, as restricted by Brenske, is *T. rotundatus*, Casteln., from Senegambia. Until all the numerous species included hitherto into this genus have been revised, it is impossible to say which belong to *Trochalus*, *Ablaberoides*, or other kindred genera,* or to obtain an idea of their distribution in Africa, to which continent they are restricted. In South Africa they are widely distributed, several of the species described by Fähræus as from Natal, or what is now the Transvaal, have been recorded by me from Damaraland and from Ovampoland in the neighbourhood of the Cunene River, but only one species is recorded from the south-western part of the Cape Colony, *T. ærugineus*, and it ranges from ? Cape Town and Mossel Bay to Natal and the Transvaal.

Burmeister described six species from South Africa. Although I have not been able to compare, or to have my examples compared with the types, I have identified with tolerable certainty three of these species described again under another name by Fähræus, and which have therefore priority; another species is probably the very type of the genus *Ablaberoides* of Blanchard; the fifth, having a 4-jointed antennal club, may prove to belong to the genus *Microtrochalus*, in which case it would be a female and not a male as suggested by Burmeister; I have not been able to identify the sixth, which I suspect, however, to be identical with another species.

Key to the Species.

A². Vertex with a transverse groove running parallel with the base of the head.

B². Clypeus strongly constricted laterally.

a². Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate.

Clypeus tri-dentate in front, and with the lateral margin reaching the outer angle of the reflexed anterior margin.. *vagus*.

Clypeus not tri-dentate in front, lateral margin reaching the centre of the anterior one *damarus*.

a¹. Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

Clypeus angular in the centre of the anterior margin, lateral margin reaching the outer angle.. .. . *chloris*.

* Gerstæcker has described (Gliederthier-Fauna d. Sansibar Gebietes) 3 species of *Trochalus*; from his descriptions and also from his comparisons, *T. chryso-melinus*, which he compares to *T. picipes*, Klug., it having no frontal keel, is not a *Trochalus*; *T. corinthia*, which he compares to *T. bohemani* is most likely a species of *Ablaberoides*, but he is wrong in ascribing to *T. bohemani* a transverse impression behind the eyes; I have now before me the type of this species, and there are no traces whatever of the said impression. *T. sulcipennis* is plainly a species of *Ablaberoides*, as proved by the shape of the clypeus.

A¹. Vertex simple.

B². Clypeus strongly constricted laterally.

C³. Clypeus very sharply tri-dentate, sides sharply aculeate.

Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate; elytra deeply striate *mashunus*.

Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate; elytra not deeply striate *inops*.

C². Clypeus moderately sharply tri-dentate and with a longitudinal keel.

a². Elytra ampliata laterally in the middle.

Elytra finely yet distinctly striate, punctures deep *exasperans*.

Elytra very indistinctly striate, intervals aciculate *rubricatus*.

a¹. Body very broadly ampliata, much rounded behind.

Clypeus very narrow, upper side opaque, lateral striæ of elytra obliterated.. .. . { *byrrhinus*.
.. .. . { *orbiculatus*.

C¹. Clypeus not tri-dentate in front.

b². Clypeus with a longitudinal keel.

a. Elytra ampliata laterally in the middle.

c². Clypeal outer margin not reaching the anterior one.

Clypeus very narrow at apex, angles rounded, elytra striolate *modestus*.

c¹. Clypeal outer margin connected with the anterior one.

Clypeus quadrate, outer angles not rounded *badius*.

Clypeus sub-aculeate in the centre, outer angles broadly rounded *placens*.

b¹. Clypeus without a longitudinal keel.

d². Clypeal outer margin connected with the anterior margin.

Clypeus broadly rounded laterally *fulgidus*.

d¹. Clypeal outer margin connected with the anterior angle.

Chestnut-red, shiny, iridescent, anterior tibiæ bi-dentate *picipes*.

Red or bronze-green, shiny, not iridescent, anterior tibiæ tri-dentate *ærugineus*.

Bronze-green, quite opaque; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, basal tooth weak *lepidus*.

B¹. Clypeus very little constricted laterally.

Clypeus without a longitudinal keel.

Testaceous-red, clypeus tri-dentate in front *sebakuanus*.

Testaceous-red, clypeus truncate in front.. .. . *urbanus*.

TROCHALUS VAGUS, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 31.

Reddish, metallic, shining, or clothed with a sub-opaque moderately iridescent indumentum; antennæ flavous; body ampliato-ovate, convex; clypeus narrowed in the anterior part where it is straight laterally, thence broadly amplified, with the upper margin strongly sinuate next to the terminal part of the frontal keel, and barely reaching the depression of the anterior part which is strongly reflexed, with the outer angles moderately sharp and the median part plainly dentate, the clypeal median longitudinal keel is long, the frontal keel high, and at a short distance from the base there is a transverse groove reaching the hind part of the eyes, and deeper in the male than in the female; the clypeus is sparsely punctate, the punctures on the frontal part more numerous and therefore much more closely set; prothorax gradually amplified from the anterior to the posterior angles the latter of which is sharp, it is twice as broad as long, deeply punctate with the punctures separated by an interval nearly equal to that of their own diameter; scutellum very long, sharply triangular, closely punctate; elytra somewhat amplified laterally in the middle, convex in the anterior part, weakly striate in the dorsal, the striæ numbering five or six on each side, the intervals have the same punctuation as the prothorax, and very few and very short setæ near the humeral part only of the outer margin; the convex pygidium is very deeply punctate, and briefly setulose along the margin; the under side is almost glabrous, except for the villose femora, the abdominal segments are very deeply and numerous punctate, and the trochanters of the anterior tibiæ are very broadly dilated, and the anterior tibiæ bi-dentate. The shape of the genital armature of the male is almost identical with that of *T. byrrhinus* (pl. xlv., fig. 31) when seen sideways, but the forceps-like clasps enclose a wider space if seen from above.

Length 7-8 mm.; width 5-6 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

TROCHALUS DAMARUS, n. spec.

Elongato-ovate, convex, chestnut-brown, shiny, faintly iridescent, antennæ flavous; very closely allied in general appearance to *T. badius*, but easily distinguished by the transverse impression along the base of the head; it is plainly allied to *T. vagus*, but whereas in that species the lateral margins of the clypeus reach

very close to the basal part of the strongly reflexed outer angle, in *T. damarus* they are connected with the central part of the reflexed anterior margin; the longitudinal keel is almost obliterated, and the frontal part is scrobiculate instead of being punctate as in *T. vagus*, the punctures on the elytra are also deeper; in the female the basal groove on the vertex is not so deep as in the male; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly.

Length $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Northern Damaraland, Ovampoland (Humbe).

TROCHALUS LUCIDULUS, Burm.,

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 161.

T. chloris, Fähr., Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 132.

Ovate, greenish-bronze, shiny, antennæ flavous; clypeus normally constricted laterally, with the lateral margin continued as the edge of the reflexed but not projecting outer angle, anterior margin angular, but not sharply dentate in the centre, there is a very faint, longitudinal raised part which, however, is not keeled, and running parallel to the base and equi-distant from the base and the transverse frontal keel there is a transverse, moderately shallow groove which does not reach the sides, the surface of the clypeal and of the anterior frontal parts is deeply and roughly punctate; the punctures on the prothorax are fine and closely set; the elytra have four dorsal striæ, somewhat ill-defined with the exception of the juxta-sutural one, and the intervals are plainly punctate; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

Very like green examples of the short form of *T. ferrugineus*. I have not seen Burmeister's type, but his description, especially that of the vertex of *T. lucidulus*, i.e., "vertex with a double transverse impression," agrees very well with my co-type of *T. chloris*, Fähr. Burmeister's example was probably also a female.

TROCHALUS MASHUNUS, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., figs. 29, 30.

Reddish-brown or chestnut-brown, moderately shiny, more or less strongly iridescent; antennæ flavescent; body massive, not spherical, clypeus strongly narrowed laterally, very sharply tri-dentate in front, and with the strongly sinuated lateral margin almost dentate above the narrowed anterior part, and meeting the

base of the strongly reflexed outer angle, the median longitudinal clypeal keel is short, but conspicuous, the frontal transverse keel is very highly raised, the punctures are deeper on the clypeal than in the frontal part, and more numerous along the base; prothorax of the same shape and with the same sculpture as *T. vagus*; scutellum similar; elytra very slightly amplified laterally past the median part, and with the intervals deeply, moderately closely and somewhat roughly punctate, epipleural fold with a series of extremely short hairs; under side as in *T. vagus*, but the punctures of the abdominal segments, apart from the setigerous row, are much shallower; the anterior tibiae are tri-dentate, but the upper tooth is blunt. The shape of the clasps of the genital armature of the male is rightly delineated in fig. 29; these same clasps as figured under the number 30 have been somewhat distorted in the mounting.

Length 9-10 mm.; width 6-7 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

TROCHALUS INOPS, n. spec.

Chestnut-brown, shining, iridescent; antennae flavescent, except the two basal joints of the pedicel, which are sub-ferruginous; it is much smaller than *T. mashunus* and plainly ovate; the clypeus is as sharply tri-dentate in front, and the lateral margin as sharply aculeate, but the median, longitudinal tubercle is hardly distinct; the anterior tibiae are bi-dentate outwardly; the punctures on the prothorax and scutellum are equally deep; the elytra are also as deeply punctate, but apart from the juxta-sutural one the striae are nearly obliterated.

Length 5-6 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Mazoë), Ovampoland.

TROCHALUS EXASPERANS, n. spec.

Bronze, with an iridescent sheen turning to reddish-bronze, antennae flavescent; intermediate in shape between *T. mashunus* and *T. rubricatus*, the elytra are a little more amplified laterally, the clypeus is not so sharply tri-dentate, the punctuation is the same as in *T. mashunus* and different from that of *T. rubricatus*, in which the aciculate punctures, especially of the elytra, are hardly distinct, and in which also the antennal club of the male is much longer; the shape of the clasps of the genital armature resembles more that of *T. mashunus*, from which it mainly differs in the more ampliato-ovate elytra, the more bluntly tri-dentate clypeus, a longer antennal

club in the male, and also in having the anterior tibiae plainly bi-dentate.

Length $7-9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe, Salisbury).

TROCHALUS RUBRICATUS, Bohem.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 27.

Ofv. Vet. Ak. Förh., 1860, p. 116.

Reddish, opaque, faintly metallic, more sericeous on the upper part than iridescent, antennae flavescent, the club very long in the male; more ampliate laterally in the posterior part than any of the preceding species, it is also distinguished by the very long club of the antennae in the male, the more bluntly tri-dentate clypeus, the very finely punctulate prothorax as well as the aciculate elytra, the aciculation being almost hidden by the sub-opaque indumentum, the striae are also hardly distinct; the tibiae are bi-dentate, and the hind tibiae more broadly dilated inwardly; the figure of the genital armature is not quite correct, owing to the right forceps being more twisted than in the original. There is, however, a great similarity in these organs in *T. mashunus*, *exasperans*, and *rubricatus*, showing that these three species are closely allied; it is more closely allied to *T. exasperans*, but the punctuation is different.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}-8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 5-6 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban, Zululand); Boheman records it from the Lake N'Gami region.

TROCHALUS BYRRHINUS, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 129.

? *T. atratus*, Burm., Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, 1885, p. 161.

Sub-spherical, short, plainly convex in the anterior part of the elytra, dark bronze, opaque; antennae flavescent; clypeus with the median anterior margin plainly dentate or not and the outer angles sharp but not reflexed in the male, it has a long longitudinal keel reaching nearly from the frontal transverse one to the anterior depression, and the punctuation is deep and moderately closely set; prothorax short, more than twice broader than long, and very closely and finely punctate; prothorax triangular, as broad at the base as long; elytra plainly ampliated, faintly striate in the dorsal part, and with the punctures hardly visible in well-preserved specimens, not deep, and somewhat scattered in rubbed examples; under side with the normal sculpture and vestiture, posterior tibiae strongly ampliated

inwardly; in the male the clasps of the genital organs are symmetrical, somewhat narrow, and forceps-like.

Length $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $5-5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe, Victoria Falls, Salisbury); Transvaal (Zoutpansberg, Lydenburg); Mozambique (Beira); Natal (Frere, Durban).

This species will probably prove to be identical with *T. atratus*, Burm.

TROCHALUS ORBICULATUS, n. spec.

Very broadly amplified, almost orbiculate, but not very much convex, chestnut-brown or somewhat dark bronze, opaque, antennæ flavous; closely allied in general appearance to *T. byrrhinus*, but not so convex; the clypeus is nearly truncate in front, with the angles sharp but not reflexed in one of my two examples (♂), tri-dentate in the other (♀), the median longitudinal keel is quite plain; the sculpture is the same as that of *T. byrrhinus*; the shape of the genital organs is, however, very different: instead of two symmetrical forceps-like clasps, there is on the right side an horizontal, laminate, deeply emarginate, elongate process the upper margin of which is deeply notched near the base, and the apical part recurved and rounded. I have seen two examples only.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg, Zoutpansberg).

TROCHALUS MODESTUS, Péring.,

Trans. S. Afric. Philos. Soc., vol. vi., 1892, p. 32.

Elongato-ovate, testaceous-red, shiny, not iridescent; antennæ flavescent, with the club very long in the male; the facies is that of *T. placens*, but it is less convex, and the shape of the clypeus differs, the anterior part projects also in the middle without being toothed, very much as in *T. placens*, the outer angles are equally rounded, but the lateral margin does not reach the anterior one, and is very much raised above the constricted part; the punctuation is similar, but the elytra, which are also more parallel, are plainly striolate on the dorsal and lateral parts.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Omrramba).

TROCHALUS BADIUS, Boh.,

Ofv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., 1860, p. 115.

Elongato-ovate, convex, dark chestnut with a sub-metallic and opaline sheen; antennæ flavescent; clypeus quadrate and truncate

in front, that is to say not dentate in the median part of the anterior margin, and having a median somewhat short, longitudinal keel, the lateral margins are moderately sinuate and are continued inwardly to a short distance from the anterior angle, and abut nearly on the reflexed anterior margin; prothorax of the usual shape, and deeply punctate; scutellum normal and closely punctate; elytra elongato-ovate, faintly striate except in the posterior part where the striæ, especially the lateral ones, are a little more distinct, but the two supra-marginal ones are distinct from base to apex, the intervals are coarsely punctured. I have not seen the male of this species.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.; width 6 – $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

TROCHALUS PLACENS, n. spec.

Reddish-brown, ampliatio-ovate, convex and very shiny, antennæ rufescent; shorter and more ampliate than *T. badius*, and resembling greatly *T. fulgidus*; the clypeus is strongly keeled longitudinally, very narrowed in front, and the outer angles are as much rounded as in that species, but the anterior median part projects a little, and the lateral margin which is very strongly raised above the lateral constricted part, slants thence towards the anterior one which it reaches at a short distance from the rounded outer angle in the manner of *T. badius*, but in the latter the lateral margin is not strongly sinuate, nor is it as much raised as in *T. placens*, and the punctures, although deep, are not so coarse. The shape of the lateral margin of the clypeus greatly resembles that of *T. modestus*, but in this species, which is much less ampliatio-ovate, it does not reach the anterior edge.

Length 7 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. ? Transvaal.

TROCHALUS FULGIDUS, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 130.

? *T. splendidulus*, Fähr., loc. cit., p. 129.

Strongly ovate, chestnut-red, or dark bronze, shiny, moderately iridescent; antennæ rufescent; clypeus very narrow, straight in front but with the outer angles rounded, the lateral margin is only moderately raised above the lateral constriction and produced thence towards the anterior margin, which it reaches at a short distance from the rounded outer angle, much in the same manner as in

T. placens and *T. badius*, but there is no longitudinal keel; the sculpture of the head, prothorax, and elytra is the same as in *T. placens*, from which it is distinguished by the truncate median part of the anterior clypeal margin and the much less raised lateral one.

Length 6–7 mm.

Hab. Natal, teste Fähræus; Mozambique (Delagoa Bay).

TRACHALUS BOHEMANI, Gerst.,

Arch. f. Naturg. xxxiii. i., 1866, p. 44.

T. picipes, Fähr., Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 126.

Dark bronze, turning sometimes to chestnut-red, strongly iridescent, legs reddish, antennæ flavescent; more ampliato-ovate than *T. badius*, and also shorter, but whereas in *T. badius* the outer margin of the clypeus is plainly connected with the anterior one at a distance equi-distant from the centre and the sharp outer angle, in *T. picipes* the outer margin is continued to the edge of the outer angle, and the longitudinal keel is moderately conspicuous; the striæ on the elytra are hardly distinct except the juxta-sutural one, and the punctures on the head, prothorax, and elytra are not so deep as in *T. badius*, but similar to those of *T. splendidulus* which it resembles more than even *T. badius*, except in the shape of the clypeus.

Length 7–8 mm.; width 5–5½ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pretoria, Zoutpansberg, Lydenburg).

TRACHALUS ÆRUGINEUS, Burm.,

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 160.

T. ferrugineus, Fähr., Ins. Caffr., ii., p. 137.

Ovate and very convex, elongato-ovate or elongate, either completely ferruginous-red or dark bronze, with the head green and the elytra reddish, or completely bronze-green, shining, not iridescent, antennæ flavous; clypeus truncate in front and with the angles sharp but not reflexed, the lateral margin is continued as the edge of the outer angle, there are no traces of longitudinal keel; the punctures in the anterior part are deeper and more rugose than on the frontal; the prothorax and elytra are very closely punctate, the latter have occasionally one, somewhat faint, stria in addition to the juxta-sutural one; the anterior tibiæ are tri-dentate, but the upper tooth is very often merely angular, and disappears also completely. The valves of the genital armature are very short, and somewhat resemble those of *T. mashunus*.

Length 6–8 mm. ; width 4–5½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (? Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port St. John); Natal (Durban); Transvaal (Zoutpansberg, Lydenburg).

The variation in the size and convexity of the body is such that had it not been for the shape of the genital armature I would have considered these variations as good specific characters; the colour is also very variable.

TROCHALUS LEPIDUS, n. spec.

Bronze-green, with the elytra brownish-red or partly rufescent, opaque on the upper side, and occasionally sub-iridescent; antennæ flavous; as elongato-ovate as *T. ferrugineus*, but easily distinguished by the opaque indument on the upper side; the sculpture and the shape of the clypeus are as in *T. ferrugineus*; in the male the right valve of the genital armature is a little longer than in the last-named species, but the shape is almost the same in both.

Length 6–6½ mm. ; width 3¾–4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

TROCHALUS URBANUS, n. spec.

Elongato-ovate, testaceous-red, shining; antennæ with the pedicel testaceous and the club flavous; clypeus truncate in front and without any angular part in the centre of the anterior margin, the outer angles are plain but not reflexed, the anterior part is only very slightly constricted laterally, and the lateral margin is not strongly sinuate; the punctures on the clypeal part are deeper than on the frontal; the prothorax and the elytra are deeply and somewhat closely punctate, the elytra are plainly striate on the sides as well as on the dorsal part; the clypeus has no traces whatever of a longitudinal keel; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate.

This species is easily distinguished by the clypeus, which is very little constricted laterally.

Length 6½ mm. ; width 4 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

The valves of the genital armature are symmetrical, acuminate, bent at the base, and sub-horizontal thence.

TROCHALUS SEBAKUANUS, n. spec.

Shape, colour, and sculpture of the preceding species, from which it differs by the shape of the clypeus, which is constricted laterally,

although much less strongly than in the other species of *Trochalus*, the median part of the anterior margin is also plainly angular, which is not the case in *T. urbanus*, and as the outer angles are reflexed this anterior margin is therefore tri-dentate, there are no traces of a longitudinal keel; the anterior tibiæ are bi-dentate.

Length 5 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

(*Species unknown to me or which I have not been able to identify.*)

TRACHALUS PICEUS, Fabric.,

Syst. Eleuth., i., p. 46; Olivier, Entomol., i., 5, p. 47, pl. v., fig. 43;
Burm., Handb. d. Entomol., iv. 2, p. 161.

“Sub-globose, ferruginous, sub-fuscous, and with a coppery sheen; densely punctate; elytra very obsoletely striate, the sutural stria not much impressed.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 lin.

More spherical than the preceding form (*T. ærugineus*), but not quite spherical; vivid brown, sometimes paler, sometimes darker, and with a strong bronze sheen, densely and finely punctate; elytra very weakly striate, the sutural stria is more marked than the others; head with a high transverse ridge between the frontal part and the clypeus, the latter slightly convex, more coarsely punctate; pygidium and under side with more scattered and coarse punctures.”

I am inclined to consider this species as identical with the short, and therefore more convex, form of *T. ærugineus*, which, as I have already mentioned, occurs also in Cape Colony. Burmeister's example was collected by Ecklon. This collector did not, to my knowledge, collect Insects in Natal or the Transkei, until long after the publication of Burmeister's book.

TRACHALUS PICIPES, Klug.,

Monatsb. Berl. Ac., 1855, p. 659; Peter's Reis., 1862, p. 258.

“Globose, fuscous-black, pectus and legs piceous. Length 4 lin. Only one example from Tette. Shape and size of *Byrrhus pilula*. Belongs to the first section proposed by Burmeister for species with bi-dentate anterior tibiæ. The upper side is deep dark brown, almost black, and without sheen. Head and prothorax tolerably densely and elytra scarcely visibly punctured, the latter indistinctly striate. Under side and legs dark piceous-brown.”

GEN. DOLEROSERICA, n. gen.

Mentum and buccal organs of the usual shape; antennæ 10-jointed, antennal club 3-jointed, very long in the male; clypeus not constricted laterally, but gradually narrowed from the base in the manner of *Autoserica*, *Neoserica*, &c., separated from the head by a frontal suture, and having no clypeal keel or suture, nor is the anterior part depressed or excavated along the anterior margin; eyes strongly divided in the anterior part by the genal canthus which projects very much, and having also a posterior keel situated higher than the genal canthus and not connected with it; body more or less iridescent, often with a silky sheen, either short and convex, or sub-elongated and only moderately convex, glabrous except for a few setæ near the anterior angle of the prothorax and along the marginal fold of the elytra; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly; hind coxæ short, very broadly dilated inwardly, and with two sets of diverging bristles on the upper margin; hind tibiæ either broadly amplified inwardly or not; anterior tarsi somewhat short, posterior fairly long, hind spurs longer than the basal joint which is not longer than the second, claws slender, very little divaricating, cleft underneath, but with the upper tooth not abruptly curved; coxæ very broad, their apical margin quite straight; trochanters of anterior legs not broadly dilated.

Key to the Species.

A². Body ampliato-ovate, hind tibiæ broadly dilated inwardly.

Clypeus emarginate in front, upper side of body opaque, very silky *curtula*.

Clypeus emarginate in front, upper side of body shiny *gentilis*.

Clypeus straight in front, upper side of body opaque, very silky . . *laetula*.

A¹. Body elongated, hind tibiæ not broadly dilated inwardly.

Anterior margin of clypeus sinuate, sub-angular in the centre . . . *festu*.

Anterior margin of clypeus quite straight *auspicata*.

DOLEROSERICA CURTULA, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 137.

Bronze-black, opaque on the upper side, sericeous and with a strong iridescent sheen, antennæ piceous-red; clypeus deeply emarginate in front with the outer angles slightly rounded, the margins are slightly reflexed, the anterior one is not aculeate in the centre, the strongly diagonal lateral one is not sinuate, the genæ are strongly slanting and project much beyond the eye, the posterior keel is on a

higher level than the genal canthus, broadly separated from it, and very distinct, there is a frontal arcuate suture, the clypeal part which is very faintly depressed close to the anterior margin is scrobiculato-punctate, the frontal moderately closely punctate; prothorax much broader at the base than at the apex, convex, faintly bi-impressed near the basal margin, closely punctate, but the punctures are hidden by the silky opaque indumentum; scutellum sharp, punctate; elytra very plainly amplified towards the posterior part, short, very convex and having on each side seven very plain striæ with the intervals slightly convex in the posterior part; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate, posterior ones broadly dilated inwardly, basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the second, and also shorter than the hind spurs.

Length 4–5 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

DOLEROSERICA GENTILIS, n. spec.

Chiefly allied to *D. curtula*, from which it differs by the more deeply notched anterior margin of the clypeus and the non-opaque upper part of the body which is bronze, moderately shining and faintly iridescent in the posterior part of the elytra, the latter part is striate in the dorsal part only, and not as amplified behind as in *D. curtula*.

Length 5 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Newcastle).

DOLEROSERICA LAETULA, n. spec.

Bronze-red, quite opaque and sericeous on the upper surface, shiny and iridescent underneath; antennæ ferruginous-red; clypeus not at all constricted or sinuate laterally, straight at apex with the outer angles slightly rounded, the margin is moderately reflexed and not angular in the centre, genal keel strongly projecting, anterior part scrobiculate, frontal deeply punctate, but not along the base, frontal suture slightly bi-sinuate; prothorax sub-arcuate laterally, much broader at the base than at the apex, somewhat closely punctate, and having above the median part of the base a long, transverse impressed line; scutellum punctulate; elytra ovate, convex in the anterior part, striate on the dorsal and sides but not near the humeral lateral part, intervals moderately closely punctate; basal joint of hind tarsi nearly as long as the following one.

The shape of the head is almost similar to that of the species of *Autoserica*.

I have seen only one male example of this species, which is easily recognised by the transverse impressed line running parallel with the base of the prothorax.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm. ; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira).

DOLEROSERICA FESTA, n. spec.

Moderately shining, bronze-green on the head and prothorax, redder bronze on the elytra, almost black on the under side, antennæ flavous ; clypeus attenuated laterally from the genæ to the anterior angle, anterior part arcuately emarginate but slightly angular in the centre, clypeal part deeply and closely punctate, frontal deeply punctate in the anterior but not in the basal ; prothorax slightly arcuate from the apex to near the median part, and nearly straight thence to the base which is, however, wider than across the apex, deeply and very closely punctured ; scutellum also closely punctate ; elytra sub-parallel, not very convex in the anterior part, very deeply striate in the dorsal, and plainly so on the sides, the intervals, which are somewhat convex in the posterior part, are very deeply and somewhat roughly punctate ; the basal joint of the hind tarsi is somewhat shorter than the second, and the hind tibiæ are not broadly dilated inwardly as in the three preceding species.

Length 5-6 mm. ; width $3-3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

DOLEROSERICA AUSPICATA, n. spec.

Bronze-black underneath, with the head, the prothorax with the exception of a very broad median patch, and the scutellum bronze-green ; elytra flavescent ; legs testaceous-red, antennæ flavous, moderately shiny on the upper side and slightly iridescent in the posterior part of the elytra ; the antennal club of the male is as long as the prothorax ; clypeus attenuate laterally, quite straight in front, deeply punctured, frontal part less deeply punctured ; prothorax slightly arcuate from the apex to about the median part, nearly straight thence to the base which is, however, wider than the apex, somewhat closely and moderately deeply punctate ; scutellum ogival, punctate ; elytra sub-parallel, deeply striate in the dorsal part, and less distinctly so on the sides, intervals roughly punctate, slightly convex in the posterior part ; basal joint of hind tarsi much shorter than the second, hind tibiæ not broadly dilated inwardly.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is not unlike in general appearance *Ablaberoides æneus*,

but differs of course in the shape of the clypeus and the utter absence of the clypeal keel.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

I think that Burmeister's following species belongs to this genus, and I should not be at all surprised if it were identical with *D. curtula*, Fähr.

SERICA CARBONARIA, Burm.,

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 167.

Antennæ 10-jointed, body in general short, spherical; mesosternum broader, middle coxæ considerably remote.

"Very deep black, with an iridescent sheen (margaritaceo-micans); elytra completely opaque, striate, clypeus shining.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

From South Africa. Short and compact, uniformly black; under side and prothorax with a bright pearly sheen, finely punctured; clypeus shiny, densely punctured; elytra completely opaque, distinctly striate, finely punctate, in each puncture a grey, smaller puncture; antennæ and legs shiny black."

GEN. MICROTRACHELUS, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1900, p. 81.

Buccal organs of *Trochalus* and *Ablaberoides*; clypeus very strongly constricted and very sharply tri-dentate, lateral margin also sharply dentate, genæ very oblique and not meeting quite the hind ocular keel, anterior part of the clypeus strongly reflexed with the median tooth continued as a short, longitudinal keel, the depressed part is edged by a slight transverse impression, and there is a frontal, faint suture; antennæ 9-jointed, club 5-jointed in the male, 4-jointed in the female, longer than or as long as the pedicel, according to the sex; body short, convex; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate; the rest as in *Ablaberoides*.

MICROTRACHELUS FLAGIGER, Pér.,

Trans. S. Afric. Philos. Soc., vol. vi., 1892, p. 33.

M. bipunctatus, Brensk., Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1902, p. 17.

Dark bronze-green, sub-opaque, but occasionally slightly iridescent on the prothorax only, elytra pale testaceous-yellow with an outer marginal, a basal and a sutural bronze-green band not impinging on the six discoidal intervals, and having also an elongated or oftener sub-quadrate discoidal patch situated at about the median

part and extending across the 3-5 intervals, the legs are redder than the under side, yet distinctly æneous, the palpi and the antennæ are somewhat flavescent but with the club of the latter infuscated from the median part to the apex; the antennæ are 9-jointed, the club is long and 5-jointed in the male, all the joints of the club being equal in length, it is nearly equally long but only 4-jointed in the female, but the inner joint is a little shorter than the following three; head deeply punctured, the punctures nearly coalescing on the clypeal part, but less closely set in the frontal, the clypeal and frontal suture are not well defined, the clypeus is very strongly and sharply bi-dentate laterally, these teeth consist of the sharply aculeate lateral margin and of the very sharp and somewhat divaricating outer angle, and has also a median tooth in the centre of the apical margin as sharp and as recurved as the lateral ones, continued as a longitudinal keel in the extreme anterior part; prothorax punctulate, the punctures separated by a space equal to the diameter of each puncture; scutellum closely punctulate; elytra short, as broad as long, somewhat depressed, deeply striate, intervals plane and deeply punctured; pygidium with deep, somewhat broad punctures separated by an interval equal to their diameter; abdominal segments and pectus deeply and somewhat broadly punctured, especially the later; anterior and posterior keels of the eyes coming very close to each other; anterior tibiæ plainly tri-dentate outwardly.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla); Southern Rhodesia (Enkeldoorn, Sebakwe, Salisbury, Manica); Ovampoland (Evvari River, Omrramba); Natal (Durban).

? *MICROTRACHELUS XANTHOCERUS*, Burm.,

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 162.

“Ovate, black, not very sericeous, bronze, strongly punctate; antennæ testaceous, 4-jointed. ♂.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Ovate, moderately convex, black; head very broad behind, much narrowed in front, without raised keel between frons and clypeus, anterior part only one-third as broad as the head between the eyes, sharply angular with a concavity on each side; elytra more remotely punctured (than in *Ablaberoides atratus*), distinctly striated, and with a coppery sheen; under side and legs more shiny and with bronze-green iridescence; tarsi brown; antennæ testaceous-yellow with a tolerably long 4-jointed club (anterior tibiæ tri-dentate).

Hab. Port Natal, collected by Drège.”

Owing to the antennal club being 4-jointed, Burmeister considered his example to be a male. But in the type of *Microtrachelus* the antennal club is 5-jointed and longer than the pedicel in the male, and 4-jointed and as long as the pedicel in the female. It is therefore not improbable that this species belongs to *Microtrachelus*.

GEN. ABLABEROIDES, Blanch.,

Catal. Coll. Entom., 1850, p. 102.

Sphærotrachelus, Brensk., Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1900, p. 82.

Trochaloserica, Brensk., loc. cit., p. 82.

Mentum nearly similar to that of *Trochalus*, but usually wider at the base; palpi identical, maxillæ with three superposed teeth, the two lower ones bifid; clypeus always more or less narrowly constricted laterally in front, as well as sinuate between the genal projection and the constricted part, the anterior margin is strongly reflexed, and in the majority of species its median part is very strongly dentate, in which case the tooth is continued as a longitudinal keel dividing the strongly depressed anterior part into two, or it is merely angular, in that case the anterior part is not hollowed, there is a clypeal keel which is seldom indistinct, and a frontal grooved suture, which, however, turns into a short keel in a few species; the eyes are almost completely closed (*Ablaberoides*) or the hind keel does not coalesce with the genal canthus, but is always developed (*Trochaloserica*); the antennæ are 10-jointed with the club tri-jointed and very long in the male (*Ablaberoides*), or 9-jointed (*Sphærotrachelus*); prothorax short, strongly transverse, fringed with long setæ; scutellum large; elytra short, sub-parallel or ampliato-ovate, in which case they are more convex than when sub-parallel, punctate, striate or non-striate with the exception of the juxta-sutural stria which is always plainly visible; pygidium moderately convex; pro- and meso-sternum hairy; anterior tibiæ bi- or tri-dentate, legs of *Trochalus* but with the anterior trochanters not so strongly dilated.

The characters assigned by Brenske to his genus *Sphærotrachelus* agree very well with those of *Ablaberoides*, of which I have seen the type, except that the antennæ are 10- instead of 9-jointed, and *Trochaloserica*, also one of Brenske's genera would seem to differ mainly in both eye-keels not being in contact. After careful examination I came to the conclusion that completely or incompletely closed eye-keels did not coincide with 10- or 9-jointed antennæ, and that these characters can be made use of merely to group the species, not to divide them into genera.

The characters distinguishing this genus from *Trochalus* are the presence of a strong, hind ocular keel which either unites in a straight line with the genal canthus or is not quite connected with it, in which case it is slightly higher than the genal keel, and the presence of a transverse clypeal keel edging the usually deeply depressed anterior part of the clypeus the lateral margins of which are always continued as far as the sharp apical angle instead of being produced into a more or less sinuate keel above the margin of the anterior part.

The uniformity in facies and the enormous variation in colour makes the study of the species a most difficult one, but the shape of the genital armature helps greatly in the identification; these armatures are, however, so very complicated that it is difficult to give a good description of them, and I greatly regret that I could not have them figured; the presence or absence of an additional antennal joint helps also in grouping species which but for that character would be hardly distinguishable. Cf. *A. ditissimus* and *A. pavoninus* with *A. crassus*, &c.

The distribution of species in South Africa is as wide as in the genus *Trochalus*.

Key to the Species.

A². Antennæ 10-jointed.

B². Hind ocular keel meeting the edge of the genal canthus.

a². Clypeal transverse keel not reaching the sides.

Antennal joints of male free, clypeal keel very short .. *æneus*.

a¹. Clypeal transverse keel reaching from side to side.

Clypeus strongly constricted laterally and tri-dentate.

b². Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate.

Elytra deeply striate on the dorsal part *ditissimus*.

Elytra slightly striate in the dorsal part *pavoninus*.

b¹. Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

Bronze-black, with the upper side fleshy red *crassus*.

Bronze-black, with a broad discoidal red band on each
elytron *rufovittatus*.

B¹. Hind ocular keel not meeting quite the genal canthus.

a². Clypeus strongly constricted laterally and tri-dentate in
front.

b². Frontal suture grooved.

Body shining, median part of prothorax sub-strigillate,
striae of elytra obliterated on the sides *emeritus*.

Body sub-opaque, median part of prothorax not strigil-
late, striae of elytra distinctly striate on the sides.. .. *laetulus*.

*b*¹. Frontal suture keeled *fähraei*.

*a*¹. Clypeus constricted laterally, tri-dentate in front.

*b*². Frontal suture keeled.

Body very convex, ampliato-ovate ; elytra not distinctly
striate *tardus*.

*b*¹. Frontal suture grooved.

Body elongato-ovate ; elytra distinctly striate *pauper*.

A¹. Antennæ 9-jointed.

B². Hind ocular keel meeting the edge of the genal canthus.

*a*². Body sub-parallel, not very convex.

Body short, massive.

Antennæ rufescent, outer joint of club moderately
grooved in the male *cognatus*.

Antennal pedicel flavous, club black, with outer joint
conspicuously grooved in the male *obtusus*.

*a*¹. Body elongated.

*b*². Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

*c*². Body not iridescent.

Antennæ rufescent ; body not iridescent, bronze with-
out much sheen *namaquanus*.

Antennæ flavous ; body entirely testaceous-red *testaceus*.

Antennæ flavous ; elytra testaceous with the suture
and the outer margins fuscous or uniformly dark
chestnut *flavipennis*.

*c*¹. Body iridescent.

Antennæ rufescent, club fuscous ; elytra infusate
laterally and behind *quæsitus*.

*b*¹. Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate.

Body testaceous ; elytra with an outer marginal infus-
cate band *tenellus*.

B¹. Hind ocular keel not meeting the edge of the genal canthus.

*a*². Body elongated.

Antennæ flavous *decedens*.

a^r. Body ovate, convex, short.

Antennæ black, with the four joints of the pedicel red *breviusculus*.

Antennæ ferruginous, with the club slightly fuscous in
the male *ominosus*.

ABLABEROIDES ÆNEUS, Blanch.,

Cat. Coll. Ent., 1850, p. 102.

Trochalus longicornis, Burm., Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 162.

Oblongo-ovate, convex, dark bronze, lighter on the head and prothorax than on the elytra, palpi and tarsi somewhat rufescent; antennæ piceous, with the four ultimate joints of the pedicel sub-rufescent, club of the male more than twice the length of the pedicel the joints of which are free; clypeus strongly constricted laterally and with a strong sinuation between the genæ and the constricted part, the anterior margin is straight with the outer angles sharp but not dentate, the centre, however, is plainly dentate, the dentate part forming a carinule which divides the anterior part into two depressions as far as the clypeal keel which is somewhat short, the frontal suture is quite plain, not arcuate, the genæ are strongly developed, and meet the hind keel of the eyes, and the whole surface is very deeply and closely punctate; prothorax twice as broad as long, bi-sinuate in front and behind, very slightly attenuated laterally towards the apical part the carinate margin of which has a fringe of not closely set bristles, it is covered with somewhat deep punctures separated by a smooth space slightly narrower than their own diameter; scutellum ogival, sparingly punctate; elytra about twice the length of the prothorax, somewhat convex in the anterior part, and having four very plain dorsal striæ on each side, the outer striæ are obliterated, and the surface is covered with deep, somewhat coarse punctures; pygidium somewhat convex, closely and deeply punctate; under side very deeply punctate; the metasternum with a few short hairs; hind coxæ with a few lateral bristle-like hairs similar to those edging the margin of the elytra, femora and anterior coxæ hairy; anterior tibiæ tridentate but with the basal outer tooth much smaller than the others, although distinct; anterior tarsi shorter than the intermediate or posterior ones, the basal one of the latter is as long as the one following, and shorter than the apical spur, the broadly dilated and somewhat short hind tibiæ are strongly spinose inwardly, and the hind coxæ have a nearly straight posterior margin; abdominal segments with one row of briefly setigerous punctures.

In the male the tubular part of the armature is deeply, roundly

notched, the inner forcipate process is spatulate, and the outer slender.

The description of *T. longicornis*, Burm., agrees very well with that of *A. æneus*, except that the elytra have no perceptible striæ, but they are not perfectly even.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ –5 mm. ; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch).

ABLABEROIDES DITISSIMUS, n. spec.

Body short, massive, convex, but with the elytra not very much rounded laterally behind; bronze-black, with the elytra somewhat redder and with a strong opaline sheen, head and prothorax somewhat opaque; antennæ with the club slightly infusate and the terminal joints of the pedicel pale flavous, club not longer than the pedicel in the male, with the two last joints plainly aculeate, the other three are somewhat fused; clypeus plainly tri-dentate in front and with the angle of the lateral sinuations often very sharp, clypeal keel very plain but not reaching quite the sides, the whole surface is very roughly punctate, especially the part comprised between the keel and the suture; prothorax very much broader than long, plainly amplified from the anterior part to past the median, very convex, closely punctured, sub-opaque and yet opaline under certain light, the long lateral hairs are light fulvous; scutellum punctate; elytra convex in the anterior part, slightly amplified laterally and having each five very distinct striæ and another but less plain one in addition, the intervals and the sides are coarsely punctate, the subdued sheen is purplish; under side as in *A. æneus*; the forcipate clasps of the male armature are very short, symmetrical, and in the shape of callipers.

Length 7– $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm. ; width 5 mm.

Hab. Natal (Newcastle), Transvaal (Boksburg, Lydenburg), Orange River Colony (Bothaville), Southern Rhodesia (Upper Limpopo).

ABLABEROIDES PAVONINUS, n. spec.

Black, shining, with the elytra either brown or chestnut-brown and a conspicuous iridescent sheen all over, more noticeable, however, on the elytra on account of their great convexity; in general appearance it differs from *A. ditissimus* in not being so square owing to the elytra being much more rounded laterally behind and also more convex on the dorsal part; the pedicel of the antennæ is rufescent, and the club, which in the male is slightly longer than

the whole pedicel, is black; the clypeus is tri-dentate in front, but the angle of the lateral sinuation is rounded, the clypeal keel reaches the sides; the shape of the prothorax is the same as in *A. ditissimus*, but the punctuation of that part and also of the head is neither so deep nor so rugose; the sharply ogival scutellum is also sparingly punctured; the elytra have only three, or at most four, plain striæ, and the punctuation of the intervals, as well as of the sides, is deep, but not as much as in *A. ditissimus*, and the under side is alike, but the anterior tibiæ are bi- instead of tri-dentate outwardly; in the male the tubular part of the armature is notched in the centre and on each side, and the two forcipate processes are symmetrical, long, slender, and curve upwards at the tip.

Length 7-8 mm.; width 5-5½ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

ABLABEROIDES CRASSUS, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 134.

Serica interpunctata, Bohem., Vet. Ak. Förh., 1860, p. 115.

Trochalus moerens, Péring., Trans. S. Afric. Philos. Soc., vol. vi., 1892, p. 33.

„ *moestus*, Péring., loc. cit., p. 34.

„ *plagiatus*, Péring., loc. cit., p. 34.

„ var. *vagans*, Péring., loc. cit., p. 34.

Very dark bronze with a moderate sheen (*T. crassus*, *T. moerens*, *T. moestus*), or with the elytra bronze-red and a bright sheen (*T. interpunctatus*), completely reddish on the upper side (*T. vagans*), or lastly with a fuscous, longitudinal patch on each elytron (*T. plagiatus*); pedicel of antennæ rufescent, the club, which in the male is slightly longer than the pedicel, is black or darkly infusate; it is a little more parallel than *A. pavoninus* and plainly less convex, but the shape of the head and prothorax, and also the sculpture, are as in *A. pavoninus*, while in general appearance it more resembles *A. ditissimus*, but it is not quite so massive; the elytra have the four dorsal striæ very distinct, but the sides are also fairly distinctly striate; the anterior tibiæ are tri-dentate, and the under side is similar to that of the other species above mentioned, but the shape of the genital armature is very different, the forcipate processes cross each other at about half the length, the left one is slender and cylindrical, the other thickly spatulate at the apex.

Length 6-7¼ mm.; width 4-4½ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Victoria Falls), Ovampoland.

A most variable species, not only in colouring, but also in the general appearance, which is either sub-parallel or more or less convex; the female is, however, less parallel than the male.

ABLABEROIDES RUFOVITTATUS, Péring.,

Trans. S. Afric. Philos. Soc., vol. vi., 1892, p. 33.

The description of *A. crassus* applies in its entirety to the present species, which, is, however, constantly smaller, the colouration of the elytra seems to be also constant, they are dark bronze with a rufo-testaceous broad band extending over half the width of the elytra, and beginning at about the third dorsal stria; the anterior tibiæ are also tri-dentate outwardly. In spite of its great likeness to *A. crassus*, the difference in the shape of the genital armature is very great; the forcipate processes are symmetrical, very short, and bent downwards.

Length $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

ABLABEROIDES EMERITUS, n. spec.

Body almost spherical, dark bronze, shining, but without an opaline sheen; antennæ ferruginous; clypeus sharply tri-dentate in front, somewhat roughly punctured, frontal part of the head less roughly punctate than the clypeus, and with a basal broadly triangular smooth space; prothorax very short and very broad, covered with minute punctures separated by very narrow smooth intervals which are sub-strigillate in the median part; scutellum closely punctate; elytra plainly amplified laterally in the centre, very convex, very faintly quadri-striate in the dorsal part, and not at all on the sides, and with the intervals and sides finely and not deeply punctate; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate; basal tarsal joint much shorter than the second; the genital armature of the male consists of a symmetrical tube the downward opening of which is hidden by a broad, spatulate operculum-like valve which covers also a moderately wide, forceps-like clasp.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Enkeldoorn, Salisbury, Sebakwe).

ABLABEROIDES LAETULUS, n. spec.

Bronze-black, sub-opaque, and yet with an iridescent sheen, antennæ flavescent, legs ferruginous; body ovate; this species differs from *A. æneus*, which it resembles by the presence of a

sutural groove instead of a raised line in the frontal part; it is not so spherical as *A. emeritus*, which is really its nearest ally, and from which it is also distinguished by the punctuation of the prothorax which is not so closely set, and by the deeply striate dorsal part which plainly numbers six striæ on each side; the anterior tibiæ are also bi-dentate outwardly. If the genital armatures, which are on the same plan, of the two species are compared, it is seen that the tubular part is much more deeply notched and twists inwardly on the left side in *A. laetulus*, the right process is sub-horizontal and does not therefore act as an operculum, the inner forcipate process is very short, and the apical part of the tubular part is flattened into two small processes.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 – $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

ABLABEROIDES FAHRÆI, Pér.

Trochalus æneus, Fähr., Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 131.

Ovate, reddish-bronze, with the elytra often greener, and with an opaline sheen, antennæ and palpi flavescent or rufescent, the club slightly longer than the pedicel in the male; the sharply tri-dentate clypeus is not as sinuate laterally as in *T. emeritus*, and the upper angle of the lateral constriction is very sharp; instead of a frontal suture there is a plainly raised line; the prothorax is of the same shape as that of *T. emeritus*, but the punctures, although equally fine, are not set quite so close to each other, and the intervals in the median dorsal part are not sub-strigillate; the elytra are more elongato-ovate and appear therefore less convex in proportion, in nearly all my examples the four dorsal striæ are distinct, and as often as not there are plain traces of a fifth and even a sixth; interior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly; this species is easily recognised from its congeners by the presence of a raised line instead of a grooved suture at the junction of the clypeus with the frontal part, but the shape of the genital armature distinguishes it also readily, the two claspers being strongly twisted, spatulate at the tip with the upper one nearly erect, and the other curving upwards underneath.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{3}{5}$ – $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Fähræus, in his description of the species, says that the anterior tibiæ are tri-dentate, and that with the exception of the sutural stria which is impressed behind, the striæ are hardly visibly striate. My examples, compared with the type, are, however, as described here.

Hab. Ovampoland.

Fähræus' original name, *T. æneus*, being preoccupied, must be changed into *T. fähræi*.

ABLABEROIDES TARDUS, n. spec.

Testaceous-red, with a bright sub-metallic not iridescent sheen; antennæ flavescent; as spherical as *A. emeritus*; the clypeus has sharp outer angles which are not, however, plainly reflexed, and the median part is not dentate, the constricted part is narrow, and the sides above it strongly sinuate, the frontal suture is replaced by a fine raised line, and in the only example of this species which I have seen there is in addition to the faint frontal suture a slightly impressed, transverse line equi-distant from the frontal suture and from the base; the prothorax is closely and the elytra sparingly and weakly punctulate, the dorsal striæ, with the exception of the juxta-sutural one which is visible in the posterior part, are almost obliterated.

The raised line of the frontal part and the non-tri-dentate clypeus will help in distinguishing this species from *A. emeritus*, and the non-tri-dentate clypeus from *T. fähræi*, which has also a raised frontal line, but which is not so spherical.

Length 5 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

ABLABEROIDES PAUPER, n. spec.

Brownish-red, very slightly iridescent, antennæ flavescent; body elongato-ovate; clypeus very briefly denticulate in the centre of the anterior margin and with the angles moderately sharp, but not strongly reflexed, the constricted part is moderately narrow, and there is a plain frontal grooved suture with the edges slightly raised; the prothorax is of the normal shape, faintly punctulate in the median part, but more distinctly on the sides, the scutellum is long and very sharp; the elongato-ovate elytra have seven plainly visible striæ and the intervals are almost impunctate; the pygidium is sparsely punctate.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ –6 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

ABLABEROIDES COGNATUS, n. spec.

Very dark bronze, almost black, with the elytra somewhat dark brown, sub-opaque and only very faintly iridescent; antennæ

rufescent, 9-jointed, club not quite as long as the pedicel in the male; body sub-parallel and only moderately convex; clypeus sharply tri-dentate in front, sinuate laterally, the clypeal keel is distinct and the anterior part divided into two depressions by the keel-like continuation of the median tooth, the frontal suture is fairly visible in some examples, or nearly obliterated in others, the anterior part of the head is scrobiculate, almost granulose, the posterior very deeply punctured; the prothorax is short, more than twice broader than long, amplified gradually from the apical angle to a short distance from the base, and rounded thence, strongly sloping and covered with deep, fine, sub-contiguous punctures; elytra as broad at the base as the base of the prothorax, nearly straight laterally and rounded only in the posterior part, moderately convex in the anterior and having on each side five or six deep dorsal striæ, and occasionally two lateral ones, and covered with deep, somewhat coarse striæ; pygidium convex, deeply punctate, the punctures separated by an interval about equal to their own diameter; legs and under side normal, anterior tibiæ plainly tri-dentate.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg District), Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

In the male the two forcipate processes of the genital armature are very short.

ABLABEROIDES OBTUSUS, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 128.

Black, sub-opaque, with a metallic sheen, or with the elytra chestnut-red with the suture and a broad marginal outer band deeply infusate; in the totally black examples the elytra are slightly iridescent; basal joint of the pedicel and club black, the other joints rufescent, the club in the male is slightly longer than the whole pedicel, and the outer joint is so deeply grooved from base to apex that, when partially folded, the club seems to be quadri-articulate; body short and massive like *A. crassus* or *A. pavoninus*; the clypeus is sharply tri-dentate, the punctuation on the prothorax is moderately closely set and partly hidden in well-preserved specimens; the elytra have generally five plain dorsal striæ on each side; in the male the lower part of the genital armature is bifid and vertical, the right valve being slightly longer than the left, and the forcipate processes long and slender; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.

Evidently allied to *A. cognatus*, but more massive; the genital armature differs, although it belongs to the same type, and in *A. cognatus* the club of the male is not so conspicuously grooved.

Hab. Natal (Durban); Transvaal (Lydenburg, Rustenburg, ? Johannesburg); Southern Rhodesia (Buluwayo, Sebakwe).

ABLABEROIDES NAMAQUANUS, n. spec.

Very dark bronze, nearly black underneath, and very dark brown on the elytra, antennæ wholly flavescent; body very elongated; the appearance is more that of an *Ablabera* than that of a *Trochalus*; clypeus narrow, sharply tri-dentate; prothorax deeply and very closely punctured; scutellum very closely punctate; elytra elongated, sub-parallel, not much convex, plainly, yet not deeply striate on the dorsal part, the striæ numbering five or six on each side, the intervals and sides are deeply and somewhat closely punctate; the legs are piceous-red, and the anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly; in the male the valve of the genital armature is vertical and rounded at the apex, and the two forcipate processes slender, symmetrical, strongly curved upwards, sub-horizontal at apex, and altogether different from that of any of the other species.

Length 7 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand).

ABLABEROIDES TESTACEUS, Fähr.

Ablabera testacea, Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 114.

Head and prothorax testaceous-red, elytra and under side flavescent, no metallic sheen, antennæ wholly yellow, club longer than the pedicel; clypeus narrow in front, plainly tri-dentate; head, prothorax, and scutellum deeply punctate; elytra elongated, sub-parallel, not convex in the anterior part, and having on each side five or six striæ with the intervals slightly costate near the basal part and moderately deeply punctate; posterior coxæ entirely hairless along the outer margin; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly; posterior ones broad, but only moderately amplified inwardly.

I have not been able to examine the genital armature of the male of this species which very closely resembles *A. flavipennis* and *A. tenellus*.

Length 5-6 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg), Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury, Sebakwe).

ABLABEROIDES TENELLUS, Fähr.

Triodonta tenella, Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 135.

Trochalus pallidipennis, Fähr., loc. cit., p. 135.

Hardly different from *A. testaceus*, except that the anterior tibiæ are bi- instead of tri-dentate outwardly; the elytra have a more or less distinct, infusate outer marginal band, and in examples from Port Natal the prothorax has, according to Fähræus, an apical sub-triangular æneous patch; the shape, sculpture, and striation of elytra are exactly as in *A. testaceus*, and the antennæ are also flavous.

I have seen one example only of this species in addition to Fähræus' type, which is recorded from Port Natal, while my co-type is from Ovampoland.

ABLABEROIDES FLAVIPENNIS, Fähr.

Ablabera flavipennis, Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 120.

This species is also so closely allied to *A. tenellus* and *A. testaceus* that they can be distinguished only with difficulty, and all three might prove to be one species only; the colour, however, differs in being dark bronze with the elytra testaceous-red but retaining a black suture and an outer marginal infusate band, or being uniformly dark chestnut-brown; I have also seen examples with the elytra uniformly testaceous-red, and also entirely black with a faint metallic sheen; it resembles in general appearance *Camanta variabilis*, and Fähræus described it as an *Ablabera*; it has no opaline sheen, the clypeal keel is highly raised, and the frontal suture deep.

In the male the genital armature has two long, forcipate processes, the right one is longer and much more slender than the left and is spatulate at apex, the left one is wide with the tip acuminate.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Estcourt); Bechuanaland (Kanye); Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury, Enkeldoorn, Buluwayo); Transvaal (Zoutpansberg).

ABLABEROIDES QUÆSITUS, n. spec.

Dark bronze, elytra light flavescent with the posterior part and the lateral margin infusate, shining and sub-opaline especially on the elytra; antennæ with the two basal joints and the antennal club fuscous, the remainder of the pedicel is rufescent; it is less elongate than the three preceding species, and the elytra are plainly amplified towards the posterior part; the legs are reddish, the clypeus very

sharply tri-dentate; the prothorax deeply and not very closely punctate, the elytra plainly striate in the dorsal part, and less so on the sides, and the intervals roughly punctate; hind tibiæ broad, but only moderately amplified inwardly; the clypeus is narrow in front and sharply tri-dentate; the frontal transverse suture is well defined.

Male unknown.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Rustenburg District).

ABLABEROIDES DECEDENS, n. spec.

Elongato-ovate, shining, hardly iridescent, chestnut-brown with the elytra and legs lighter brown, antennæ flavous; clypeus with the anterior part narrow, sharply tri-dentate and with the outer margin strongly sinuate, there is a very plain solution of continuity between the posterior eye-keel and the genal canthus, and the frontal, transverse suture is almost obliterated in the three examples examined by me; prothorax closely punctate; elytra with four or five plain dorsal striæ, intervals closely punctate; the forcipate processes of the genital armature of the male are symmetrical, very long, sub-horizontal, broadly spatulate at apex, and not unlike, although not contorted, those of *A. namaquanus*.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

ABLABEROIDES OMINOSUS, n. spec.

Body short, convex, black with a metallic tinge, or dark bronze, occasionally faintly iridescent, elytra and legs testaceous-red or dark chestnut, with a broad fuscous outer marginal band; antennæ rufescent with the club fuscous; clypeus with a small median tooth in the anterior margin the angles of which are sharp but not much curved, the anterior part owing to the anterior margin not being strongly reflexed is thus somewhat shallow, the frontal suture is very plain, the clypeal part between the keel and the suture is extremely closely punctate, the punctures on the frontal part are deep but not so closely set; prothorax very deeply punctate, the punctures equi-distant and separated by an interval slightly narrower than their diameter; scutellum somewhat short and broad, deeply punctate; elytra short, convex, plainly striate in the dorsal part only, and deeply and somewhat regularly punctate; the genital armature of the male, which is of the same type as in *A. namaquanus*, and *A. decedens*, has two

long, slender forcipate processes, the right one is spatulate at the tip, the other is acuminate. This species differs from *A. brevisculus* in the shape of the genital armature and in the colour of the antennæ.

Length $5-5\frac{3}{4}$; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Mossel Bay); Natal (Durban).

ABLABEROIDES BREVIUSCULUS, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 134.

Body very short, somewhat massive, very dark bronze, iridescent, legs piceous, antennæ dark fuscous with the exception of the intermediate joints of the pedicel which are rufescent; clypeus dentate in the middle of the anterior margin, the tooth continued in a conspicuous longitudinal keel, outer angles sharp, but not dentate, frontal suture somewhat indistinct; clypeal part between the anterior keel and the frontal suture more roughly punctate than the frontal; prothorax deeply and evenly punctate; scutellum moderately long, strongly punctate; elytra short, not amplified laterally, deeply quadri-striate on the dorsal part, the lateral striæ are either very faint or partly distinct; the genital armature of the male resembles very much that of *A. ominosus*, but the two forcipate processes which are also long and slender, are spatulate at the tip, thus resembling those of *A. decedens*, which are, however, longer and bent to the right side.

Length $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm; width $3\frac{3}{4}-4$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere); Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez); Southern Rhodesia (Enkeldoorn).

(*Species which I have not seen or been able to identify.*)

TRIODONTA LINEOLATA, Brancs.,

Jahr. Ver. Trencs., xvi., p. 113, 1897.

“Ovate, rufo-testaceous, closely punctate, pubescent, the pubescence slightly ochraceous and greyish; head triangular, clypeus truncate and slightly emarginate in front, without denticule, impressed on each side, and with the margin reflexed; antennæ testaceous; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, roundly narrowed in front, anterior margin broadly and at the same time slightly emarginate, posterior one slightly bi-sinuate, with the angles straight, the anterior ones acuminate, dorsal part piceous, with the sides indefinitely fuscous; elytra distinctly striate with the suture and the intervals 2-4 more raised, clothed with

a somewhat lighter pubescence, rufo-testaceous on the dorsal part, fuscous on the sides, they are not twice the length of the prothorax, are little amplified past the middle, and obtusely rounded at apex; scutellum triangular, elongate; pygidium broadly triangular, rounded at apex and with a longer pubescence; pectus and abdomen convex, sternum slightly sulcate longitudinally in the centre; legs red, clothed with a greyish ochraceous pubescence; femora closely punctate; anterior legs not strong, posterior tibiæ and femora dilated, compressed, anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, posterior ones spinulose.

Length 5·5–6 mm.; width 3·5–4 mm.

Hab. Boroma, on the Zambesi River."

Perhaps identical with my *Euronycha sebakwana*.

TRIODONTA BOROMENSIS, Brancs.,

Loc. cit., p. 114, pl. iv., fig. 5.

"Elongated, rufo-testaceous, closely punctate, clothed all over with a thin greyish-ochraceous pubescence, margin of the thorax and elytra ciliate; head sub-triangular, clypeus emarginate in front, impressed on each side, margin reflexed, eyes not prominent, antennæ testaceous; prothorax transverse one and a half wider than long, very broad at the base, plainly narrowed, anterior margin broadly emarginate, posterior roundly produced in the middle, impressed as a sinus after the scutellum; elytra twice the length of the thorax and little wider, very slightly amplified past the middle, sub-truncate at apex, obsoletely striate, the sutural stria deeper than the others; scutellum triangular; pygidium broadly triangular, convex, rounded at apex; pectus and abdomen convex, sternum with an almost obliterated longitudinal sulcus; legs red, femora closely punctate, anterior ones simple, posterior dilated; anterior strongly tri-dentate, median and posterior spinulose outwardly, and with long hairs internally.

Length 6·5–7·5 mm.; width 4–4·3 mm.

Hab. Boroma, on the Zambesi River."

SERICA ZAMBESINA, Brancs.,

Loc. cit., p. 112.

"Brownish, opaque, ovate; clypeus roughly and sub-rugosely, frontal part sparsely and finely punctate, slightly carinulate in the centre; clypeus separated from the frons by a raised line, very slightly sinuate in front, and having the margins slightly reflexed; antennæ testaceous; prothorax transverse, twice as broad as long,

densely but not deeply punctate, very broad behind, plainly narrowed towards the apex and slightly bi-sinuate behind, sides ciliate, posterior angles obtuse, not sharp; scutellum long, shaped as a triangle rounded at apex, and roughly punctate; elytra little wider than the prothorax, convex, and twice and a half its length, somewhat amplified towards the apex, broadly rounded together and declivous there, obsoletely striate and densely punctate, lateral margin ciliate; anterior tibiæ obtusely tri-dentate; pectus shining, densely punctate; abdominal segments more roughly punctate transversely in the middle; pygidium convex, moderately shining, triangular, with the angles rounded, and distinctly densely punctate.

Length 5-6 mm.; width 3-4 mm.

Hab. Boroma, on the Zambesi River."

Herr Brenske identified my *Autoserica concordans* with *S. zambesina*, Brancs., but I think that it is a mistake.

SERICA CARBONARIA, Burm.,

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 167.

"Antennæ 10-jointed, body in general shorter and more spherical, mesosternum broader, coxæ considerably remote (*Omalopia*) Muls.

Intensely black, and with a pearly sheen; elytra completely opaque, striate, clypeus shiny.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Short and compact, uniformly black, under side and pronotum with a bright pearly glance, finely punctured; clypeus shiny, densely punctured; elytra completely opaque, distinctly striate, finely punctate, in each puncture a grey, small puncture; antennæ and legs shining black, the joints brown.

Hab. South Africa."

SERICA ROBUSTA, Blanch.,

Catal. Coll. Ent., 1850, p. 79.

"Ovate, very thick, black, moderately shiny; head very wide, punctate; clypeus coarctate, angular, carinate in the middle; antennæ ferruginous, club black, a little shorter than the pedicel; prothorax broad, convex, shiny, slightly punctate all over, and having some fulvous lateral hairs; scutellum black, punctate; elytra convex, striate, punctate all over; dark red, with a purplish sheen, suture and outer margin blackish; legs piceous, posterior

ones strongly compressed; pectus and abdomen black, sparsely pilose, the hairs fulvous.

Length 8 mm.

Hab. Zululand."

TRIBE ABLABERINI.

Body elongate, sub-cylindrical or with the elytra slightly amplified in the posterior part, but occasionally short and convex, although less than in *Trochalus* (*Oocamenta*); clypeus gradually narrowed laterally and either straight or sinuate before the apex, but occasionally plainly constricted (*Idæcamenta*), eyes divided in front by a short genal canthus, and without any posterior keel; antennæ 9- or 10-jointed; prothorax not very convex and with a fringe of long setæ; elytra elongated and covering the propygidium which is wide and slightly convex; anterior coxæ sub-vertical and conical at apex, very little slanting in the base, intermediate and posterior ones not widely separated, the posterior slanting and only one-third the width of the metasternum the episterna of which are slightly narrower and of course longer than in the *Sericini*; femora not broadly amplified, tibiæ not compressed, hind ones with only a slanting spinose ridge; hind spurs of the female visibly yet not strongly amplified.

The variable number of antennal club joints has led to a great generic division where specific distinctions, would, in my opinion, have achieved the same result.

This great variation in the number of joints of the antennal club is a curious feature of the insects included in this Tribe; it varies in the male from 7 to 4, and from 6 to 3 in the female; the claws are slender and not deeply cleft underneath, but the basal part is often dilated and membranaceous.

On the whole the Tribe is very homogeneous, but certain genera, such as *Tulbaghia* and *Idæcamenta*, are closely allied to the Pachypodous *Melolonthinæ*, and have probably the same habits. The females of *Ablabera*, *Camenta*, &c., are, however, met with as commonly as the males.

The species of *Ablaberini* seem to be more restricted to the South African Fauna than the *Sericini*; a few of them have been met with as far as Masailand, but I believe that none are found in Senegambia. The range of the species in South Africa is very limited, differing in that respect from the *Sericini*, but the habits of the two seem to be the same.

Key to the Genera.

- A⁴. Claws mostly slender, obliquely incised underneath at a short distance from the apex, not lobate in the posterior part.
- b*². Clypeus simple, divided from the head by a suture *Ablabera*.
- b*¹. Clypeus with a median keel or raised suture, and a frontal one *Microcamenta*.
- a*¹. Clypeus straight laterally, outer angles moderately rounded.
 Frontal suture obliterated, reflexed anterior part edged by a fine transverse line *Leribe*.
- A³. Claws not incised underneath, but slightly dilated at base.
- a*³. Clypeus with a median keel and a frontal one, and arcuately rounded in front.. .. *Tulbaghia*.
- A². Claws with a very broad basal vertically truncate lobe underneath.
- a*². Clypeus with a supra-apical keel or raised line, and a frontal suture.
- b*². Clypeus not hollowed.
- c*³. Genæ not projecting; antennæ 10-jointed in both sexes .. *Camenta*.
- c*². Genæ not projecting; antennæ 9-jointed in the male .. *Pericamenta*.
- c*¹. Genæ distinctly projecting, antennæ 10-jointed in the male, 9-jointed in the female *Oocamenta*.
- a*¹. Clypeus with two strongly raised keels.
 Genæ strongly developed, clypeus notched in front, not hollow *Diploptropis*.
- b*¹. Clypeus hollowed.
 Clypeus with a median and a frontal suture or slightly raised line.
 Genæ moderately developed, clypeus rounded in front, not notched *Paracamenta*.
- A¹. Claws with a moderately broad basal lobe.
- a*. Clypeus with two high keels.
 Clypeus deeply incised laterally and strongly narrowed in the anterior part *Idæcamenta*.

GEN. ABLABERA, Erichs.,

Nat. Ins., iii., 1847, p. 695.

Mentum amplified laterally, deeply constricted there at the junction with the ligular part which is entirely fused, but bears a somewhat plain trace of a suture, narrowed thence, but expanding

towards the anterior part the angles of which are broadly rounded, and the anterior margin broadly arcuate, the outer face is very slightly convex in the median part, and the whole ligular part depressed; the labial palpi are inserted into a deep lateral condyle at some distance from the anterior angles, and the last joint is somewhat broadly fusiform at the base; jaws robust, and with a double row of three or four teeth set opposite each other in three tiers, the lower one being more or less distinctly trifid, these teeth are set at right angles to the inner edge of the maxillæ which are truncate at the tip with the outer angle sharp; last joint of maxillary palps flail-like, longer than all the joints taken together; antennæ 10-jointed with the club elongate and 5- or 6-jointed in the male according to the development of the last joint of the pedicel, or plainly 7-jointed; ovate and 5- or 6-jointed in the female, but with the last joint of the pedicel more or less sharply acuminate; clypeus narrowed laterally diagonally from the narrow canthus of the eyes towards the anterior angle which is never blunt, and is occasionally very sharp, and even projecting, and slightly emarginate laterally near the anterior part, or deeply sinuate; the anterior margin is more or less deeply sinuate, the margin itself being always reflexed, and when it is very highly raised there is a faintly impressed line along the narrow, seemingly depressed part, but there is no suture in the median part,* and the clypeal suture at the junction with the head is straight, in some species the anterior margin is bi-sinuate, and in one (*A. rufa*) there is a somewhat distinct, longitudinal keel in the middle of the anterior part; prothorax convex, almost twice as broad as long, amplified laterally in the centre with the anterior angles sharp and the posterior rounded, fringed laterally by more or less dense hairs, and having also a few hairs along the outer part of the anterior margin; scutellum cordate or ogival; elytra somewhat amplified and convex in the posterior part, or sub-cylindrical, without any distinct dorsal costules, and covering the rather broad propygidium; pygidium convex; abdominal segments divided by deep sutures, but seemingly fused, somewhat pubescent, pectus moderately pubescent; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly and having a very long inner spur which in some species curves conspicuously outwardly in the male (*A. amoena*, *fuscipennis*) but shows also a tendency to curving in the other species—in the female, however, this spur is straight; tarsi long, slender, claws more or less slender, divaricating, more or less plainly cleft diagonally but not deeply underneath in the anterior part; in some species only the inner claw of the anterior tarsi is cleft; posterior coxæ moderately robust, posterior tibiæ

* In *A. pilosula* there is, however, a faint, median, interrupted line.

robust, bi-incised on the upper edge and without oblique ridge, the apical spurs sharp in both sexes, but more sinuate in the female, in which sex the posterior tarsi are also shorter.

The species which I have been able to observe fly very low in the daytime, and are met with from August to April in the Western Provinces of the Cape Colony.

The genus might be divided into two sections (*Parablabera*, *Ablabera*), owing to the number of joints forming the antennal club, but it is sometimes difficult to decide if the last joint of the pedicel is a part of the club or not, owing to its being very often briefly laminate. This division is also very artificial, because *A. gratula*, for instance, with a 7-jointed club in the male has the same shape and colouring as the species belonging to the group in which the male has a 6-jointed antennal club.

The first section is mostly restricted to the Cape Colony, but it has one representative in the Transvaal. One species of the genus is recorded from German East Africa.

The character distinguishing this genus from *Microcamenta*, the claws of which are alike, is the absence of a median transverse ridge or clypeal suture in addition to the frontal one, and from *Camenta*, the shape of the claws which are not lobate or swollen underneath at the base.

Key to the Species.

A². Antennal club of male 5- or 6-, of female 5-jointed, the ultimate joint of the pedicel laminate but short in both sexes .. (*Parablabera*.)

a.² Antennal club of male 5-jointed.

Black, with the elytra partly testaceous, upper side clothed with long, greyish remote hairs; clypeus not impressed in front *hirsuta*.

Fuscous, with the elytra straw-colour, upper side densely pubescent, clypeus impressed in front, not longer than the head *pilosula*.

a.¹. Antennal club of male 6-jointed.

Black, the elytra testaceous with a broad, black, marginal, basal and sutural band *splendida*.

a.¹. The ultimate joint of the pedicel not laminate in the female.

Body black, glabrous on the upper side *hottentota*.

Straw-colour, with the prothorax fuscous, and a sutural and marginal fuscous elytral band; clypeus longer than the forehead; inner spur of anterior tibiæ of male strongly hooked.. .. . *transvaalica*.

Black, with the elytra testaceous and glabrous, prothorax with a juxta-marginal band of hairs in the anterior part .. *hirticollis*.

A¹. Antennal club of male 7-jointed, that of the female 6-jointed.. (*Ablabera*.)

a³. Anterior angles of clypeus only moderately sharp.

c². Elytra with short, seriate hairs.

Body black, posterior part of elytra chestnut-brown; inner joint of antennal club of the male two-thirds shorter than the one following *capicola*.

c¹. Elytra glabrous.

Body black; inner joint of antennal club of the male half the length of the joint following *delalandei*

b². Elytra ampliatio-convex.

Body black, elytra chestnut-brown *gravidula*.

Black, with the posterior part of the prothorax red, elytra straw-colour with a fuscous outer band *gratula*.

b¹. Elytra ampliate, not convex.

Chestnut-brown, with the head fuscous *modesta*.

a². Anterior angles of clypeus sharply produced outwards.

Clypeus of male deeply sinuate in the centre of anterior part; outer angles projecting; body rufo-testaceous; inner spur of anterior tibiæ hooked *amoena*.

Clypeus of male deeply sinuate in the centre, outer angles not projecting; body rufo-testaceous; inner spur of anterior tibiæ not hooked *matabelena*.

a¹. Outer angles of clypeus sharp, not produced outwardly, bi-sinuate in the anterior part.

Black, with the elytra chestnut-brown; inner spur of anterior tibiæ hooked in the male *namaqua*.

Ferruginous, inner spur of anterior tibiæ curved in the male *hopeiana*.

Light testaceous-red (male unknown) *rufa*.

ABLABERA SPLENDIDA, Fäbr.,

Spec. Ins., i., p. 41.

A. clypeata, Gyllenh., Schönh. Syn. Ins., i., 3, App., p. 70.

A. emarginaticeps, Blanch., Cat. Coll. Ent., 1850, p. 101.

A. lateralis, Wied. Germ. Mag., iv., p. 137.

A. luridipennis, Blanch., loc cit., p. 101.

A. notata, Wied. Germ. Mag., iv., p. 138.

A. totta, Thunb., Mém. Ac. Petr., vi., 1815, p. 428.

Black, elytra pale testaceous but with a broad basal black band, a sutural, and a lateral one varying somewhat in width, glabrous on

the upper side and fringed along the prothorax and the elytral margins with long but somewhat remote pallid bristles; the elytra are very convex and amplified in the posterior part; in the male the clypeus is very strongly sinuate laterally in the anterior part, the anterior angles are sharp but do not project, and the anterior margin is plainly sinuate, the antennal club is infusate with the three basal joints of the pedicel rufescent and is 6-jointed, but the inner joint is less than half the length of the one following; the club is 5-jointed, and the fifth joint of the pedicel is very briefly aculeate; head and prothorax very finely punctate, the clypeus is narrowly reflexed at the apex, and the apical impressed transverse line is plainly visible; prothorax amplified laterally with the anterior angles very sharp, and the posterior ones much rounded, convex; elytra covered with equi-distant round punctures with smooth intervals and having no traces of dorsal costules, the suture itself is very little raised; pygidium often reddish or testaceous in the centre, legs piceous; abdominal segments and pectus moderately densely pubescent.

Length 6–7½ mm.; width 3–4½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Worcester, Uitenhage, Graham's Town, Kowie, East London).

The colour of the elytra varies from straw-colour to rufescent.

ABLABERA HOTTENTOTA, n. spec.

Female: Shape and sculpture of *A. lateralis*, but slightly more elongated, entirely black and fringed laterally with somewhat remote greyish setæ, the shape of the clypeus is similar, the antennal club is 5-jointed (♀); in some examples there is a faint fulvous patch in the posterior part of the elytra, and a similar spot on the pygidium.

This species closely resembles *A. lalandei*, but is distinguished from it by the very slender, moderately divaricating claws; ♂ unknown, but having most likely 6-jointed antennæ.

Length 6 mm.; width 3½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Clanwilliam).

ABLABERA HIRSUTA, Blanch.,

Cat. Coll. Ent., 1850, p. 102.

Black, with the elytra testaceous-red, broadly infusate along the base, the suture and the sides, or fuscous with a broad reddish patch in the posterior discoidal part, very convex and conspicuously inflated laterally behind, covered on the prothorax and elytra with long, erect, remote greyish setæ, and having a fringe of conspicuously

long and dense setæ along the outer margins, antennal club of the male and female 5-jointed, the inner joint slightly shorter than the one following, last joint of pedicel more laminate in the male than in the female, clypeus sinuate in the anterior lateral part, deeply emarginate in the anterior, and with the surface plane; sculpture as in the preceding species.

Length 6–7 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Paarl).

ABLABERA TRANSVAALICA, n. spec.

Very light straw-colour, with the frontal part of the head from the frontal suture to the base fuscous, the prothorax is also fuscous black, except for a narrow, stramineous lateral margin, the scutellum is black and the elytra have a narrow sutural, and a supra-marginal slightly broader fuscous band; clypeus longer than the head, reflexed at the apex, only slightly sinuate laterally in the anterior part, anterior margin arcuate from angle to angle, the latter sharp, but not projecting outwardly; head and clypeus finely and closely punctate; prothorax convex, amplified laterally past the median part, closely punctulate; elytra moderately elongated, slightly amplified in the posterior part, covered with closely set and somewhat deep punctures, glabrous on the upper side; under side pubescent; antennal club of male 5-jointed, the inner joint shorter than the one following, fifth joint of pedicel very small, laminate; inner spur of anterior tibiæ of the male strongly hooked.

This species is distinguished from *A. hirsuta* and also from *A. pilosula* and *A. splendida*, by the much longer and straighter clypeus, and the strongly hooked inner spur of the anterior tibiæ of the male.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

ABLABERA HIRTICOLLIS, n. spec.

Female: Head and anterior part of the prothorax black, posterior part of prothorax reddish, elytra very pale testaceous with a more or less broad fuscous lateral band; pygidium and under side fuscous, legs partly piceous; clypeus not sinuate laterally in the anterior part, faintly sinuate in front with the angles moderately sharp but not projecting; antennal club 5-jointed with the inner joint half the length of the one following, the head and clypeus are somewhat deeply punctured; prothorax fringed laterally with long hairs and having a transverse fringe of similar hairs along but not on the anterior margin, as well as a few sub-appressed and shorter

ones scattered about the disk on well-preserved specimens; scutellum black, elytra sub-parallel, moderately convex behind, somewhat deeply punctate and having a faint trace of a dorsal costule, the suture is narrowly infusate in some examples; in well-preserved examples there is a row of sub-appressed hairs on the clypeal suture, and also three or four hairs along the anterior depression.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (? Worcester, Kowie).

I have seen an example of this species entirely black.

ABLABERA PILOSULA, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 116.

A. pulicaria, Fähr., loc. cit., p. 121.

Head infusate, prothorax reddish, elytra very pale testaceous, almost straw-colour, head and anterior part of clypeus briefly, prothorax densely pubescent, elytra with rows of moderately long, erect, sub-flavescent hairs, greyish along the margins; clypeus not sinuate laterally but deeply emarginate in front with the anterior part more deeply impressed than in the other species of *Ablabera* known to me, and with the impression edged by a very faint transverse suture in the manner of *Camenta*; elytra convex; sculpture normal; antennal club 5-jointed in both sexes.

Owing to the presence of a clypeal suture, which is, however, very faint, in addition to the frontal one, this species might be included in *Camenta*, but the shape of the claws is that of *Ablabera*.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester, Stellenbosch, Cape Town).

I am not quite sure that this is the true *A. pilosula* of Fähræus.

ABLABERA CAPICOLA, n. spec.

Head and prothorax black, elytra fuscous, or faintly chestnut-brown in the posterior part, under side infusate, legs reddish, club of antennæ fuscous, the pedicel rufescent; head and prothorax glabrous, the latter, however, fringed with a dense, long fulvous pubescence; elytra with short, greyish erect hairs arranged in regular rows, and having along the margins a dense fringe of fulvous hairs; clypeus not sinuate laterally, arcuately emarginate in front, but with the outer angles slightly rounded in both the sexes; antennal club of male moderately long, 7-jointed, but with the inner joint less than half the length of the one following, which is also slightly shorter than the others, 6-jointed in the female, the inner

joint half the size of the following one; punctures on the head and prothorax fine, deeper and a little wider on the elytra.

Length 7-7½ mm.; width 4-4½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester, Clanwilliam).

ABLABERA LALANDEI, Blanch.,

Cat. Coll. Entom., 1850, p. 101.

Male: Black, glabrous on the upper side but fringed laterally with moderately dense greyish hairs; clypeus plainly sinuate laterally near the apex, and only slightly emarginate in front with the angles somewhat sharp, but not projecting; club of antennæ black, 7-jointed, the inner joint half the length of the one following, pedicel rufescent; punctures on the elytra slightly wider and deeper than those on the prothorax; anterior claws robust, strongly divaricating. This last character distinguishes the present species from *A. hottentota*; it is also slightly less convex in the posterior part.

Length 7 mm.; width 3½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Paarl).

ABLABERA GRAVIDULA, n. spec.

Female: Shape of *A. splendida*, but of heavier build, and with the clypeus very slightly sinuate laterally towards the apex the outer angles of which are not sharp, the anterior margin is nearly straight; black, with the elytra and legs chestnut-red, the prothorax and elytra are fringed with a dense, long, fulvous pubescence, the inner joint of the 6-jointed antennal club is half the length of the one following, the head and prothorax are finely punctured, the punctures on the elytra are deeper and less closely set than on the prothorax; pectus with a very long but not very dense pubescence.

Length 9 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

ABLABERA GRATULA, n. spec.

Head and anterior part of prothorax black, the posterior is red, scutellum black, under side piceous, legs rufescent; elytra pale testaceous and having an outer marginal narrow, fuscous band, the pedicel of the antennæ is flavous in both sexes, the club infusate; the clypeus is deeply sinuate in front with the margin plainly reflexed, distinctly sinuate laterally in the anterior part, and covered, like the head, with deep equi-distant punctures, the antennal club of the male is 7-jointed, the joints long and of equal length; the

prothorax is plainly convex, glabrous but with an outer fringe of long setæ; the elytra are glabrous, very plainly amplified behind and convex there, as deeply punctate as the prothorax and without any traces of dorsal costules; the antennal club of the female is 6-jointed, the inner joint is only half the length of the following one.

Evidently allied to *A. hirticollis*, but more amplified laterally behind, and without traces of villosity on the prothorax.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.; width 4 – $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Caledon, Clanwilliam).

ABLABERA MODESTA, n. spec.

Female: Chestnut-brown, head fuscous, pedicel of antennæ flavous, antennal club black; clypeus deeply emarginate in front and distinctly sinuate laterally in the anterior part; moderately closely punctate; prothorax glabrous on the upper side, fringed with long, remote hairs laterally; elytra glabrous, much amplified laterally behind, but not convex there, somewhat deeply punctate, and without any traces of dorsal costules.

Length 7 mm.; width 4 mm.

In general facies this species is not unlike *Camenta pusilla*.

Hab. Cape Colony (Clanwilliam).

ABLABERA AMOENA, n. spec.

Clypeus and prothorax light brick-red, head fuscous, elytra and under side pale testaceous, almost straw-colour, antennæ flavous; clypeus deeply emarginate laterally in the anterior part, with the outer angles sharp and projecting in the male, and with the anterior margin very deeply sinuate, in the female the clypeus is a little shorter, more deeply incised laterally, less deeply sinuate in front, and with the anterior angles sharp, but not projecting; both head and clypeus are deeply punctured, and glabrous; prothorax convex, covered with equi-distant punctures, not closely set, and fringed laterally with a somewhat dense, greyish pubescence; scutellum impunctate; elytra elongated, sub-cylindrical, but slightly amplified laterally in the female, covered with equi-distant punctures of the same size and depth as those of the prothorax, and without any traces of costules; abdomen and pectus pubescent, the outer margins have a fringe of very short hairs; tarsi long; inner spur of anterior tibiæ curving outwardly at apex.

Length 9–11 mm.; width 5 – $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Clanwilliam); Natal (Umvoti).

In spite of the great distance separating the two recorded habitats of this species, the specimens are absolutely alike, and the genital armature similar.

ABLABERA MATABELENA, n. spec.

Closely allied in so far as the general facies goes, with *P. amoena*, but the colour is redder, the head is not infusate, the clypeus is plainly sinuate laterally, the outer angles do not project in the male, and the anterior margin is only slightly sinuate, it thus resembles much the clypeus of the female of *P. amoena*, but it is sinuate only, not deeply incised laterally; the elytra have a faint trace of dorsal costule; the inner spur of the anterior tibiæ is straight, and the inner claw of the anterior tarsi is not cleft.

Length 9 mm.; width $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Buluwayo).

ABLABERA FUSCIPENNIS, Blanch.,

Cat. Coll. Ent., 1850, p. 101.

A. infuscata, Bl., loc. cit., p. 101.

Head, prothorax, and under side black, scutellum fuscous; elytra light or dark chestnut, pedicel of antennæ flavous, upper part of club infusate in both sexes; clypeus more sharply narrowed laterally in the male than in the female, not incised or deeply sinuate in the anterior part, but with the outer angles sub-acuminate and slightly projecting outwardly, anterior margin almost straight, but with the median part very slightly projecting; in the female the clypeus is not deeply incised laterally near the anterior part, the angles are moderately sharp but not projecting, and the anterior margin is straight, both head and clypeus are very closely punctured; prothorax covered with round, equi-distant, somewhat deep and not very closely set punctures; scutellum punctate; elytra parallel in the male, slightly ampliased towards the posterior part in the female, deeply punctate, the punctures equi-distant as on the prothorax and of nearly the same size, dorsal costules very slightly indicated; inner spur of the anterior tibiæ strongly curved outwardly at tip in the male.

Length 8–9 mm.; width 4–5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand).

ABLABERA HOPEIANA, n. spec.

Totally chestnut-red, with the frontal part of the head slightly fuscous; pedicel of antennæ rufescent, club infusate; clypeus as

long as the head, plainly narrowed laterally, incised there close to the apical margin which is strongly reflexed and the outer angles of which are sharp and somewhat projecting in the male, this apical margin is slightly bi-sinuate, owing to the median part being sub-aculeate, head and clypeus covered with somewhat deep, sub-contiguous punctures; prothorax of the normal shape, and with the normal punctures and lateral fringe of hairs; elytra sub-cylindrical, somewhat deeply punctured, and with the lateral fringe of hairs neither very long nor dense; inner spur of anterior tarsi of male gradually curved outwardly.

Length 6 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Hope Town).

ABLABERA RUFA, Fabric.,

Syst. Ent., p. 36.

Oliv. Ent., i., 5, p. 43, pl. vii., fig. 79.

Female: Somewhat rufescent, but with the elytra a little paler, fringed along the sides of the prothorax and elytra with a somewhat long, dense, flavescent pubescence, antennæ flavous; clypeus plainly emarginate laterally near the anterior part, deeply bi-sinuate in front with the angles fairly sharp but not projecting, and with the median part plainly angular, the anterior margin is very highly raised, and there is a slightly raised longitudinal median keel, hardly reaching the clypeal suture which, in some examples, is slightly keeled; prothorax and elytra normally punctate, the latter without any traces of dorsal costules.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.; width 4–5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

(*Species which I have not been able to identify*).

ABLABERA RUFIPES, Blanch.,

Catal. Coll. Ent., 1850, p. 101.

“Narrow, black, clothed with ashy-grey hairs underneath; head punctate, clypeus broadly reflexed with the angles prominent; antennæ and palpi testaceous, club fuscous; prothorax closely punctate, and with the sides ciliate; elytra oblong, black, roughly punctate; legs testaceous; abdomen black, slightly pilose.

Length 8 mm.

Collected by Delalande.”

I have unfortunately mislaid my notes on the examination of

Blanchard's types, and I am therefore not certain that this species is a valid one.

ABLABERA ADVENA, Gyllh., Schönh. Syn. Ins., i., 3, App., p. 100.
C. B. S.

ABLABERA ANALIS, Thunb., Mém. Ac. Petr., vi., 1818, p. 427.
C. B. S.

ABLABERA APICALIS, Fähr., Insect. Caffr., ii., 117. Orange River.

ABLABERA LUTARIA, Har., Col. Heft., v., 1869.

A. LURIDIPENNIS, Burm., Handb., iv., 2, p. 141. C. B. S.

ABLABERA NANA, Gyllh., Schönh. Syn. Ins., i., 3, App., p. 72.
C. B. S.

ABLABERA PELLUCIDA, Burm., Handb. d. Entom., iv., 2, p. 140.
C. B. S.

ABLABERA ROSTRATA, Burm., Handb. d. Entom., iv., 2, p. 138.
Caffraria.

ABLABERA SIMILATA, Burm., Handb. d. Entom., iv., 2, p. 140.
C. B. S.

ABLABERA TENEBROSA, Burm., Handb. d. Entom., iv., 2, p. 142.
Caffraria.

ABLABERA VIDUA, Burm., Handb. d. Entom., iv., 2, p. 142. Caffraria.

It is most probable that on comparison with the types, all these species will be found to have been described in this Catalogue, under a different name, and that several of them will prove to be synonymous.

MICROCAMENTA, Brensk.,

Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1898, p. 346.

Facies and buccal organs of *Ablabera* and *Camenta*; antennæ 10-jointed, the club 7-jointed in the male, 6-jointed in the female: clypeus deeply emarginate laterally with the anterior part strongly reflexed and with a median, transverse, more or less raised suture, and a plain clypeal one, genæ strongly developed, oblique; the claws have a plain, small curved tooth underneath instead of being finely cleft.

The characters distinguishing this genus from some species of *Ablabera* are the presence of two parallel arcuate keels or sutures on the clypeus, and the strong development of the genæ.

Key to the Species.

A³. Anterior margin of clypeus straight.

Black; clypeus in the male with two plainly raised keels;

• inner spur of anterior tibiæ straight *transvaalensis*.

A². Anterior margin of clypeus broadly emarginate.

Pale testaceous; clypeus in the male with a sub-median suture and a slightly raised keel; apex of anterior tibiæ slightly curved outwardly *sebakuensis*.

A¹. Anterior margin of clypeus angular in the centre.

Straw-colour, the two raised sutures on the clypeus not very high *ovampoensis*.

MICROCAMENTA TRANSVAALENSIS, Brensk.,

Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1898, p. 346.

Male: Piceous, elytra very dark chestnut-brown, antennæ chestnut-brown; head and clypeus deeply and somewhat closely punctured, the latter is deeply emarginate laterally in the anterior part with the upper angle of the emargination not sharp, the anterior part is straight and strongly reflexed, the reflexed part being bounded by a plainly impressed transverse line, and above the median part there is a very distinct transverse keel running parallel with the clypeal one, genæ well developed, oblique; inner joint of the antennal club a little shorter than the one following; prothorax somewhat convex, amplified laterally in the posterior part, anterior angles sharp, posterior broadly rounded, lateral fringe of hairs not dense, surface moderately deeply punctulate, punctures equi-distant, not closely set; scutellum closely punctate; elytra sub-parallel, moderately convex, more deeply punctured than the prothorax, and without any visible costules; under side clothed with greyish moderately dense hairs; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, tarsi not very long; the tooth underneath the claw quite plain.

Length 5 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Maghaliesberg).

The only example of this species that I have seen is Herr Brenske's type, which he kindly lent me.

MICROCAMENTA SEBAKUENSIS, n. spec.

Pale testaceous, with the head slightly more rufescent; antennæ flavous; head and clypeus deeply pitted but the former more closely than the latter which, in both sexes, is very deeply emarginated laterally in the anterior part with the upper angle of the emargination very sharp, the anterior part is deeply incised in the centre in the male, and the outer angles very sharp, while in the female it is deeply emarginate, and the angles on that account are less prominent, the anterior part is reflexed but there is no distinct impressed transverse line as in *M. transvaalensis*, and the surface is hardly punctate, at about the median part there is a slightly bi-sinuate

suture and a sutural, slightly raised keel above it, which, however, is more suture-like in the female, genæ well developed, oblique; inner joint of antennal club of the male much shorter than the one following; prothorax somewhat densely punctured, lateral fringe of hairs moderately dense; scutellum punctulate; elytra sub-parallel, but a little amplified laterally behind, not much convex, moderately deeply punctate and with the lateral fringe of hairs somewhat dense; inner spur of anterior tibiæ slightly bent outwardly at tip in the male.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

MICROCAMENTA OVAMPOENSIS, n. spec.

Female: Very light straw-colour, antennæ and palpi of the same hue; shape and size of *M. sebakuensis*, but at once distinguished by the shape of the clypeus the anterior margin of which is bi-sinuate owing to the centre being plainly aculeate, the outer angles are, however, as sharp as in *M. sebakuensis*, but the upper angle of the lateral sinuation is not sharply aculeate, and the two ridges on the clypeus are more like raised sutures than keels; the vestiture is the same as in *M. sebakuensis*.

Length 7 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Omrramba).

TULBAGHIA, n. gen.

Mentum long, broader at the apex than at the base, but with the sides straight, fused with the ligula, the labial palpi are inserted on the lateral angle, the ligula being narrow, transverse, deeply sinuate in the middle, rounded laterally and extending only from one palp to the other, the outer face of the mentum is slightly convex and clothed with very long, dense, bristly hairs, but slopes very strongly towards the apex; last joint of labial palpi very swollen; maxillæ massive, upper lobe produced into six sharp arcuate teeth, last joint of maxillary palpi nearly cylindrical, and as long as the three preceding ones taken together; mandibles very robust, triangular, with the upper edge chisel-like and cleft in the middle; no labrum; clypeus briefly vertical and slightly sinuate in front, hollowed above with the margins reflexed, as long as the head and separated from it by a plain, transverse suture, eyes very bulging, broadly exposed on the upper side, divided in front by a narrow canthus of the genæ, head plane; antennæ 10-jointed; club 7-jointed in the male, the joints very long, foliate, equal in length and width and arcuate, third joint as long as the two preceding ones taken together and produced

inwardly into an angle or even a sharp tooth at its junction with the second joint which is short, sub-moniliform, the basal one is short and thick; prothorax hardly amplified laterally in the middle if seen from above, and with both the anterior and posterior angles rounded; scutellum ogival; elytra cylindrical, slightly callose at the shoulders, not at the apex, slightly costulate, covering the propygidium; apical part of the broad pygidium somewhat drawn forward; abdominal segments free, the basal one obliterated; metasternum very long; legs moderately robust, tarsi long; anterior tibiae bi-dentate outwardly, and having a very long, slender inner spur, posterior ones with a plain, oblique ridge, apical spurs very long and slender; claws slender and simple.

Key to the Species.

Inner joint of antennal club of male as long as the joint following;
third joint of pedicel sharply aculeate at the base *lightfooti*.

Inner joint of antennal club of male not so long as the joint following;
third joint of pedicel not aculeate *cereris*.

TULBAGHIA LIGHTFOOTI, n. spec.

Head and prothorax dark chestnut, the elytra, pygidium, under side and legs lighter chestnut-brown, antennæ of the male also chestnut-brown; clypeus semi-circular in front and without traces of anterior angles, sub-sinuate laterally, deeply hollowed in the anterior part and having a short median tubercle, more deeply punctured in the posterior than in the anterior part and with the suture dividing it from the forehead broad and smooth; forehead plane, closely punctulate; prothorax sub-parallel laterally, only slightly obliquely narrowed in the anterior and posterior parts, and with the two angles equally rounded, rather plane, fringed with long, somewhat dense hairs, and covered with deep somewhat irregularly disposed punctures; scutellum punctulate laterally; elytra sub-cylindrical, but not much convex, closely and somewhat deeply pitted, and with the two dorsal costules distinct, outer margin fringed with somewhat long hairs; pygidium closely punctate and pubescent in the apical part; the closely punctured abdomen, pectus, and femora have a long but not very dense flavescent pubescence.

Length 11 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Tulbagh).

This species is not unlike a Pachypod in general appearance.

TULBAGHIA CERERIS, n. spec.

Pale testaceous, with the head slightly infusate, the clypeus and prothorax reddish, and the antennæ flavescent; the clypeus is straight laterally and strongly arcuate in the anterior part without any trace of angles, moderately hollowed owing to the anterior margin being strongly reflexed, the median part has no tubercle, it is closely punctulate from the suture to the reflexed part which is nearly impunctate, the head is also closely punctate; the antennal club is long but the joints are not quite as parallel as in *T. lightfooti*, and the inner joint is about one-fourth shorter than the one following; prothorax equally rounded laterally in front and behind, and with the angles rounded, moderately closely punctate and fringed with long, remote hairs; elytra as in *T. lightfooti* but proportionately more deeply punctate, the costules are evanescent; under side rufescent, pubescent.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Ceres).

GEN. CAMENTA, Erichs.,

Nat. Ins., iii., 1847, p. 695.

Mentum and maxillæ of *Ablabera*, the last joint of the labial palpi is, however, less thickened at the base; clypeus slightly narrower at the apex than at the base, either simple laterally, or incised there in the anterior part and more or less narrowed thence to the anterior angles which are sharp or moderately rounded, anterior margin seldom truncate, more or less deeply sinuate, anterior part of the clypeus with a transverse keel reaching or not from side to side, and which may either be sharp or become almost obliterated and is then replaced by a suture, and is divided from the head by an impressed line extending from side to side, but never affecting the shape of a keel; the eyes are not covered by the prothorax, and are incised in the anterior part by a small canthus formed by the nearly obliterated genæ, but in some species these genæ become large and project a good deal beyond the eye which they also incise more deeply (*C. rufiventris*, *C. transvalia*); it may be said that the genæ are more developed in the species which have the clypeus incised laterally; the margins are sharply raised, and there is always a depression in the anterior part between the apical margin and the clypeal keel, this impression is often smooth or little punctate, and the posterior part is plane; head slightly longer

than the clypeus, plane; antennæ 10-jointed in both sexes, the club joints varying in number from 8 to 4, always smaller and more ovate in the female than in the male; prothorax nearly straight laterally from the median part to the basal angle which is distinct although somewhat rounded, deeply bi-sinuate in the anterior part the angles of which are sharp and projecting; elytra elongated, slightly ampliata laterally from the third part of the length but only slightly sinuate there, not much convex (except the females of *C. caffrina* and *C. tumida*), rounded behind and covering the greatest part of the propygidium; pygidium convex, sub-vertical, not drawn inwards, nor as broad as the penultimate abdominal segment, these segments are convex, but although the suture is very plain they are not retractible; pectus moderately densely hairy; legs moderately long, anterior tibiæ uni- or bi-dentate outwardly, and having a very long inner spur, posterior ones with a plain oblique ridge, hind femora not very robust, tarsi moderately long, slender, each claw having underneath a membranous, conspicuous quadrate lobe which extends from the base to the median part, and is vertically truncate there, the anterior part of the claw is slender and very abruptly curved.

As stated in the diagnosis of this genus, the species can be divided into two groups according to the shape of the clypeus which is incised laterally or not, but this character has not a great generic importance, occurring as it does in species closely allied in general form as well as in others the general facies or even size of which differ somewhat considerably. An attempt has been made by Herr Brenske to split the genus mainly according to the number of joints composing the club of the male, and occasionally also of the female. This character is so much more fictitious that the joints of the pedicel abutting on to the club are always compressed, aculeate and laminate with a tendency to form an additional joint, even in several cases the inner joint of the club is only one-quarter of the length of the one following, and this same joint varies in length according to species; this goes far to prove that a specific character is thus made to serve as a generic one. I attach much more importance to the disappearance of an antennal joint than to the increase or decrease in length of one of the club joints; but even the distinctive value of the presence or absence of one or more joints in the antennæ is somewhat illusory when we find that in genera very closely allied to *Camanta* the male has a 10-jointed antenna and the female a 9-jointed one, and again in the male of a species belonging to a genus or sub-genus which but for this character could not be separated at all from *Camanta*, the antennæ are 9-jointed.

But as the divisions to which Brenske has given a name will help to identify the species, especially the male, I give them in the Key and also a few new ones.

Key to the Species.

A². Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate.

B². Clypeus not incised laterally.

C⁵. Antennal club of male 8-jointed; of the female tri-jointed, but the seventh and sixth of the pedicel are half the length of those forming the club, fifth and fourth aculeate (EUCAMENTA).

Clypeus faintly carinate in the anterior part, inner joint of club two-thirds the length of the following joint *castanea*.

Clypeus plainly carinate, inner joint of club half the length of the following joint *transvaalensis*.

C⁴. Antennal club of male 7-jointed, of the female 6-jointed (CAMENTA).

a³. Clypeus not sinuate in front.

Inner antennal club joint of male slightly shorter than the one following *innocua*.

Inner club joint of male one-third shorter than the one following *lydenburgiana*.

a². Clypeus sinuate in front.

Clypeus emarginate, inner antennal club joint as long as the one following *salisburyana*.

a¹. Clypeus deeply arcuately emarginate.

Inner antennal club joint half the length of the one following *capicola*.

C³. Antennal club of male 6-jointed, inner joint of the club of the male not quite as long as the one following; of the female 5-jointed, joints as in *Camenta* (HYBOCAMENTA).

a². Fourth joint of pedicel laminate in the male.

Clypeal keel very strong, arcuate; body rufo-testaceous *modesta*.

a¹. Fourth joint of pedicel aculeate.

b². Antennal club of male moderately long.

c². Clypeus emarginate in front.

Black or chestnut-brown, with the head infusate. Inner joint of antennal club of male only slightly shorter than the one following:

Elytra not coriaceous *nigrita*.

Elytra coriaceous *coriacea*.

Inner joint of antennal club of male half the length of the club *pusilla*.

Inner joint of antennal club two-thirds the length of the club *tongaatsana*.

Antennæ flavous *rufina*.

Clypeus of male with an anterior carina *unicolor*.

Clypeus of male without even an anterior suture *inops*.

Antennæ black *simillima*.

*c*¹. Clypeus not emarginate in front.

*d*². Upper side glabrous.

Head and prothorax black, elytra testaceous with a black border and black suture; antennæ of male flavous *variabilis*.

*d*¹. Upper side pubescent.

Fuscous, elytra with a fuscous band or patch on each side; antennæ of male black *pilosella*.

*b*¹. Club of male very long.

Upper side black, elytra very deeply pitted.. .. . *morio*.

*B*¹. Clypeus incised laterally.

*C*². Antennal club 5-jointed in both sexes, but with the inner joint slightly shorter in the female than in the male (HEMICAMENTA).

Anterior part of clypeus very deeply incised laterally in both sexes *caffrina*.

Anterior part of clypeus not deeply incised laterally in the female *tumida*.

*C*¹. Antennal club 4-jointed in both sexes; body villose.. (EMPECAMENTA).

*D*². Clypeus not incised laterally.

Clypeus deeply emarginate in the centre, outer angles somewhat rounded *rhodesiana*.

*D*¹. Clypeus incised laterally.

Clypeus not emarginate in front, apical angles not rounded *nigra*.

Clypeus incised in the centre in front; apical angles broadly rounded *matabelena*.

Clypeus deeply emarginate in front, apical angles sharply dentate *zambesina*.

Clypeus tri-dentate in front *mashona*.

A¹. Anterior tibiæ uni-dentate.

Club of male 6-jointed, fourth joint of pedicel laminate .. (ARCHOCAMENTA).

Head and median part of prothorax infusate; elytra straw-colour, antennæ reddish *pilosa*.

CAMENTA (EUCAMENTA) CASTANEA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 107.

Chestnut-brown, shining, club of antennæ flavescent; head and clypeus covered with nearly contiguous punctures, clypeus in the shape of a broadly truncate cone with the margins raised in the male, while in the female the anterior outer angles are rounded and the anterior margin very slightly sinuate, the clypeal ridge is ante-median, transverse, and plainer in the male than in the female, the 8-jointed flabellate club of the ♂ is equal to two-thirds of the length of the whole head, the inner joint is two-thirds of the length of the other joints; in the ♀ the club proper is 3-jointed and much shorter than in the ♂, but the three joints preceding, *i.e.*, the seventh, sixth, and fifth, are plainly laminate but decrease in length, the seventh joint being half the length of the following one, and the sixth and fifth decreasing in proportion; prothorax narrowed laterally in the ♂ from near the median part to the anterior angle which is strongly produced, nearly straight thence to the posterior angle, which is plainly rounded, moderately convex in the central part of the disk, covered with somewhat small, round punctures divided by a smooth interval equal in width to their own diameter; in the ♀ the prothorax is broadly rounded and amplified laterally and equally narrowed towards the anterior and posterior parts; scutellum sharply ogival, depressed, and punctulate on each side of a median longitudinal raised line; elytra plainly wider at the base than the basal part of the prothorax, not sinuate laterally past the shoulders, humeral callosity very little pronounced, but slightly more so in the ♀ than in the ♂, moderately convex and covered with slightly rugose, unequal punctures very closely set, and having in the dorsal part three geminate punctulate striæ the intervals of which are slightly costulate in the ♀ but not in the ♂, the two lateral striæ or costules respectively are very faint; the propygidium is closely punctate but covered for the greatest part by the elytra; pygidium plainly convex in both sexes, and having an apical fringe of long, flavescent hairs; abdomen convex, each abdominal segment deeply punctured and with a transverse series of flavescent hairs; pectus closely punctured and moderately densely clothed with long, flavescent hairs; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly, and with the

inner apical spur very long; claws with a broad lobe sharply truncate in the median part.

Length 15–17 mm.; width $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.

I have seen two females only; they are smaller than the male.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port St. John, East London); Natal (Durban, Maritzburg).

CAMENTA (EUCAMENTA) TRANSVAALENSIS, n. spec.

Male: Shape, colour, and sculpture of *C. castanea*, from which it differs, however, in the clypeus being more rounded laterally in front, the clypeal keel is slightly more raised, and the inner joint of the antennal club is only half the length of the following one.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg).

CAMENTA INNOCUA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 108.

The description of *C. castanea* suits completely the present species, which is of the size of *C. transvaalensis*, the clypeus, however, is more rounded laterally in the anterior part the margin of which is slightly sinuate in both sexes; the 7-jointed club of the male is longer than the pedicel, and the inner joint is shorter by one-third than the second; in the female the 6-jointed club is a little shorter than the pedicel, but all the joints are of equal length, and the fourth basal joint plainly acuminate.

Length 13–14 mm.; width $7-7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

CAMENTA LYDENBURGIANA, n. spec.

This species resembles very much *C. innocua*, but it is only half the size, the head and prothorax are more deeply punctured, the lateral fringe of hairs along the prothorax and the elytra is denser, the punctures on the elytra are deeper and rougher, the costules on the dorsal part are much more prominent, and in the male the inner joint of the 7-jointed club is only half the length of the club, and shorter by one-third than the joint following.

Length 10–11 mm.; width $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

CAMENTA CAPICOLA, n. spec.

Male: Smaller than the other four preceding species and testaceous-red, instead of chestnut-red; the clypeus is a little

more attenuated laterally with the anterior angles much rounded, and the anterior margin sub-circularly emarginate, the clypeal keel is strong; the inner joint of the 7-jointed club is less than half the length of the one following; the punctures on the head and prothorax are very shallow, but those on the elytra are deeper than in *C. innocua*, and the costules are quite plain; the scutellum is not impressed and is slightly punctulate.

Length 10 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Mossel Bay).

CAMENTA SALISBURIANA, n. spec.

Testaceous, with the head and prothorax deeper brick-red. It very closely resembles *C. capicola*, the clypeus, however, is not so arcuately emarginate in the anterior part in the male, and the inner joint of the antennal club is as long as the one following; in the female the fourth joint of the pedicel is quite aculeate, and although very small, might almost be considered as part of the club; the prothorax is amplified and rounded laterally in the centre, the anterior and posterior halves being there equally narrowed, and the basal angle very broadly rounded, whereas in *C. capicola* the posterior half is straight, and the basal angle distinct although blunt; the punctures on the head, prothorax, and elytra are similar in both species, and the costules on the latter part are equally plain.

Length 8–9 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) MODESTA, n. spec.

This species resembles so closely *C. castanea*, although slightly smaller, and *C. innocua*, that but for the shape of the antennal club of the male of *C. modesta* they might be easily confounded; in the male the moderately long antennal club consists of six laminate joints of nearly equal length, and the fourth joint of the pedicel is plainly compressed and aculeate.

Length 14– $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Natal (no exact locality).

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) NIGRITA, Blanch.,

Catal. Coll. Ent., 1850, p. 102.

Ablabera intermedia, Blanch., loc. cit., p. 102.

Ablabera rufipennis, Fähr., Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 110.

Fuscous, testaceous or chestnut-brown, but with the head always

more or less deeply infusate; club of antennæ flavous in the male, piceous-red in the female; smaller than *C. modesta*, but of the same shape; clypeus deeply emarginate in front in the male, slightly less in the female, clypeal ridge and frontal suture distinct in both sexes; club of antennæ 6-jointed in the male, the inner joint being always a little shorter than the one following, the fourth joint of the pedicel is slightly aculeate, but not laminate; in the female the club is 5-jointed, but the inner joint is only half as long as the one following, and the fifth one of the pedicel is very sharply acuminate; head and prothorax closely punctulate; elytra covered with somewhat deep round punctures separated by a smooth interval equal to their own diameter, the dorsal costules are plainly visible.

Length 10–11 mm.; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town, Uitenhage); Natal (Durban, Umvoti).

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) CORIACEA, n. spec.

Closely allied to *C. nigrita*, and similar in shape; the colour is light or brown chestnut, with the head somewhat infusate, and the punctures on the elytra are divided by irregular raised intervals, giving the elytra a very coriaceous appearance.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kowie).

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) PALLIDULA, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 115.

Also closely allied to *C. simillima*, and merely differs from it by the plainly emarginate clypeus and the less parallel shape, this last is due to the elytra being a little amplified laterally past the middle; the colouring is also different, the head is infusate as in *C. simillima*, but the prothorax and elytra are a deeper testaceous, turning to dark chestnut-brown, or nearly black, and the punctures of the elytra are slightly deeper; antennal club of male as in *C. simillima*, but flavous instead of black.

Length 5 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

Fähræus in his description compares this species with *Ablabera testacea*, Fähr., loc. cit., p. 114; the latter, however, belongs to the Sericid genus, *Ablaberoidea*.

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) RUFINA, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 113.

Head fuscous, prothorax distinctly red; scutellum black, elytra testaceous; antennal club flavous in the male, rufescent in the female; head somewhat coarsely punctured, clypeus not distinctly emarginate in front, and with the outer angles rounded, the clypeal keel is straight, the clypeal suture is very distinct; antennal club of male 6-jointed, the inner joint slightly shorter than the one following, fourth joint of pedicel slightly aculeate, club of the female 5-jointed, but with the inner joint half as long as the others, and the fifth joint of the pedicel sharply acuminate; prothorax deeply punctured; elytra with the dorsal costules plainly defined, punctures round and separated by smooth intervals.

Length $8-9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) UNICOLOR, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 113.

Female: Closely resembling *C. rufina*; the colour, however, is paler, neither the head nor the scutellum are infusate, the clypeus is plainly emarginate in front, the clypeal keel is slightly arcuate, the antennæ are flavous; the punctures on the head, prothorax, and elytra are finer and more shallow, and the costules on the elytra are hardly noticeable.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) SIMILLIMA, n. spec.

Closely allied to *C. rufina*, but much smaller, and with the same colouration, *i.e.*, infusate head and scutellum, reddish prothorax and testaceous elytra, paler, however, than in *C. rufina*; it is a little more parallel, the whole antennæ are black instead of flavous, the costules on the elytra are very feebly indicated, and the punctures are proportionately deeper. I know only the male of this species.

Length 6 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) INOPS, n. spec.

Shorter and a little broader in proportion than *C. rufina*, and of nearly the same size as *C. simillima*, but broader; it is easily recog-

nised from both these species by the anterior part of the clypeus having in the male no traces of a transverse keel, the punctures on both the clypeus and head are broader and slightly deeper than in *C. rufina*, and the anterior part of the clypeus is not emarginate; the head is infusate but has a reddish spot on the clypeus, the prothorax is rufescent but with an ill-defined, infusate lateral patch; the scutellum is black and the elytra livid brown; the sculpture is that of *C. rufina*.

Length $6-6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) TONGAATSANA, n. spec.

Piceous, with the anterior part of the clypeus and the extreme part of the elytra slightly piceous-red; antennal club of male flavescent, 6-jointed, with the inner joint slightly shorter than the following joint; clypeus emarginate in front, and covered, like the head, with very deep round punctures separated by a distinct interval; prothorax of the usual shape, the punctures fairly deep and distinct; scutellum plainly punctate; elytra more amplified laterally past the middle in proportion to the size than the other species of that group, the punctures are deep with the intervals somewhat rugose, the first dorsal costule is hardly raised and the second is almost obsolete.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal (Upper Tongaats).

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) VARIABILIS, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 118.

Black, with the anterior legs and the elytra testaceous-red, but with the suture of the elytra and a marginal band black, scutellum black, upper side glabrous; clypeus straight in front in both sexes and with the clypeal keel and clypeal suture strong, deeply but not closely punctate, antennæ reddish, but with the club sub-infusate in the male, only moderately elongated, 6-jointed, with the inner joint somewhat shorter than the one following, that of the female is 5-jointed as usual; prothorax covered with deep, round, non-contiguous punctures; scutellum punctulate; elytra very plainly amplified laterally from about the median part, convex, covered with deep, sub-seriate punctures, costules very plain.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}-5$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban, Lower Tugela).

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) PILOSELLA, n. spec.

Black, but with the elytra deeply infusate, and having two juxtasutural testaceous bands in the posterior part, but extending at times from the shoulders to the apex, whole upper side clothed with suberect, not very dense sub-flavescent hairs; clypeus slightly sinuate in the anterior part and with the apical angles rounded, covered like the head with deep, but somewhat scattered punctures; prothorax covered with similar punctures; elytra deeply and coarsely punctate, the costules well defined; 6-jointed antennal club of male long, black, like the pedicel; anterior tibiæ testaceous; posterior ones more or less deeply infusate. Female unknown.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Lower Tugela, Umhamli village).

CAMENTA (HYBOCAMENTA) MORIO, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 120.

Black, very shining, glabrous above; antennæ black in the male, reddish but with the club partly infusate in the female; clypeus not emarginate or sinuate in front, and with the anterior angles somewhat sharper in the male than in the female, the clypeal suture is nearly obliterated in the former, which is also more parallel, and the very long antennal club of which is 6-jointed, and the fourth joint of the pedicel briefly laminate, that of the female is 5-jointed; the shape and sculpture are the same as in *C. pilosella*; the anterior tibiæ are also testaceous.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ –5 mm.; width 2 – $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Estcourt, Frere); Transvaal (Potchefstroom, Lydenburg).

CAMENTA (HEMICAMENTA) CAFFRINA, n. spec.

Red, with the head slightly infusate in the male, black in the female the prothorax of which is also infusate laterally, but occasionally totally piceous; the male is more elongated and less convex than the female, the clypeus is more deeply incised laterally and the two anterior angles are very sharp and project also more than in the female, the antennal club is 5-jointed in both sexes with the inner joint a little shorter than the one following, and the fifth joint of the pedicel is compressed and slightly acuminate; the punctuation of the head is very close, but not that of the prothorax; the costules of the elytra are very plain and the punctures sub-seriate.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Graham's Town, Uitenhage).

CAMENTA (HEMICAMENTA) TUMIDA, n. spec.

This species, the male of which is unknown to me, but will probably prove to be much more elongated, will be easily recognised by its rotund facies, which is much more convex than that of the female of *C. caffrina*. Head and prothorax piceous, elytra chestnut-brown; clypeus incised laterally past the median part, and narrowed thence to the sharp anterior angles, which, however, do not project, faintly bi-sinuate in the anterior margin, nearly smooth in front, but deeply punctured between the clypeal keel and the suture, head covered with nearly contiguous round punctures; prothorax with sub-contiguous round punctures, outer margins serrulate in the posterior parts; elytra very convex, with the intervals between the very plainly raised costules filled with equi-distant, round, deep punctures.

Length 11–12½ mm.; width 6½–7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Albany, Seymour).

CAMENTA (EMPECAMENTA) RHODESIANA, n. spec.

Chestnut-red, clothed on the upper side with a somewhat dense, erect, light fulvous pubescence; anterior part of the head ferruginous, clypeus not incised and narrowed laterally, but very deeply notched in the anterior part the angles of which are much rounded, the clypeal keel is sinuate and highly raised, the clypeal suture is almost obliterated, the anterior part of the clypeus is smooth, the posterior and also the head roughly foveate; the 4-jointed antennal club of the male is very long, and the joints equal, the sixth joint of the pedicel is compressed, and the three preceding it very short and equal in length; prothorax short and very diagonally amplified laterally from the anterior to the median part, somewhat deeply and closely punctured, each puncture bearing a hair; elytra of the normal shape but without any traces of costule, deeply punctured, each puncture divided by a smooth space equal to their diameter and each bearing a hair.

Female unknown. This species is closely allied to *E. sierra leonis*, Brsk., the type of which is a female, but the prothorax slopes more laterally from the anterior angle to the median part.

Length 10 mm.; width 5¾ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

CAMENTA (EMPECAMENTA) NIGRA, Arrow,

Ann. & Magaz. Nat. Hist., Ser. 7, vol. ix., 1902, p. 95.

Black, shining, clothed with an erect, sub-flavescent pubescence, tarsi piceous, head and clypeus deeply and closely punctured, the

latter is plainly incised laterally and narrowed thence to the anterior angles which are sharp but not projecting in the male, the only sex I know, and the anterior, reflexed margin is slightly bi-sinuate, there is a transverse impressed line in the anterior part reaching from one end of the lateral incision to the other, but neither clypeal keel nor clypeal suture; the 4-jointed antennal club is longer than the pedicel the two ultimate joints of which are very small and compressed, and the club, the four joints of which are of almost equal length, is flavescent; prothorax deeply punctate, the punctures round, equi-distant, and separated by a smooth interval nearly equal in width to their own diameter; elytra very coarsely punctured with the intervals strongly coriaceous, the two dorsal costules very faint.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

CAMENTA (EMPECAMENTA) MATABELENA, n. spec.

Black, and covered like *C. nigra* with an erect flavescent pubescence; it is, however, more robust, and the shape of the clypeus is different, being incised laterally and narrowed towards the anterior part as in *C. nigra*, but the apical angles are very broadly rounded, and the median part deeply and broadly notched and very plainly reflexed in both sexes, the transverse clypeal keel is quite distinct, and the clypeal suture is indicated in the male by a fringe of hairs, but is visible in the female, the pubescence is denser and longer, especially on the head and prothorax; the elytra are deeply punctured, but not coriaceous; the antennal club of the male is slightly shorter than the pedicel, and therefore not as long as in *C. nigra*, and the genital armature of the male is also different.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Buluwayo).

CAMENTA (EMPECAMENTA) ZAMBESINA, n. spec.

Black, with the elytra light chestnut, clothed with a flavescent pubescence, very long and villose on the head and prothorax; clypeus incised laterally with the angles of the incision very sharp, narrowed and parallel thence to the anterior angle which is strongly and sharply produced and reflexed, the anterior margin being thus arcuately emarginate, the keel and clypeal suture have disappeared in the male, the only sex I know, but the latter can be detected in the shape of a slight transverse elevation; the head and the posterior part of the clypeus are closely punctured, the prothorax moderately so, and the punctures on the elytra are equi-distant, deep but with

smooth intervals, and bear each a short hair, the two dorsal costules are very faint; the 4-jointed club is not quite the length of the pedicel, and the whole antennæ are rufo-flavescent.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Victoria Falls, Sebakwe).

CAMENTA (EMPECAMENTA) MASHONA, n. spec.

Testaceous, with the head and prothorax brick-red, moderately shining, and clothed all over with erect, somewhat densely set, long, flavescent hairs; clypeus narrowed laterally below the strongly angular notch, plainly tri-dentate in front owing to there being a conspicuous median tooth on the anterior margin and the two outer angles being sharply reflexed and acute; there is a strongly developed transverse bi-sinuate keel, and the clypeal suture is deep, the head and the posterior half of the clypeus are very coarsely punctate, and the anterior part is somewhat excavate; prothorax amplified laterally, rounded there past the median part and with both angles broadly rounded, covered with somewhat irregular, deep, moderately closely set punctures; scutellum punctate in the centre; elytra sub-cylindrical, somewhat elongated, without traces of costules, deeply punctate; pygidium, abdominal segments, and pectus pubescent, anterior tibiæ bi-dentate, antennal club of male 4-jointed.

Owing to the presence of the strong clypeal keel and deep suture, as well as the narrowed anterior part of the clypeus, this species might be mistaken for a *Microcamenta*. But the genæ are not greatly developed, and the claws are those of *Camenta*; the antennal club of the male is 4- instead of 7-jointed.

Length 8 – $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

EMPECAMENTA BOROMENSIS, Brancs.,

Jahr. Ver. Trens., xvi., 1897, p. 113, pl. iv., fig. 4.

“Elongate, yellowish, with flavid hairs, roughly and densely punctate on the upper side; clypeus narrowed at apex, slightly emarginate laterally before the apex, with a foveate impression towards the rounded anterior angles; antennæ testaceous; head and prothorax darker than the elytra; thorax transverse, longer by one-half than broad, rounded laterally past the middle, narrowed in the anterior part, the fore margin straight, the posterior broadly rounded, dorsal part with hairs shorter than those on the margins; elytra not wider at the base than the prothorax, gradually amplified behind, rounded and declivous at apex, two and a half times as long as the

prothorax, slightly impressed inwardly towards the shoulders; pygidium broadly triangular, rounded at apex, densely punctate but more finely than on the elytra; more sparingly hairy underneath; femora and knees infusate; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate, the apical tooth the longest but not strongly curved.

Length 6·5–7 mm.; width 3·2–4 mm.

Hab. Zambesi River (Boroma).''

This species might prove to be a close ally of, if not identical with, *E. matabelena*.

CAMENTA (? ARCHOCAMENTA) PILOSA, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 116.

Male: This species, which resembles more in general facies an *Ablabera* than a *Camenta*, is a small insect with infusate or nearly black head, the prothorax is also deeply infusate in the anterior part, but has a broad, brick-red band near the basal part, the scutellum is black, the elytra almost stramineous but with a lateral fuscous band; the clypeus is gradually narrowed laterally, with the angles moderately rounded, and the anterior part slightly sinuate in the centre, the clypeal keel is sharp and the frontal suture plain, and it is more deeply punctured than the head; prothorax of the normal shape, not deeply punctulate and fringed laterally with long, pallid, but not densely set hairs; scutellum feebly punctulate; elytra with only the first dorsal costule distinct, deeply punctured and somewhat coriaceous especially along the fuscous border; the antennal club of the male is 6-jointed, and the fourth basal joint is plainly laminate and acuminate, but short; the anterior tibiæ have only an apical outer tooth.

Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

According to Brenske the characteristics of *Archocamenta* are a 5-jointed antennal club in the male and uni-dentate anterior tibiæ. *C. pilosa* has the latter, but the antennal club is plainly 6-jointed.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

CAMENTA VENTRICOSA, Bohem.,

Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., 1860, p. 116.

“Ovate, convex, piceous-black, shining, antennæ and palpi testaceous; abdomen obscurely ferruginous; head closely punctate, transversely carinate before the median part; prothorax very finely and moderately closely punctate; elytra not deeply, yet moderately closely punctate, but more lightly and sparingly in the posterior than in the anterior part, and having on each side two smooth, not

raised dorsal carinæ; pygidium not deeply punctate, and having a moderately wide transverse smooth area.

Var. *a.* testaceous-red, head black, legs piceous.

Length $9\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. In the neighbourhood of Lake N'Gami."

I have seen the type only of this species. From my notes I find that it is almost twice as large as *Oocamenta rufiventris*, and is therefore very short and stout, the clypeus is short, very deeply incised in front in the anterior margin, slightly constricted laterally, the angles of the stricture being dentate, and the transverse carinule is a clypeal one. I did not at the time look at the number of antennal joints, but it is very doubtful if this species belongs to *Camenta*.

PERICAMENTA, n. gen.

This genus differs from *Camenta* merely in the number of antennal joints, which is nine instead of ten. In the male, the only sex known to me, the club is 5-jointed, the inner joint being only slightly shorter than the one following, the fourth joint of the pedicel is compressed and acuminate, and the third one moderately long; the shape of the clypeus, and also the general facies, is that of *Camenta innocua* or *C. nigrita*.

PERICAMENTA PAUPERCULA, n. spec.

Dark chestnut-brown, with the head and prothorax fuscous, antennæ rufescent, legs piceous; clypeus straight laterally, slightly narrower at the apex than at the base, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin sinuate, the clypeal carina looks more like a suture, being hardly raised; antennæ 9-jointed in the male, the club 5-jointed with the inner joint slightly shorter than the one following, and the fourth joint of the pedicel short and compressed; the head and prothorax are covered with punctures of the same size, the elongate elytra are somewhat deeply punctured with the intervals slightly coriaceous, and the costules are quite visible.

Length 10 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (no exact locality).

OOCAMENTA, n. gen.

Buccal organs of *Camenta*, the number of antennal joints is, however, 10 in the male with a 6- or 7-jointed club the joints of which are equal in length, and of nine in the female, in which the club is 4-jointed and the joints also equal in length; the clypeus is not

incised laterally, and has the anterior keel and the frontal suture of *Camenta*, but the genæ are considerably developed and project beyond the eyes, the head is somewhat declivous, and the broadly amplified, convex elytra give to the species included in this genus the appearance of a *Trochalus*; the anterior tibiæ are strongly bi-dentate outwardly, the claws are those of *Camenta*, the abdominal segments are not free although the sutural line is deep, but the hind femora are nearly as laminate as in *Trochalus*, and the short hind tibiæ are also short, broad, and although bi-dentate on the upper edge, have no oblique ridge on the outer side.

Key to the Species.

- A². Antennal club of male 6-, of the female 4-jointed (OOCAMENTA).
 Body short, ampliatio-ovate; prothorax and elytra faintly
 punctate *rufiventris*.
- A¹. Antennal club of male 7-, of the female 4-jointed (PSEUDOCAMENTA).
 Body less ampliatio-ovate; prothorax and elytra strongly
 punctate *transvaalia*.

OOCAMENTA RUFIVENTRIS, Burm.

Camenta rufiventris, Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 1855, p. 146.

Head, prothorax, and scutellum black, very shining; elytra as black as the prothorax, or having on each side a large basal reddish patch which often invades the whole surface, abdomen reddish, pectus piceous-red; antennæ occasionally brownish in the male, but almost always flavescent in the female, the 10-jointed antennæ of the male have a 6-jointed club longer than the pedicel the fifth joint of which is plainly angular at the base, the antennæ are 9-jointed in the female, and the 4-jointed club is as long as the pedicel the fourth joint of which is aculeate, and the fourth and third are almost fused; the clypeal keel and suture are very plain, and the punctures of the whole head are moderately closely set; the short, convex prothorax is very faintly aciculate in the male, but finely punctate in the female, except in the median posterior part; elytra short, ampliatio-ovate, convex and having somewhat seriate rows of shallow punctures without any traces of costules; pygidial part deeply and closely punctate; abdominal segments weakly punctulate, pectus sparsely hairy.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 4–5 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Buluwayo, Victoria Falls, Enkeldoorn, Sebakwe); Transvaal (Lydenburg).

OOCAMENTA (PSEUDOCAMENTA) TRANSVAALIA, n. spec.

Black, with the abdomen red, piceous-red, or testaceous-red, the elytra, however, are often testaceous and more or less broadly infuscate laterally; the antennæ are flavous in both sexes, the 10-jointed ones of the male have a long 7-jointed club the inner joint of which is slightly shorter than the one following, the 9-jointed antennæ of the female have a 4-jointed, somewhat elongated club the joints of which are of equal length; the head and clypeus have the same shape as *C. rufiventris*, the genæ are equally produced, the emargination of the anterior part, the keel, and the suture are identical, the body, however, is much less ampliato-ovate, although distinctly convex in the hind part of the elytra, the punctures are deeper and very plain all over, and the costules of the elytra are visible.

Length 6½ mm.; width 3½–3¾ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Johannesburg, Pretoria, Lydenburg).

GEN. DIPLLOTROPIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 104.

Mentum plainly ampliatus but not deeply constricted laterally towards the anterior part the angles of which are obliquely truncate but not angular, and the anterior margin plainly sinuate, inner face very convex and not visibly impressed in the anterior part, last joint of labial palpi ovato-acuminate; maxillæ and palpi as in *Ablabera* and *Camenta*, but the former have five teeth only; clypeus semi-circular but incised laterally and deeply notched in the anterior part with the margins sharp and reflexed, it has an anterior arcuate ridge in the anterior part and another one at the junction with the forehead, and the genæ are greatly developed; the antennæ are 10-jointed, and in the two species known the antennal club is long and 7-jointed; the general facies is that of *Camenta*, the claws also being alike, but it is differentiated by having two clypeal keels instead of a clypeal keel and a frontal suture.

Key to the Species.

Clypeus deeply emarginate in the anterior part, prothorax and elytra fringed with dense hairs; inner joint of club of male as long as the one following *nigrina*.

Clypeus deeply and narrowly notched in the anterior part; prothorax and elytra with seriate, remote hairs; inner joint of club of male one-fourth the length of the one following *castanea*.

DIPLLOTROPIS NIGRINA, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 105.

Diplotropis rufina, Fähr., loc. cit., p. 106.

Piceous, with the posterior part of the elytra reddish-brown, antennæ of the male yellow, clypeus semi-circular, very slightly notched near the arcuate clypeal carina and very broadly rounded thence to a deep median emargination, the frontal keel is sharp, the rounded genæ are very distinct and project much beyond the eyes, both head and clypeus are covered with deep but not closely set punctures; antennal club of male very long, 7-jointed, all the joints of equal length; prothorax convex, deeply but not closely punctured, fringed laterally with somewhat long, sub-fulvous hairs; elytra sub-parallel, fringed laterally with long, dense hairs, deeply punctate, the punctures round and the intervals plane, the two dorsal costules visible; pygidium, abdomen, and femora with a somewhat long pubescence. Female unknown.

Length 7 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

DIPLLOTROPIS CASTANEA, Fähr.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 106.

Head and prothorax piceous, elytra piceous turning occasionally to dark brown; clypeus shaped like that of *C. nigrina*, but much more deeply cleft in the centre and bi-lobate on that account, this median incision does not, however, reach the strongly arcuate clypeal suture, the genæ project conspicuously, the clypeal carina is very sharp, the clypeus is deeply punctate, and the head and genæ sub-rugose; antennæ reddish, club long, 7-jointed, but with the inner joint only one-fourth as long as the others; prothorax and elytra with a fringe of spaced, seriate hairs, the former is deeply but not closely punctured, the punctures are much deeper and slightly more closely set on the elytra, the pygidium, abdomen, and pectus are pubescent. Female unknown.

Length 8 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal (Maritzburg).

PARACAMENTA, n. gen.

Mentum of *Tulbaghia*, but the labial palpi are inserted at a short distance from the anterior angles, and the apical joint is swollen outwardly; jaws of *Camenta* and *Ablabera*; clypeus longer or as long as the head, declivous, straight laterally from near the base to

about half the length, and thence strongly arcuate towards the apex, the anterior margin is straight, strongly reflexed, and the anterior part is somewhat hollowed, very little or not at all impunctate, and the deeply punctate posterior part is, with one exception (*P. calva*), clothed with long erect hairs, it is separated from the head by an arcuate suture reaching the anterior angles of the eyes which are incised by a narrow canthus, but in one species (*P. bohemani*) there is, in addition to the suture, a plain median keel; antennæ 10-jointed in the male, the only sex known, the long club is 7-jointed; prothorax somewhat short, more attenuated laterally in the anterior than in the posterior part, and with both the anterior and posterior angles obtuse, not much convex, and fringed laterally with long hairs; elytra slightly amplified laterally in the posterior part, somewhat depressed and covering the propygidium, faintly costulate and fringed laterally with long hairs; pygidium convex, drawn inwards; abdominal segments seemingly free or partly free; legs and claws of *Camenta*, from which this genus differs mainly by the hollowed clypeus, the drawn-in pygidium, the plainly more free abdominal segments, and the rounded anterior angles of the prothorax.

Key to the Species.

A. Third joint of the pedicel of antennæ shorter than the two basal ones taken together.

B². Third joint of pedicel inwardly triangular.

a². Clypeus with a median transverse keel.

Body testaceous-red *bohemani*.

a¹. Clypeus without a median keel.

Upper part of body chestnut-brown *conspicua*.

Body testaceous, prothorax with a median, and elytra
with a sutural broad black band *suturalis*.

B¹. Third joint of pedicel sharply aculeate at the base.

Head black, prothorax red; elytra straw-colour. *lydenburgiana*.

A. Third joint of the pedicel of antennæ as long as the two basal ones taken together.

B. Third joint of pedicel slightly angular inwardly in the middle.

Upper part of clypeus densely hairy; inner joint of antennal club as long as the one following *verticalis*.

Upper part of clypeus not hairy; inner joint of antennal club shorter than the one following *calva*.

PARACAMENTA BOHEMANI, Brensk.,
Berl. Entom. Zeit., 1897, p. 339.

Testaceous-red, with the head, but not the clypeus, slightly fuscous; the clypeus is slightly sinuate laterally near the base, parallel for half the length, slightly angular near the rounded lateral part, and has a transverse median keel situated at about one-third of the length, the space below this keel is punctulate but not closely so, and there is a median smooth space, but the space between this keel and the suture is as closely punctured as the head itself, and clothed with somewhat sparse erect hairs forming a denser fringe along the keel, antennal club of male long, curved, the inner joint slightly shorter than the one following, eyes large, strongly bulging; prothorax fringed laterally and also on the sides of the anterior margin with long, sub-fulvous hairs, covered with fine, round punctures separated by an interval equal to their own diameter, hairy in the basal part above the scutellum which is finely punctulate in the centre; elytra fringed laterally with somewhat dense long hairs, slightly amplified from beyond the humeral part, but not appreciably sinuate, covered with deep, round punctures separated by smooth intervals slightly broader in diameter than the punctures themselves, the two dorsal costules are very plain on each side, and the lateral ones are distinct; pygidium vaguely punctate and with a fringe of long hairs along the margin; abdominal segments with a fringe of somewhat setulose hairs, femora and pectus densely hairy.

Length 12 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Seymour).

PARACAMENTA CONSPICUA, n. spec.

Chestnut-brown, head very slightly infusate, palpi and antennæ rufescent; clypeus in nowise angular laterally, but as usual slightly narrowed near the base, anterior margin straight in the median part, the anterior part of the clypeus is partly hollowed, partly declivous, and almost impunctate, but the still more abrupt anterior part is scrobiculato-punctate, each puncture bearing a long, erect, almost bristle-like flavescent hair, head plane, closely punctulate, hairless; prothorax finely punctured but with the punctures separated by a smooth interval of the same width as their diameter, broadly sinuate on each side at the base, fringed with long hairs; scutellum impunctate; elytra deeply punctured with the narrow intervals slightly raised in the posterior part, the dorsal costules are plainly visible,

and the margins fringed with dense, long hairs; pygidium closely punctulate; abdomen hairy, pectus and femora densely hairy.

Length 12 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (no exact locality).

PARACAMENTA SUTURALIS, n. spec.

Testaceous, with the posterior part of the clypeus, the head, the median discoidal part of the prothorax, and a broad sutural band black; antennæ rufescent; build and sculpture of *P. conspicua*, but without a fringe of long hairs along the sides of the prothorax and elytra; the clypeus is of the same shape as in *P. conspicua*, and the posterior part is equally scabroso-punctate, but the hairs there are not so dense, the under side is, however, as hairy.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Hilton Road).

PARACAMENTA LYDENBURGIANA, n. spec.

Head and under side fuscous, prothorax reddish; elytra almost straw-colour, antennæ rufescent; anterior part of the clypeus nearly impunctate, broadly excavate, posterior part punctate and hairy, head punctulate; club of antennæ very long, joints equally long, third joint of pedicel aculeate at the base; prothorax of the normal shape, but a little more elongate than usual, and with a fringe of long but not dense flavescent hairs; elytra cylindrical, punctate, costules evanescent, lateral fringe of hairs not dense; under side hairy.

Length 8 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

PARACAMENTA VERTICALIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 109.

Brick-red, somewhat shining and fringed along the prothorax and the elytra with very long, dense flavescent hairs; clypeus shaped as in the two preceding species, but the hollowed anterior part is very narrow, and the long, erect hairs spring from nearer the anterior margin, and are very long; the shape and sculpture of the elytra is as in the preceding species and quite as deep in proportion to the size of the insect; the abdomen and femora are hairy, and the pectus densely so; the antennal club is very long, and all the joints are equal in the male, the third joint of the pedicel is long and somewhat aculeate inwardly in the median part.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

PARACAMENTA CALVA, n. spec.

A little smaller than *P. verticalis*, and more reddish; the clypeus is of the same shape but there is a broader smooth space in the anterior part, the posterior is punctate but not scabrose and without erect hairs; the prothorax and the elytra are similar in shape and sculpture, but are fringed laterally with short, somewhat remote hairs; the under side is equally hairy; the inner joint of the antennal club is a little shorter than the one following; the third joint of the pedicel is long and somewhat aculeate inwardly in the median part.

Length 6-7 mm.; width 3-3½ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg).

IDÆCAMENTA, n. gen.

Mentum of *Camenta*, maxillæ with five teeth only, as in *Diplobothris*, three superposed ones in the upper and two in the inner side, last joint of maxillary palpi long and very plainly fusiform; clypeus shorter than the head and declivous, parallel laterally, deeply incised, at two-thirds of the length, much narrowed thence, but still parallel, as far as the very slightly rounded apical angles, anterior edge broadly emarginate, strongly recurved somewhat in the manner of a *Trochalus*, hollowed in the anterior part, the hollowness being bounded by an impressed line, sub-vertical above that line as far as the median keel which is sub-arcuate and reaches from side to side, plainly declivous thence to second arcuate keel separating it from the head which is plane, the genæ are strongly developed, but oblique and not rounded or ampliased in front of the eyes, the antennæ are 10-jointed in the male, the only sex known, the 10-jointed club is extremely long, and curved, the third joint of the pedicel long and aculeate inwardly near the base; facies, sculpture, and build of *Pseudocamenta*, of which it has also the claws, the drawn-in pygidium, and the free or nearly free abdominal segments, but from which it differs by the altogether different shape of the clypeus, which resembles that of a *Trochalidous melolonthid*.

IDÆCAMENTA JUCUNDA, n. spec.

Pale testaceous or testaceous-red, antennæ flavous; the hollowed and declivous parts of the clypeus is almost impunctate, but the space between the two keels and the head is covered with deep, closely set, but not quite contiguous punctures; joints of the club equal, as long as the prothorax, the third one of the pedicel with a plain

pencil of hairs at the aculeate part; prothorax covered with somewhat closely set round punctures; scutellum impunctate; elytra not sinuate laterally, very slightly amplified there past the median part, not convex except in the posterior, deeply and somewhat closely punctured, and with the costules very plain; pygidium and abdomen as deeply and quite as closely punctured as the elytra, the pubescence on the latter fairly long, and very long and dense on the pectus and on the femora.

Length 11–13 mm.; width 6–7 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban); Transvaal (Barberton, Rustenburg), Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

LERIBE, n. gen.

Mentum deeply foveate, sparingly villose, gradually and roundly amplified from the base to the ligular part which is fused with the mentum, and broadly and deeply emarginate in front, the labial palpi are inserted on the outer face of the mentum, close to the sides, basal joint very small, nearly sunk into the cavity, last one longer than the two, swollen outwardly; maxillæ robust, concave, without any traces of inner lobe, the upper margin is strongly angular outwardly and has five sharp teeth arranged in a row, the maxillary palpi are inserted quite close to the projecting upper angle of the maxillæ, the two intermediate joints are sub-moniliform, and the apical one which is longer than the other three taken together is thickly fusiform; clypeus parallel, truncate in front and reflexed, plainly grooved transversely before the median part, and separated from the head by a frontal suture, the anterior vertical part of the clypeus is triangular, and there are no traces of a labrum, the head is as long as the clypeus, and has no ridge on the vertex, the eyes have no superciliary keel; in the male the antennæ are 10-jointed, the pedicel consists of four joints, the second of which is thickly moniliform, the third is as long as the first, the fourth is compressed, sharply aculeate inwardly, and is about one-sixth as long as those forming the 6-jointed club which is longer than the pedicel; prothorax amplified laterally in the median part, and with the posterior angles rounded, not pubescent along the anterior margin; elytra sub-cylindrical, not covering the propygidium; pygidium convex, semicircular, slightly drawn forwards, abdominal segments contractile, basal one nearly completely hidden by the coxæ; all femora robust; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly and with an inner spur, tarsi moderately long and with the joints slightly dilated at apex, and glabrous underneath, claws long, slender,

cleft underneath past the median part, the lower tooth being very much shorter than the upper; apical spurs of posterior tibiæ sharp; anterior coxæ strongly conical.

This genus plainly connects the *Pachypodini* with the *Sericinæ*, and but for the position of the spurs of the hind tibiæ might have been included in the *Clavipalpes* of Lacordaire.

LERIBE VESCA, n. spec.

Black, shining; elytra and legs piceous-black; head deeply and somewhat coarsely punctured, clypeus truncate in front, straight laterally with the angles slightly oblique, impunctate above the anterior impressed transverse line which bear a few erect setæ, but punctate thence to the frontal suture; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally slightly past the median part, fringed laterally with setæ, but not pubescent along the anterior or posterior margins, not much convex, but more dehiscent in the anterior part, and covered with deep, somewhat closely set punctures; scutellum longer than broad, rounded at the apex, depressed; elytra almost twice as long as the prothorax, covering the half of the propygidium, deeply and coarsely seriato-punctate, faintly bi- or tri-costulate in the dorsal part, glabrous but having a fringe of long sub-fulvous setæ; pygidium convex, semicircular at apex, fringed there with a row of long setæ, as broadly and deeply pitted as on the elytra; abdominal segments and pectus with long hairs in the seriate punctures; all femora thick, anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly and with an inner spur, legs hairy; tarsi slightly longer than the tibiæ, joints lightly nodose at apex, claws long and very slender, slightly cleft underneath.

Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Ulundi).

The shape of the clypeus is exactly the same as in *Onochæta porcata* of the Pachypodid Tribe of the Melolonthinæ.

SUB-FAMILY MELOLONTHINÆ.

Body with scales or soft hairs; labrum seldom absent; ligula fused with the mentum, sinuate or emarginate in front; maxillæ either edentate, very obtusely dentate or with robust teeth; number of antennal joints variable, that of the club also variable in the male, and usually 3-jointed in the female (*Sparrmannia Macrophylla* excepted); abdominal segments free, partially free, imbricated or fused; hind tibiæ with two spurs set on side of the basal joint, near or at the inner apical angle.

(*This Sub-Family can be divided into two sections.*)

I. Abdominal segments free or partly free.

Maxillæ without any inner teeth.. .. *Pachypodini.*

II. Abdominal segments fused together.

Maxillæ with strong inner teeth.

Antennal club 7-jointed in both sexes.. .. *Sparrmannini.*

Antennal club 3-jointed in the female.. .. *Melolonthini.*

TRIBE PACHYPODINI.

Body without scales or squamose hairs,* in most cases densely hairy on the pectus and along the base of the prothorax; ligula fused with the mentum, both either broad or reduced to a mere stem-like process, maxillæ edentate, but with both lobes occasionally sharp, labial palpi inserted either laterally or on the outer face of the mentum, basal joint occasionally obliterated; antennæ 8-10-jointed, number of club joints variable in both sexes, clypeus either slightly blunt in front with the angles rounded, parabolic or semicircular with the apical margin always strongly reflexed, vertical or slanting backwards in front; eyes always large, briefly divided by a short canthus, frontal part keeled laterally or not and having often a transverse prominence or keel along the vertex; prothorax short, sloping in front; scutellum cordate; elytra depressed on the dorsal part, seldom plainly costulate or striate and with a humeral callus, but no apical one; abdomen either moderately convex or strongly compressed laterally in the male; the segments free or deeply imbricated, the ultimate one provided with a broadly extensible membranaceous hinge; anterior coxæ sub-vertical for at least one-third of their length, and conical at apex; hind femora swollen; hind tibiæ broadly dilated; episterna broad and separated by a sinuose line, often carinated in the upper part, from the epimera which are nearly equally broad.

The non-soldered segments of the abdomen and the edentate or nearly edentate maxillæ are really the only characters distinguishing this Tribe from the *Melolonthini*. Many of the characters enumerated above need, however, some explanation, in so far that the South African species and genera are concerned. The shape of the upper lobe (galea) of the maxillæ varies considerably: it is either hollow, compressed, arcuate or laminate, denticulate or serrulate,

* *Onochæta* is an exception, it has squamose hairs on the intervals of the elytra.

and even completely obliterated, it never has any teeth inwardly ; the inner lobe is always visible, which is not the case in the *Sericinæ* or *Melolonthini*, and is either sharp or equal in length to the upper lobe, in which case it gives to the maxilla a tri-cornered appearance, and even when the galea is quite obliterated it is represented by a few more or less rigid setæ. It is plain from the structure of the maxillæ, and also of the mandibles, that the males do not take much solid food, or in many cases any at all, unless they have suctorial habits.

The maxillary palpi are either inserted laterally or on the outer part of the mentum which is never plainly separated from the labial or ligular part. It is, however, somewhat difficult to decide when the insertion is lateral or not, because the condyle, which is often very deep and wide, impinges often more on the edge of the outer face than on the lateral side, this insertion may then be said to be juxta-lateral, but it happens also that the basal labial joints are inserted on the narrowed outer face in such a way that they are either very close to each other or quite contiguous, this character coincides with an extremely narrowed mentum. The number of joints of these labial palpi is normally three, but in some cases (*Clitopa*, *Pseustophylla*) the basal one has disappeared or is so deeply buried in the condyle as to be invisible, or the second and third are fused together (*Apeiopsis*), the condyle is very oblique, very broad, and with such a carinate outer edge as to often form a sharp angle at the junction of the mentum with the ligular part ; the labial palpi are long, especially the apical one ; the clypeus is strongly vertical and broad in the anterior part, the anterior margin is strongly reflexed, and the upper anterior part often concave or depressed ; the frontal part is either carinate laterally above the eyes, in which case this peculiarity coincides with the presence of a transverse keel or prominence on the vertex (*Cyclomera*, *Paraclitopa*, *Perichlitopa*, *Pseustophylla*) or not ; the labrum is usually very distinct, but is obliterated in two genera (*Achelyna*, *Pleistophylla*) ; the eyes are always large and very briefly divided in front by a short canthus, they show always less on the upper than on the under side, where they are sometimes so enormously enlarged that the mentum has been correspondingly narrowed (*Trichinopus*, *Pseudachloa*, &c.) ; the antennæ are 8-10-jointed, in the male the joints of the club vary in number from 8 to 3, and in the females of the South African species known to me from 5 to 3, this club is always greatly developed in the male, being sometimes more than three times the length of the pedicel the two last joints of which are generally compressed and acuminate or laminate, and the basal joint is in the shape of an elongated club, only in one

genus is the third joint plainly longer than the fourth (*Clitopa*), the club itself is either laminate, parallel, or spatuliform in the male, and ovate or ovato-ovate in the female; pygidium either vertical, sloping slightly backwards, or strongly drawn forwards; abdominal segments plainly not soldered together but in many species provided between the two ultimate segments with a distensible membrane, which would seem to imply that the other segments are only partially free; * anterior tibiæ bi- or tri-dentate, and with or without an inner spur, hind ones triangularly dilated towards the apex, spurs long, sub-contiguous, either sharp in the male or compressed and broadly dilated in the female, tarsi moderately long, or long, occasionally ciliate.

With the exception of *Clitopa præcalva*, little is known of the habits of the South African species. In the case of the former, however, they are those of certain Algerian species of *Rhizotrogus*, the females are wingless, the eyes considerably reduced, and they do not seem to leave the ground; the eyes are, however, not much inferior in size in the two females of *Ægostetha* and *Macrophylla* which I have seen, nor are they without wings. I suspect that several species will, however, prove to have apterous females.

This Tribe is represented in South Africa by forty-eight species representing twenty-four genera, which, with the exception of one (*Clitopa*), seems restricted to the South African area, but five kindred genera, including each one species, are recorded from Sansibar and British and German East Africa. I expect, however, that this number will be considerably increased. On the whole, the South African genera and species are fairly homogeneous, and merge insensibly into one another, in spite of the melolonthidous appearance of *Ægostetha*, *Macrophylla*, or *Onochæta*. Lacordaire founded for the reception of these genera a Sub-Tribe of *Melolonthinæ*, the *Macrophyllides*, thus separating them from his Sub-Tribe *Pachypodides*, and associating them with *Sparrmannia* and *Sebaris*. He is evidently in error, because not only the species of these two genera have maxillæ very strongly dentate inwardly; but the abdominal segments are very plainly fused together, and not "non soudés ensemble," as Lacordaire states, also because the maxillæ of *Ægostetha*, *Macrophylla*, &c., cannot be said to have a dentate external lobe. *Sparrmannia* and *Sebaris* belong to the *Melolonthini*, but form a distinct link with the South African *Pachypodini*, of which they have the livery, just as *Ægostetha*, which, except for its livery, so closely resemble in general facies and shape of clypeus

* This membrane is also found in the genus *Schizonycha* and allied forms of *Melolonthinæ*, in which the segments are quite fused.

Leribe of the Sub-Family SERICINÆ, connects the latter with the *Pachypodini*. Owing to the obliteration of the labrum the genera *Achelyna* and *Pleistophylla*, are also connected with the *Sericinæ*, but are differentiated by the mode of insertion of the spurs of the hind tibiæ as well as by their Pachypodinous appearance.

Key to the Genera.

A². Labial palpi inserted laterally.

B. Antennæ 10-jointed.

C². Frontal part not carinate laterally above the eyes.

D². Vertex without a transverse ridge.

E². Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly.

F³. Antennal club tri-jointed, joints laminate, parallel.

Antennal club not very long, acuminate ;
claws with a tooth-like angle at the base *Onochæta*.

Antennal club very long, not acuminate,
claws with a sub-median vertical tooth
underneath *Ægostetha*.

F². Antennal club more than tri-jointed, joints laminate, parallel.

Antennal club longer, 5-jointed *Macrophylla*.

Antennal club 6-jointed *Pleiophylla*.

E¹. Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly.

Antennal club 7-jointed *Eucylophylla*.

F¹. Antennal club tri-jointed, joints spatuliform.

Head with a frontal tubercle ; prothorax
excavate.. .. . *Tlaocera*.

C¹. Frontal part carinate laterally.

D¹. Vertex with a transverse ridge or prominence.

E¹. Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly.

F². Antennal club tri-jointed.

Clypeus straight but slightly emarginate
in front.

Upper lobe of maxillæ plainly toothed ;
antennal club not much longer than the
pedicel *Kraseophylla*.

Upper lobe lamellate, denticulate; antennal club longer than the pedicel *Pasaphylla*.

Clypeus rounded or parabolic in front; antennal club shorter than the pedicel .. *Cyclomera*.

E¹. Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate.

Clypeus blunt in front; antennal club much longer than the pedicel *Periclitopa*.

F¹. Antennal club 5-jointed.

Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

Clypeus completely rounded in front; antennal club moderately long *Paraclitopa*.

A¹. Labial palpi inserted on the outer face of the mentum.

B². Insertion juxta-lateral.

C³. Claws with a short, sub-basal tooth underneath.

D². Antennæ 10-jointed.

E³. Labrum vertical.

a². Anterior tibiæ 3-dentate, frontal part carinate laterally above the eyes.

Antennal club of ♂ tri-jointed, ampliato-ovate, third joint not longer than the fourth .. *Ramoutsa*.

a¹. Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate; frontal part not carinate laterally above the eyes.

Antennal club of ♂ 3-jointed, parallel, third joint longer than the fourth *Clitopa*.

C². Claws with a plainly lobate, basal process underneath.

E². Labrum obliterated.

Antennal club 7-jointed *Achelyna*.

Antennal club 8-jointed *Pleistophylla*.

C¹. Claws cleft underneath.

D¹. Antennæ 9-jointed.

Claws cleft underneath as in *Schizonycha*, antennal club very long, parallel in the ♂ *Trichiodera*.

Claws with two blunt teeth underneath in addition to the apical one; club of antennæ long, spatuliform *Pseustophylla*.

E¹. Labrum horizontal, then vertical at apex.

Antennæ 10-jointed.

Claws simple, antennal club 7-jointed *Gamka*.

B¹. Insertion median, basal joints nearly or quite contiguous.

C³. Antennæ 10-jointed.

D². Antennal club tri-jointed.

E². Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

Labrum obliterated, clypeus strongly aculeate in the vertical part; frontal part projecting as a laminate keel above the declivous clypeus .. *Aipeiopsis*.

E¹. Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate.

Labrum transverse, very narrow, second and third joints of labial palpi fused *Pseudachloa*.

D¹. Antennal club 6-jointed.

Clypeus laminate, projecting much beyond the vertical acuminate labrum *Trichinopus*.

C². Antennæ 9-jointed.

Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate; antennal club tri-jointed; labrum triangular but with the suture nearly obliterated; pygidium strongly drawn forwards *Achloa*.

C¹. Antennæ 8-jointed.

Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate; antennal club tri-jointed; apex of pygidium reaching to the base of the femora *Edanomerus*.

GEN. ONOCHÆTA, Erichs.,

Nat. Ins., iii., 1847, p. 654.

Mentum broad at the base, narrowed at about one-third of the length whence it is sub-parallel with the outer angles of the apical part slightly rounded, and the apex truncate, yet slightly sinuate in the middle, separated on the outer face from the ligular part by a somewhat broad, shallow furrow; labial palpi inserted nearly, but not quite on the sides, last joint somewhat long, wholly straight inwardly, and outwardly only for about half the length, whence it is obliquely attenuate towards the sharply acuminate tip; upper lobe of maxillæ bluntly transverse at the tip, somewhat hollowed inside, inner lobe shorter than the upper, tooth-like, and also blunt at the tip; maxillary palpi long, apical one straight inwardly, more convex outwardly and slightly curved towards the apical part; mandibles arcuate and with the upper margin compressed at the tip; clypeus as long as the frontal part, slightly amplified laterally from the base towards the basal angles which are only slightly rounded, truncate in the anterior part which is nearly laminate and projects much beyond the narrow, emarginate labrum, frontal part

not carinate laterally above the eyes, and having a basal, arcuate, only slightly raised keel; antennæ 10-jointed, joints sixth and seventh short, compressed, eighth, ninth, and tenth forming a club not quite as long as the pedicel, laminate and somewhat dilated at the tip, apical joint somewhat shorter than the one preceding; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, slightly convex, and with the posterior angles moderately rounded; scutellum sub-ogival; elytra parallel, moderately convex near the base, barely covering the base of the propygidium; pygidium sub-vertical, slightly convex; intermediate and posterior tibiæ without an outer oblique ridge; anterior ones with an inner spur, and tri-dentate outwardly, hind spurs somewhat slender and moderately long; hind tarsi somewhat bristly underneath; claws long and having underneath a very small, juxta-basal vertical tooth.

The only species included in this genus is a very singular insect which, unlike the other South African *Pachypodini*, has strongly costate elytra, with the intervals filled with appressed, distinctly squamose hairs. The female is unknown. I have seen the type of the genus which is in the Schönherr Collection in the Stockholm Museum.

ONCHÆTA PORCATA, Swartz,

Schönh. Syn. Insect., i., 3; Append., p. 87.

Male: Piceous, club of antennæ slightly reddish-brown; head, prothorax, pectus, and abdomen clothed with a somewhat light fulvous pubescence longer on the sides and base of the thorax, and also on the pectus; intervals of elytra filled with somewhat long, scale-like greyish fulvous scales; clypeus separated from the frontal part by an ill-defined, transverse suture obliterated in the centre, and like the frontal part it is covered with deep, round punctures from each of which springs a short hair, longer, however, on the frontal part the basal ridge of which is not very sharp; prothorax plainly amplified laterally in the middle, deeply punctured, with the punctures larger and less closely set in the anterior part, and having a longitudinal impression in the median part only of the disk; scutellum moderately closely punctured, except in the apical part; elytra parallel, not much convex, but somewhat abruptly convex behind, strongly quadri-costate on each side, and with the suture also highly raised, the punctures are nearly smooth and shining, and the intervals, as well as the outer margin, are covered with scale-like appressed hairs springing from somewhat shallow punctures; propygidium aciculate; pygidium punctulate, clothed, like the abdomen, with appressed hairs, and having a fringe of

longer ones along the outer margin; femora and tibiæ somewhat hairy.

Female unknown.

Length 18 mm.; width 8 mm.

Hab. ? Transvaal (no exact locality).

GEN. *ÆGOSTETHA*, Blanch.,
Catal. Coll. Ent. Mus., 1850, p. 163.

This genus differs from *Macrophylla* merely in the number of the antennal joints forming the club, these being three instead of five, the club is in some species even longer and more curved than in *Macrophylla*, and the seventh joint is occasionally also laminate and long; the shape of the clypeus varies also in the species, some having an inner spur on the anterior tibiæ, others none; the facies also is not uniform, being sub-cylindrical in some and plainly depressed in others; these differences, however, and also some other minor ones cannot be regarded as generic.

Key to the Species.

A². Seventh joint of antennæ not laminate.

B². Anterior tibiæ with an inner spur.

Body testaceous-red.

Clypeus semi-circular, plane, separated from the frontal part by a distinct transverse suture; upper side glabrous; club of antennæ long, very little curved *simplex*.

A¹. Seventh joint of antennæ laminate, long.

Head and prothorax black.

Clypeus very concave, straight in front, separated from the frontal part by a very shallow arcuate line, upper side very pubescent; club of antennæ very long and strongly curved .. *ciliata*.

B¹. Anterior tibiæ without an inner spur.

Clypeus plane, parabolic in front.

Clypeal suture fine, but distinct; prothorax and elytra covered with a short, appressed pubescence, body massive, short.. .. *brachiata*.

Clypeal suture obliterated or indistinct; upper side glabrous; body sub-parallel *longicornis*.

ÆGOSTETHA SIMPLEX, n. spec.

Brick-red, shining, glabrous on the upper side, but with the vertical anterior part of the clypeus, the labrum, and the outer

margin of the prothorax hairy, the basal part and also the outer margins of the elytra are thickly and densely pubescent, and the pubescence fulvous; pectus also very thickly pubescent; club of antennæ chestnut-brown; clypeus short, semicircular from side to side with the anterior margin moderately raised, separated from the frontal part by a very plain, transverse stria, frontal part simple, whole head with somewhat scattered, round punctures; prothorax somewhat convex in the posterior part, not attenuated laterally from the median part to the rather sharp outer angle, and covered with equi-distant, not closely set, round punctures; scutellum moderately sharply ogival; elytra sub-parallel, sinuate laterally in the anterior part, covered with deep, round, equi-distant punctures separated by an interval broader than their diameter, the juxta-sutural stria is quite plain, and there is only a faint trace of a dorsal one; propygidium finely aciculate and very briefly pubescent; pygidium sparsely punctulate but smooth in the median part, not pubescent; abdomen sparsely punctulate even on the sides; legs very slightly punctate, femora moderately pubescent; hind tarsi ciliate underneath.

Length 19 mm.; width $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand).

ÆGOSTETHA CILIATA, Herbst,

Käf., iii., p. 45; pl. xxii., fig. 5.

M. maritima, Casteln., Hist. Nat., ii., p. 133.

Head and prothorax black, elytra and under side light chestnut, legs reddish-brown; the head, except the clypeus, and the prothorax are clothed with a dense, long, appressed, fulvous pubescence, the elytra have a very closely-set but very short pubescence of the same colour altogether obscuring the background, the pygidial part and abdominal segments are clothed with greyish appressed hairs much less closely set than on the elytra, and the pectus is hidden by a fulvous very dense villosity; clypeus concave, truncate in front and with the outer angles moderately rounded, impunctate, separated from the somewhat depressed frontal part by a very plain, transverse suture; frontal part very closely punctured; club of antennæ very strongly curved, and as long as the prothorax, the seventh joint is plainly lamellate and about one-eighth of the length of those forming the club, the sixth and also the fifth are somewhat aculeate, the three preceding are equal and sub-moniliform; prothorax emarginate laterally, and sinuate from about the median part to the somewhat sharp basal angle, very finely and closely punctured; scutellum finely punctured; elytra sub-cylindrical, very finely

and closely punctate, and showing no traces of striæ or costules except the juxta-sutural stria; pygidium vertical, somewhat deeply and very closely punctate, sub-coriaceous.

Female unknown.

Length 21–22 mm.; width 11–12 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Riversdale, Knysna).

I am not quite satisfied that this insect is the *M. ciliata* of Herbst, and I only give it on Burmeister's authority. The figure given by Herbst is more like *M. brachiata*, but this author's description is almost useless. There is very little doubt, however, that it is the *M. maritima* of Castelnau.

ÆGOSTETHA BRACHIATA, n. spec.

Male: Black, the elytra chestnut-red; clypeus straight laterally, truncate in front but with the outer angles rounded, half as long as broad, scrobiculate, suture somewhat arcuate, frontal part scrobiculate but not as broadly as on the clypeus; club of antennæ extremely long, strongly curved; prothorax twice as broad as long, strongly slanting laterally from the apical part for one-third of the length, and slightly thence to the basal angle which is sharp, marginate all round, very slightly convex, and having a somewhat deep longitudinal impression along the outer margin, covered with nearly contiguous, round, deep punctures, with the intervals somewhat raised in the posterior part, and a median longitudinal smooth line, slightly raised, and obliterated at both ends, the margins bear traces of a band of appressed, flavescent hairs, denser and thicker laterally; scutellum ogival, but somewhat rounded at the tip, closely foveolato-punctate and very densely pubescent along the base; elytra slightly broader than the basal part of the prothorax, but with the basal angles very broadly rounded, and the humeral callus very distinct, a little amplified at a short distance from the shoulder, and nearly of the same width thence to the rounded posterior part, covered with moderately broad, irregularly yet closely set punctures the intervals of which are somewhat coriaceous, especially laterally, and having in addition to the plain sutural stria two geminate ones on the disk, and an elongated impression under the humeral callus, each puncture bears a very minute hair almost always obliterated, but less so along the margins and the suture, the outer margin has a row of equi-distant somewhat stiff bristly hairs; pygidium very closely punctured, the sculpture, however, is hidden by a coating of dense, flavescent appressed hairs; the abdomen has a less dense coating

of similar hairs, and all the segments are very closely punctured; the pectus is very densely pubescent, the pubescence is long and flavescent; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly, basal tooth distinct but not deeply incised, no inner spur, tarsi of intermediate legs as long as the tibia or even a little longer.

Female: Of a more massive build than the male; head and prothorax black, elytra chestnut-red, legs piceous, abdomen and pectus reddish; clypeus strongly arcuate in front almost from the base, suture deep, transverse; prothorax of the same shape as the male, but covered on the discoidal part with irregularly set foveate punctures, and smaller and more closely set ones along the sides, in the centre of the anterior part there is a narrow, shallow groove; scutellum sculptured as in the male but much more broadly rounded at the apex; elytra much more dilated laterally from near the humeral part, much more coarsely punctured, more coriaceous and with the dorsal striæ more distinct; propygidium, pygidium, and abdomen clothed with greyish hairs as in the male, the pubescence is very much less dense and shorter on the pectus; the tarsi of the intermediate and hind legs are only half the length of the tibia, the tri-jointed club of the antennæ is thick, and about half the length of all the other joints taken together, the sixth and seventh joints are nodose, the eighth broadly dilated at the tip; the abdomen is very convex.

Length $19\frac{1}{2}$ – $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $10\frac{1}{2}$ – $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cradock, Barkly West).

ÆGOSTETHA LONGICORNIS, Fabric.,

Ent. Syst., i., 2, p. 160.

Male: Black, with the elytra brownish-red, legs black; antennæ and palpi chestnut-red; upper side glabrous except for a fringe of flavescent hairs along the base; clypeus sub-orbicular, with no outer angles, and with the anterior margin very slightly reflexed, plane, having an extremely faint, very often nearly obliterated clypeal suture, closely and somewhat roughly punctured like the head; prothorax strongly narrowed obliquely laterally from slightly past the median part to the apex, and sinuate from beyond the middle towards the basal angle which is sharp, broader at the base than at the median part, deeply and closely punctured, and having a median longitudinal groove-like impression in the anterior part; scutellum deeply punctured; elytra sub-parallel and having on each side two somewhat faint costules, covered with deep, slightly irregular punctures separated

by raised intervals giving them a coriaceous appearance; pygidium vertical, covered like the abdomen with a flavescent, short pubescence; pectus densely hairy; antennal club tri-jointed, the joint preceding the club very briefly laminate, and in some examples little more than aculeate.

Female unknown.

Length 13–15 mm.; width 7–8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).

GEN. MACROPHYLLA, Hope,
The Coleopt. Man., 1837, i., p. 103.

Mentum longer than broad, straight laterally, deeply emarginate in the anterior part, and very densely hairy; last joint of labial palpi a little longer than the intermediate one which has the shape of an inverted cone and is either sub-cylindrical or swollen outwardly; maxillæ fairly robust, upper lobe more or less bluntly bifid at the tip, inner lobe nearly of the same length, and ending in a third tooth; apical joint of maxillary palpi not quite as long as the two preceding taken together, fusiform, slightly impressed outwardly towards the basal part; mandibles robust, concave, and with the apical part laminate, chisel-like, strongly striate inwardly, and having a molar tooth; labrum robust, vertical, deeply and broadly incised; clypeus short, either semicircular or truncate and with the margin scarcely reflexed, head simple not carinate laterally above the eyes which are large and divided in front by a conspicuous canthus; antennæ 10-jointed, the long, curved club consists in the male of five parallel, laminate joints, fifth joint also more or less briefly laminate; in the female the club is tri-jointed, thick and about half the length of the pedicel, the seventh joint is broadly dilated at the tip, and the fifth and sixth are nodose; prothorax broader than long, moderately convex in the posterior part, amplified laterally in the middle, and straight thence to the moderately rounded basal angle, base deeply sinuate and ciliate; scutellum cordate; elytra as broad at the base as the prothorax, slightly amplified laterally past the middle, and abruptly rounded behind, only moderately convex, pubescent or nearly glabrous and covering the greater part of the propygidium; pygidium sub-vertical or vertical; abdominal segments free in both sexes, very convex in the female; legs robust, anterior tibiæ with or without an inner spur, plainly tri-dentate outwardly, the posterior ones alone bear a very faint, oblique ciliated ridge on the outer face and are moderately dilated at the apex, and the two spurs are sharp in the male; they

are much more broadly dilated in the female, in which sex the transverse ciliated ridge is very plain on both the intermediate and the posterior tibiæ, and the apical spurs of the latter are blade-like and conspicuously dilated; tarsi very little longer than the tibiæ, the joints of nearly equal length; claws long, curved and having a sub-vertical, slightly hooked tooth set in both sexes close to the basal part which is not dilated, the inner tooth is longer than the outer.

The female is of a much heavier build than the male, and the elytra are considerably more convex and more broadly amplified; the antennal club is thick, ovate, and the apical joint shorter than any of the other four.

There is considerable doubt as to the type of this genus as founded by Hope; the species which he mentions, *i.e.*, *Macrophylla longicornis*, Hope, has not been described, and is not identical with *Melolontha longicornis*, Fabr., the antennal club of which is only tri-jointed.

Key to the Species.

A². Fifth joint of antennæ laminate, moderately long.

B². Anterior tibiæ without an inner spur.

C². Upper side glabrous.

D². Totally testaceous-red.

Clypeus blunt in front and with the outer angles broadly rounded, suture indistinct; punctures on the prothorax fine, shallow *capicola*.

Clypeus semicircular in front, suture indistinct, punctures on the prothorax deep *natalensis*.

D¹. Head and prothorax black, elytra testaceous or chestnut-brown.

Clypeus semicircular in front, suture obliterated *nigricollis*.

C¹. Upper side pubescent.

Clypeus truncate in front, concave, separated from the frontal part by a suture; elytra and prothorax densely pubescent *pubens*.

A¹. Fifth joint of antennæ laminate, very long.

B¹. Anterior tibiæ with an inner spur.

Clypeus truncate in front with the angles rounded, plane, separated from the head by a transverse keel obliterated in the middle *maritima*.

MACROPHYLLA NATALENSIS, n. spec.

Entirely testaceous-red, shining, and glabrous on the upper side except for a thick fringe of flavescent hairs along the base, and a

finer one along the outer margin of the elytra; clypeus parabolic, clypeal suture hardly visible, covered, like the head, with closely set, deep, somewhat rounded punctures; prothorax gradually narrowed laterally from the blunt angular basal part to the apex, and not sinuate in the posterior part, distinctly sloping in the anterior, having in the front part of the disk a somewhat broad median elongated impression and covered with round, fairly deep punctures not very closely set; scutellum hardly punctate; elytra a little narrower at the base than the base of the prothorax, somewhat sinuate laterally in front of the median part, having two fairly distinct costules, and covered with deep, round punctures separated by an interval narrower than their diameter; antennal club 5-jointed, the joint preceding the club very briefly laminate; pygidium vertical, and, like the abdominal segments, very slightly pubescent; pectus with a very dense fulvous pubescence.

Female unknown.

Length 14 mm.; width 8 mm.

Hab. Natal (Maritzburg).

MACROPHYLLA CAPICOLA, n. spec.

Similar in build and colour to *M. natalensis*, also glabrous on the upper side, but differing in the shape of the clypeus which is nearly straight in front but has the outer angles broadly rounded, the clypeal suture is weakly indicated; the basal angles of the prothorax are sharper; the punctures on the head are much finer, those on the prothorax and elytra are much shallower, and the latter are scarcely coriaceous; pygidium vertical, briefly pubescent; pectus with a very dense and long flavescent pubescence.

Female unknown.

Length 23 mm.; width 10 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Transkei, Fort Beaufort).

MACROPHYLLA NIGRICOLLIS, n. spec.

Black, with the elytra reddish-brown or chestnut-red, glabrous on the upper side, except along the base of the prothorax and the outer margins of the elytra which are sub-parallel; clypeus parabolic, suture obliterated or hardly visible, deeply and very closely punctured, the punctures slightly more closely set than on the vertex; antennal club 5-jointed, the joint preceding the club laminate but varying in length, and occasionally very small; prothorax slightly sinuate laterally in the posterior part, with the basal angles rounded, impressed longitudinally on the front part of the disk, moderately

sloping in the anterior part, the punctures somewhat fine and separated by an interval equal to their own diameter; scutellum punctate; elytra coriaceous, the punctures deep, somewhat broad, the two costules on either side distinct; pygidium sloping, very slightly pubescent like the abdominal segments; pectus clothed with a very dense light fulvous pubescence. The upright teeth of the maxillæ are somewhat sharper in this species than in the others.

Female unknown.

Length 16–17 mm.; width $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Riversdale).

MACROPHYLLA PUBENS, n. spec.

Fuscous, elytra and antennæ chestnut-brown; head and prothorax clothed with a dense, short, appressed, light fulvous pubescence, elytra also clothed with a very short, dense pubescence; clypeus concave, straight in the anterior part and also laterally, and with the outer angles only very slightly rounded, suture distinct, both the head and clypeus are covered with fine, very closely set punctures; prothorax plainly sinuate laterally in the posterior part, and with the basal angle sharp, covered like the head with very fine and closely set punctures; scutellum very finely punctured and densely pubescent; elytra sub-parallel, very finely punctured and having on each side three or four somewhat plain striæ in addition to the juxta-sutural one; the abdomen is missing in the two examples which I have examined; pectus clothed with a long and very dense flavescent pubescence; antennal club 5-jointed, joint preceding the club laminate and moderately long.

Female unknown.

This species closely resembles *M. ciliata*, and is likewise pubescent on the prothorax and elytra, but it is larger and can easily be distinguished by the 5-jointed, instead of 3-jointed antennal club.

Length 27 mm.; width 14 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (exact locality unknown).

MACROPHYLLA MARITIMA, Burm.,

Plate XLIV., fig. 9.

nec. *M. maritima*, Casteln.,

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 447.

Male: Fuscous-brown with the elytra chestnut-brown, the head

and also the sides of the prothorax have a very short, somewhat greyish, inconspicuous pubescence, the elytra are glabrous; the clypeus is straight in front with the outer angles moderately rounded, the suture is sub-carinate laterally and almost obliterated in the centre, and the whole head is very finely and very closely punctured; the prothorax is as finely and as closely punctured as the head and has a plain longitudinal groove in the anterior part; scutellum very finely punctulate; elytra sub-parallel, somewhat coarsely punctured, plainly coriaceous, and with three fairly distinct striæ on each side, in addition to the sutural stria; pygidium sloping and clothed with a very short appressed pubescence; abdomen with a similar pubescence; pectus clothed with a dense greyish-flavescent and long pubescence; antennal club 5-jointed, the fifth joint of the pedicel is laminate and one-fourth the length of the club, the fourth is very angular, and the third bead-like, but also slightly aculeate in the centre.

Female: More massive than the male, and with the elytra deeply sinuate laterally in front of the median part, and conspicuously ampliased thence; the clypeus has the outer angles more broadly rounded than in the male, the suture is not interrupted in the middle, nor carinate laterally, and the anterior frontal part is deeply depressed; the punctures on the prothorax are deeper and broader, and the median impressed line is continued further towards the base; the elytra are not so coriaceous, the punctures are equally deep but rounder, the dorsal striæ are obliterated, and the sutural one ill-defined; the pubescence on the pygidium and under side is the same as in the male, the posterior tibiæ are broadly dilated, and the spurs also broadly dilated, and spear-shaped; there are wings under the elytra; the club is 5-jointed, fairly long, but thick, ovate, and with the two apical joints, especially the last one, shorter than any of the other three.

Length 31–33 mm.; width 16–20 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Graham's Town).

PLEIOPHYLLA, n. gen.

Buccal organs of *Macrophylla* and *Ægostetha*, which it closely resembles, the anterior tibiæ are also tri-dentate outwardly and have no inner spur, the antennal club, however, consists of six long, curved, laminate joints, and the fourth joint of the pedicel is also similarly laminate but moderately short; the inner tooth under the anterior claws is very long.

PLEIOPHYLLA VESTITA, n. spec.

Fuscous, with the elytra and antennæ light chestnut-red, legs reddish-brown; clypeus and head with a few greyish hairs; prothorax and scutellum clothed with a dense, long, appressed flavous pubescence; elytra sprinkled with numerous greyish flavescent, short, appressed hairs; pygidium and abdomen with appressed, closely set hairs; pectus with a long, dense fulvous pubescence; clypeus straight in front and laterally but with the outer angles moderately rounded, and instead of a suture provided with a plain but only slightly raised transverse keel, it is scrobiculate, but the head is roughly punctured with the walls of the punctures sub-granulose; prothorax very closely punctured, and nearly straight laterally from the median part to the moderately sharp basal angle; elytra plainly coriaceous, a little ampliased laterally at a short distance from the humeral part, and having two plain dorsal striæ in addition to the sutural one; pygidium vertical; antennal club 6-jointed and with the joint preceding it laminate and moderately long; the lower tooth of the inner anterior claws is very long.

Female unknown.

Length 15 mm.; width 9 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Graham's Town).

GEN. EUCYLOPHYLLA, Waterh.,

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xv., 4th ser., 1875, p. 406.

Mentum rounded laterally but with the outer angles sharp, ligular part as long as the mentum, and slightly narrower, oblong, not sinuate at the tip, separated from the mentum by a moderately distinct suture; last joint of labial palpi robust, straight inwardly but broadly fusiform outwardly; maxillæ moderately robust, bifid at the tip, the outer apical tooth is somewhat concave and broader and more laminate than the inner one which is somewhat sharp and bears an inner fascicle of strong, stiff ciliæ, last joint of maxillary palpi swollen, fusiform, acuminate; mandibles robust, hollow, apical part trifid; clypeus strongly parabolic, long, separated from the head by a very plain, nearly transverse suture, vertical in front and with the upper margin moderately reflexed, the labrum is short but transversely broad and emarginate at the centre of the anterior part, frontal part simple, eyes moderately large; antennæ 10-jointed, second joint moniliform, third triangularly produced in the inner part, fourth to tenth very long, curved and forming the club which is as long, in the curve, as the prothorax; prothorax with the anterior angles rounded, broader at the base, the angles of which are

also rounded, than across the median part, base sinuate on each side; scutellum broad, as wide at the base as long, cordate; elytra broad, short, rounded at the shoulders, amplified laterally but a little narrowed in the posterior part, very slightly convex, sub-costulate, and covering the greater part of the propygidium; pygidium triangular, sloping; pectus and prothorax densely pubescent; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly and without any inner spur; intermediate and posterior ones without an oblique carina, apical part of posterior tibiæ amplified, the two spurs inserted in the inner part close to each other, but divaricating, compressed, and somewhat dilated, but sharp at tip (σ); hind femora short, swollen; tarsi longer than the tibiæ, slender, claws long, curved, the anterior ones have a conspicuously long, curved basal tooth under the inner claw similar to that of *Macrophylla*, but only a very small and basal one under the outer, whereas in the case of the intermediate and posterior legs this tooth, which is, however, smaller, is under the outer claw, the inner ones being merely dilated at the base.

EUCYLOPHYLLA LATA, Waterh.,

Loc. cit., p. 406.

Male: Body short, broad, fuscous with the elytra dark-chestnut and clothed with a very dense, short, appressed light fulvous pubescence, the head is moderately pubescent, the prothorax, pectus, and femora are clothed with a long, dense greyish-white pubescence, and the abdomen with dense appressed hairs of the same colour, club of antennæ fulvous; clypeus and frontal part covered with deep, round, somewhat large, nearly contiguous punctures which are, however, very much finer in the posterior part; prothorax gradually amplified from the much rounded apical part to the rounded basal angle, and very closely and deeply punctured, the punctures somewhat fine and almost contiguous; scutellum with numerous setigerous punctures; elytra plainly amplified laterally towards the median part, and narrowed towards the posterior, they have on each side four costules, and the outer margins are briefly ciliate; propygidium finely punctulate; pygidium sloping backwards, deeply and closely punctured, each puncture bearing a somewhat long, appressed greyish hair similar to those clothing the abdominal segments, but on the exposed part of the dorsal segments this greyish pubescence is longer and denser than on the ventral; the latter are very closely punctured.

In general facies this species resembles *Ægostetha brachiata*.

Length 17–17½ mm.; width 9½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

TLAOCERA, n. gen.

Mentum broad, rounded laterally, not clearly separated from the broadly truncated, cone-shaped ligular part which is only half the width of the hollowed mentum; palpi inserted laterally, last joint swollen, nearly fusiform; maxillæ robust, upper lobe somewhat concave, laminate, emarginate at the tip, inner lobe very plain, sharp; maxillary palpi robust, apical joint swollen, strongly fusiform outwardly, less so inwardly; mandibles strong, arcuate at the tip, compressed inwardly on each side, not membranaceous at the base; antennæ 10-jointed, the sixth and seventh joints compressed, the latter projecting slightly in the inner part, club tri-jointed, as long as the pedicel, joints laminate, straight outwardly but amplified inwardly; clypeus semicircular in front, slightly shorter than the head and separated from it by a strongly bi-sinuate, shallow suture, broadly perpendicular in front with the anterior margin much reflexed, labrum well-developed, deeply incised; prothorax little convex; plainly amplified and rounded laterally in the middle, bi-sinuate along the base with the outer angles not sharp, but also not rounded, strongly depressed in the anterior part (male); elytra sub-parallel, not convex on the upper side, projecting beyond the propygidium and pygidium, the latter vertical; anterior tibiæ tridentate, and with a long inner spur; intermediate and posterior ones with an oblique carina on the outer side, apical part of the latter somewhat dilated, spurs long, but not very sharp; tarsi longer than the tibiæ, stiffly bristly at apex, claws long, curved, and having a juxta-basal, short, vertical tooth underneath.

I propose this genus for a singular insect, the prothorax of which is strongly impressed on the anterior part, and having a tubercle on the frontal part, in the manner of a ♂ *Pachypus*; the general facies, however, is not unlike that of *Achloa*.

TLAOCERA SAGA, n. spec.

Male: Black, with the elytra and antennæ chestnut-brown, frontal part, prothorax, scutellum, pectus, and femora clothed with long, dense fulvous hairs; clypeus semicircular in front, straight laterally, concave, having a double row of deep punctures on the anterior part, but smooth along the suture, frontal part deeply punctured, each puncture bearing a long hair, plane, and having a sharp, compressed, somewhat longitudinal tubercle in the centre; prothorax broadly and somewhat deeply impressed in the anterior part, which is also a little more closely punctured than the posterior part where the punctures

are more scattered but equally deep; prothorax cordate, densely hairy; elytra nearly parallel, slightly broader at the base than the basal part of the prothorax, somewhat depressed in the dorsal part, and having on each side, in addition to the plain juxta-sutural stria, two dorsal geminate somewhat indistinct ones, they are punctulate and have faint longitudinal rows of wider but shallow punctures; pygidium deeply but not closely punctate in the basal part, nearly impunctate in the apical; abdominal segments somewhat compressed laterally.

Female unknown.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester), Hex River Valley.

KRASEOPHYLLA, n. gen.

Mentum broad, not distinctly separated by a suture from the short ligular part which is bi-impressed on the outer face and a little shorter and narrower than the mentum which is nearly twice as broad as long and sharply angular laterally, the ligula is briefly incised at the centre, the apical joint of the labial palpi is fusiform outwardly but not inwardly, and as long as the preceding joint; maxillæ robust, armed at apex with a sharply trifold upper tooth and a double inner one, these teeth are nearly straight; last joint of maxillary palpi fusiform, acuminate, moderately swollen, deeply impressed outwardly for half its length; mandibles somewhat blunt at apex, incised in the median part of the inner edge, and having a long, ciliate membrane; clypeus truncate in front and with the outer angles slightly rounded, separated from the head by a straight suture, somewhat narrow in the anterior vertical part which is not much attenuated, and with the upper margin moderately reflexed; labrum vertical and as wide as the vertical part of the clypeus, broadly incised as far as the base in the central part; eyes large, divided in front by a hairy canthus; antennæ 10-jointed, second joint transverse, compressed laterally, third-fourth cylindrical, equal, fifth-sixth compressed and angular on the inner side, seventh laminate, short, eighth-tenth laminate, very long, slightly inflexed and forming the club; prothorax attenuate laterally from the slightly amplified median part, sinuate in the posterior part with the basal angle sharp, base sinuate; scutellum cordate; elytra slightly amplified laterally at about the median part, hardly convex, costulate, covering the basal part of the propygidium; pygidium vertical; anterior tibiæ sharply tri-dentate and having a somewhat long inner spur; the oblique carina on the outer face of the intermediate and posterior ones is

obliterated, the apical part of the posterior is moderately broadly dilated, the two spurs are on the inner side, set somewhat close to each other, slightly compressed and moderately sharp; tarsi slightly longer than the tibiae, the four basal joints are of nearly equal length, and those of the hind legs are somewhat short, the claws are long, strongly curved, and have a post-median, sharp, vertical tooth underneath.

The only species included in this genus has somewhat the appearance of a *Coniopholis* of the Melolonthini division, this likeness is still increased by the vestiture of the elytra and especially of the abdominal segments, where the appressed hair springing from each puncture is somewhat squamulose; the maxillæ have somewhat stronger teeth than the majority of the *Pachypodini*, with the exception of some species of *Macrophylla*.

KRASEOPHYLLA DISTINCTA, n. spec.

Fuscous, with the antennal club and the elytra chestnut-brown; head, especially the frontal part and the vertex, with erect, fulvous hairs; prothorax and pectus clothed with a very dense, long pubescence, femora also hairy; each puncture on the elytra bears a minute hair, and those on the abdominal segment a short, appressed, somewhat squamiform one; clypeus truncate in front with the outer angles slightly rounded and the margin somewhat raised, as long as the frontal part and divided from it by a plain suture, both parts are covered with deep, nearly contiguous, somewhat rough punctures; prothorax slightly convex in the posterior part and sloping in front, very closely and somewhat deeply punctured, but the sculpture is hidden by the long pubescence; scutellum foveolato-punctate, hairy; elytra with three costules on each side and a juxta-sutural stria, the two discoidal costules are distinct, but the other two are very weak, and the whole surface is irregularly punctate and somewhat coriaceous; the punctures on the pygidium and abdominal segments are very closely set.

Length 15 mm.; width 8 mm.

The habitat of this interesting species is not recorded, but I believe it to have been captured in the neighbourhood of East London, in the Cape Colony.

PASAPHYLLA, n. gen.

Mentum transverse, slightly sinuate laterally, divided from the ligular part by a plain transverse suture, and with the outer angle slightly rounded, ligular part slightly narrower at the base than the mentum, and with the basal angle sharp, very deeply emarginate

laterally, amplified towards the apex which is straight with the outer angles slightly rounded; palpi inserted laterally, last joint swollen and fusiform and also somewhat acuminate outwardly, nearly straight inwardly; maxillæ with the upper lobe compressed, hardly concave, the upper part serrate, and with alternate stiff bristles and two plain teeth on the inner side next to the inner lobe which is very plain, rounded at the top, and briefly penicillate inwardly at the tip; labial palpi long, last joint slightly fusiform outwardly, nearly straight inwardly, the outer impression long and narrow; apical part of the triquetrous maxillæ laminate transversely, chisel-like, not membranous inwardly, head with a clypeal transverse keel, also plainly keeled laterally, and having another transverse prominence on the vertex, clypeus straight in front but slightly emarginate in the middle and with the margin reflexed, labrum broad, projecting a little forwards, deeply incised; antennæ 10-jointed, third joint slightly longer than the fourth, sixth and seventh compressed, laminate inwardly, the seventh, however, longer than the sixth, club tri-jointed and curved, the joints half as long again as the whole pedicel; prothorax amplified laterally and rounded at the centre, posterior angles rounded; elytra sub-parallel but plainly sinuate laterally in the anterior part and covering only the basal part of the broad propygidium; pygidium small, vertical; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate and having a very small inner spur, intermediate ones with a rudimentary transverse ciliated keel, entirely wanting in the posterior which are moderately dilated at apex, with the lower spur somewhat sharp, and the upper narrowly blade-like; claws with a post-median vertical tooth underneath.

Evidently allied to *Kraseophylla*, but the mandibles have no molar tooth nor are they thickly membranous inwardly.

PASAPHYLLA LIBENS, n. spec.

Testaceous or light chestnut-brown, club of antennæ flavous, head, prothorax, scutellum and pectus clothed with a very dense and long flavous pubescence; head deeply and broadly punctured, the punctures nearly contiguous, and separated from each other by a sharp wall, clypeus broadly rounded laterally but nearly straight in front and plainly emarginate in the centre, the raised part of the vertex is not keeled, but the clypeal carina is very distinct; prothorax closely shagreened, a little less attenuate laterally from the amplified median part towards the base, the outer angle of which is rounded, than towards the anterior part; scutellum somewhat long, cordiform;

elytra wider at the base than the prothorax, sinuate laterally in the anterior part, a little amplified past the middle, covered with fine irregularly disposed but somewhat closely set punctures each bearing a minute greyish-fulvous appressed hair, the juxta-sutural stria is distinct only in the anterior part, and there are two dorsal very faint costules on each side; propygidium broad, covered with fine asperous punctures each bearing a fine, short, appressed flavescent hair; pygidium small, vertical, punctured like the pygidium and also clothed with a short, appressed pubescence, the sides of the abdominal segments are similarly punctured and pubescent, the penultimate abdominal segment is nearly twice as broad as the antepenultimate, and the legs are villose and irregularly foveolato-punctate.

Length 17-21½ mm.; width 8-9¼ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Carnarvon).

GEN. CYCLOMERA, Klug,

Monastb. Berl. Acad., 1855, p. 658.

Diaclaspus, Brensk., Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1896, p. 359.

Mentum broad, convex, bulging laterally with the outer angles sharp at their junction with the narrower ligular part which is short, deeply emarginate near the lateral insertion of the palpi, expanding a little towards the apex where it is broadly emarginate in the middle, separated from the mentum by a plainly triangular, somewhat indistinct suture; the two basal joints of the labial palpi short, broad, apical one strongly swollen on the outside; maxillæ moderately long, somewhat narrow, upper lobe laminate, rounded at the tip and emarginate and ciliate inwardly and also along the margin, inner lobe projecting beyond the base of the upper one as a somewhat sharp hooked tooth, and densely ciliate; maxillary palpi moderately long, last joint fusiform, nearly as long as the two preceding, which are of nearly equal length; mandibles triquetrous, not much curved at apex; head strongly declivous from the vertex to the apical part of the clypeus, and not quite as long as the latter, sharply carinate laterally for half the length, the vertex higher than the broad basal part and having a more or less sharply defined transverse prominence, frontal part separated from the clypeus by a groove the edges of which are sometimes slightly carinate, the anterior vertical part of the clypeus is not very broad, the anterior margin is reflexed, the labrum is strongly developed, transverse, not incised; the 10-jointed antennæ have a tri-jointed club as long as

the five preceding joints, the sixth and seventh are compressed and more or less sharply angular inwardly, the third is not longer than the fourth; prothorax a little ampliased and rounded laterally in the middle, sinuate in the posterior part and with the basal angles either sharp (*dispar*, *rikatlensis*) or moderately rounded (*delagoensis*), basal part moderately sinuate; scutellum cordate; elytra sub-parallel, somewhat depressed in the dorsal part, covering only the basal part of the propygidium, pygidium sloping; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly, and with a slender inner spur, no oblique carina on the outer part of the intermediate and posterior ones, the latter are dilated at the apex, the spurs are compressed, the upper one is either broadly rounded (*rikatlensis*) or blunter than the lower, the tarsi are long, slender, bristly at the apex of the joints, and also beneath in the case of the posterior ones, the basal joint of which is not longer than the one following, but plainly wider; claws long, slender, somewhat widened at the base and having a post-median, short, vertical tooth; membranaceous hinge of the ultimate abdominal segment very plain.

Although I have not seen Klug's type of the genus, the excellent figures given of *C. dispar* leaves no doubt as to the identity of the insect. Brenske's genus *Diaclaspus* founded on a species, *D. delagoensis*, is in all respects identical with *Cyclomera*.

I know only the males of the three species I include in this genus, but Klug has given the figure and description of what he believed to be the female of *Cyclomera dispar*. Like the females of the two species of *Macrophylla* known to me, it is more heavily built than the male, more convex, the femora are very short and thickened, the hind ones almost resembling a disk, the tibiæ are short, the hind ones even shorter than the femora, tolerably three-cornered, and nearly as broad as long at the apex, with the spurs strong, short, and bluntly pointed; the tarsal joints are very short, and the claw very small.

The species included in this genus are densely but somewhat briefly hairy on the prothorax and scutellum, and have a very long pubescence on the pectus; the elytra are shagreened and clad with a very short, appressed pubescence.

Key to the Species.

A². Frontal part simple.

B². Head with a clypeal not grooved keel.

C². Clypeus rounded in front.

Keel very high, seventh antennal joint compressed and acuminate inwardly *dispar*.

Keel moderately high, sixth antennal joint compressed and acuminate, seventh laminate and one-fifth the length of the club *delagoensis*.

A¹. Frontal part plainly bi-impressed.

B¹. Keel plainly grooved.

Keel high, seventh antennal joint compressed and acuminate *rikatlensis*.

C¹. Clypeus acuminate in front.

CYCLOMERA DISPAR, Klug,

Peter's Reis. n. Mossamb., 1862, p. 256, pl. xv., figs. 2-3.

C. natalensis, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 81.

Male: Fuscous, with the under side antennæ and legs piceous, or fuscous with the sides of the prothorax the elytra and abdomen testaceous-red; head and clypeus covered with deep, almost contiguous punctures separated by sharp walls, and briefly pubescent, the punctures on the frontal part and on the vertex are almost scrobiculate, the latter is somewhat densely pubescent, the ledge on the vertex is plainer in some examples than in others, and there is also occasionally a faint longitudinal prominence in the centre of the frontal part; prothorax closely shagreened, densely hairy, the hairs flavous, rounded and amplified laterally in the median part, sinuate in the posterior, and with the basal angles distinct, base moderately sinuate and having a dense fringe of short hairs; scutellum cordate, densely pubescent; elytra parallel, slightly broader at the shoulders than at the base of the prothorax, depressed on the dorsal part, briefly ciliate along the outer margins, closely shagreened, clothed with a fine, very short appressed flavescent pubescence, plainly striate along the suture only, but having also some irregular, very faint longitudinal striæ or costules; propygidium finely aciculate; pygidium scabroso-punctate and faintly pubescent; abdominal segments, scabroso-punctate, briefly pubescent; pectus and femora clothed with a long and very dense flavescent pubescence; tibiæ villose; hind ones deeply punctate, upper spur lanceolate; basal tarsal joint longer than the following, and much wider; penultimate abdominal segment very much wider than the one preceding.

Female: "Differs from the probable male in colour and clothing, particularly in the structure of the legs, the antennal club is relatively smaller and dark; it is more convex, the colour is not black, but light chestnut-brown, the punctures are weaker, the hairy clothing reddish-yellow, and less distinct above than underneath and at the sides; on the head the keel which divides the vertex from the

frontal part is sharper than in the male; the prothorax is strongly convex in the middle, as broad as long and with the hind angles rounded; elytra more rugose than punctured, and not without indication of some imperfectly formed shallow grooves; femora and tibiae short, thickened, covered with impressed punctures, lightly hairy, tarsal joints rudimentary and becoming still smaller towards the claw joint, claws also very small, but not without the tooth underneath."

Length $17\frac{1}{2}$ –20 mm.; width $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.

I have received from Durban two examples taken at the same time, one with fuscous, the other with testaceous-red elytra. The latter greatly resembles the figure of *C. castanea*, Kl.

Hab. Natal (Durban), Mozambique (Inhambane, teste Klug).

The description of the female is taken from Klug.

CYCLOMERA RIKATLENSIS, n. spec.

Very closely allied to *C. delagoensis*, but a little more slender; the colour is the same, and so is the general facies, but it differs in the following points: the clypeus is plainly aculeate in the middle of the anterior part, the margin is more reflexed, and the median part of the surface is impunctate, the sides only have some sub-foveate punctures, the frontal part has a longitudinally raised prominence, the transverse ledge on the vertex is very distinct, and the surface is broadly foveate; the prothorax is very finely shagreened and plainly rounded and ampliater in the middle laterally, but it is sinuate in the posterior part with the outer angle sharp, the pubescence is the same as in *C. natalensis*; the elytra, however, are very coriaceous instead of being shagreened, and are glabrous except along the outer margins under the humeral and the rounded posterior parts where there are a few appressed, short, fulvous hairs in addition to the marginal fringe, which is rather long; legs as in *C. natalensis*, but the two basal joints of the hind tibiae are not quite so broad, and the upper spur is more broadly dilated and rounded at the tip.

Length 20 mm.; width $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla).

CYCLOMERA DELAGOENSIS, Brensk.

Diaclaspis delagoensis, Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1896, p. 360.

Chestnut-red, with the elytra slightly darker; palpi and antennae somewhat ferruginous, club sub-flavescent; clypeus and frontal part

briefly pubescent, the pubescence longer and erect on the vertex, prothorax and scutellum clothed with a long appressed flavescent pubescence, not dense enough to hide the sculpture; elytra also clothed with very minute appressed fine hairs, pectus densely pubescent; abdomen and pygidium with fine appressed hairs; head and clypeus covered with very closely set sub-scabrose punctures; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally in the middle, a little less attenuated thence towards the distinct basal angle than in the anterior part, but not sinuate, outer margin plainly serrulate in the posterior part, base bi-sinuate and having a dense fringe of short flavescent pubescence, finely shagreened and with the appressed hairs somewhat silky; scutellum closely punctate; elytra almost cylindrical but somewhat depressed in the median dorsal part, very finely and closely shagreened, having faint traces of four costules on each side, the juxta-sutural stria is very often completely obliterated; the humeral callus is denuded and slightly punctate; propygidium and pygidium very closely aciculate, each aciculate puncture bearing a moderately long, fine appressed hair similar in length and texture to those clothing the finely aciculate upper side of the abdominal segments, the median part of the latter is deeply and closely punctured; femora deeply punctured, hind ones swollen, joints of hind tarsi, especially the broadened basal one very deeply punctate, upper hind spur lanceolate; penultimate abdominal segment broader than the antepenultimate, membranaceous hinge of the last joint conspicuous.

Length $19\frac{1}{2}$ –23 mm.; width $9\frac{1}{4}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez, Maputa River).

CYCLOMERA CASTANEA, Klug,

Peter's Reis. n. Mossamb., 1862, p. 256, pl. 15, fig. 4.

“One single male example from Inhambane, resembling *Clitopa* in structure as well as in colour. Brownish-black, not without metallic lustre, and covered with long, reddish-yellow hairs as far as this colour extends, the elytra only are differently coloured, being brown, but instead of being densely hairy they have a few scattered hairs; the head is truncate in front, free of hairs up to the vertex, the clypeus is reflexed at the margin and coarsely punctate, separated from the frontal part by an impressed line, the posterior edge of the latter is swollen and raised, and the vertex is covered with longer, reddish-yellow hairs; the greatly projecting palpi and the antennæ are brown, excepting the club, which is black; prothorax densely and finely scaly; scutellum punctate; elytra punctate,

rugose between the punctures, the sides with a yellow-haired border; legs dark, excepting the femora which are paler and reddish-brown, the tarsal joints shiny brown, the tibiæ with rusty-brown hairs.

“Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.”

I have not seen this species. In the figure given by Klug the clypeus is a little more acuminate in front than in *C. dispar*, thus resembling that of *C. rikatlensis*.

GEN. PERICLITOPA, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1896, p. 358.

Closely allied to *Cyclomera* and only distinguished by the shape of the antennæ, the elongated tri-jointed club of which is either considerably or distinctly longer than the pedicel, and curved, and by the bi-dentate anterior tibiæ and the non-dilated basal joints of the hind tarsi. The head and buccal organs, the vestiture, shape, and claws are as in *Cyclomera*, the pygidium is also very sloping.

Key to the Species.

A². Clypeus separated from the head by a suture.

Suture very plain, clypeus transverse, not much arcuate in front; club of antennæ more than twice the length of the pedicel, and concolorous *fisheri*.

Suture almost obliterated, clypeus broadly rounded laterally; club of antennæ a little longer than the pedicel, inner joint black, like the pedicel, the other two flavescent *varicornis*.

All the joints concolorous, chestnut-brown *dubiosula*.

A¹. Clypeus separated from the head by a sharp carina.

Clypeus plainly narrowed laterally towards the slightly blunt apex, ledge on the vertex prominent; club of antennæ three times as long as the pedicel *gariepina*.

PERICLITOPA FISCHERI, Brensk.,

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1896, p. 358.

Head and prothorax fuscous, anterior part of clypeus, under side, legs and antennæ brownish-red; elytra dark chestnut, clypeus with a very plain suture, transverse and with the outer angles very little rounded, margins strongly reflexed, it is roughly punctured and

briefly pubescent, the frontal part is somewhat scrobiculate, very plainly carinate laterally and densely hairy especially on the vertex; club of antennæ more than twice as long as the pedicel, the joint preceding the club sub-laminate; prothorax clothed with a very dense fulvous pubescence, finely shagreened, rounded laterally just a little before the median part; sinuate in the posterior the outer angle of which is sharp; scutellum covered with a pubescence similar to that of the prothorax; elytra very coriaceous, and covered with minute flavescent appressed hairs springing from every interstice, plainly sinuate laterally, depressed on the dorsal part, the juxta-sutural stria is well defined, and there is on each side two very faint dorsal striæ and two supra-lateral costules, the margins, including the sutural ones, have a fringe of densely set, short, fulvous ciliæ; propygidium, pygidium, and abdominal segments aciculate, each puncture bearing a fine somewhat flavescent hair, these hairs being much more dense on the upper side of the segments; pectus and femora covered with a very dense, long, light fulvous pubescence; intermediate and posterior tibiæ with a very rudimentary oblique carina, anterior ones bi-dentate outwardly but having also an indication of a third rudimentary basal tooth; hind tarsi somewhat bristly underneath; apical spurs of hind tarsi sharp.

Length 19 mm.; width 9 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

PERICLITOPA GARIEPINA, n. spec.

Piceous, with the antennæ fulvous, the long pubescence clothing the prothorax, the scutellum and the pectus is light fulvous; head and clypeus closely and roughly punctured, briefly pubescent, but the hairs on the vertex are long; the clypeus is plainly narrowed laterally towards the truncate apical part and is separated from the head by a very sharp keel, the ledge on the vertex is very plain and is united with the clypeal keel by a longitudinal median ledge; the club of the antennæ is three times as long as the whole pedicel and strongly curved, the joint preceding the club is produced into a short laminated process; prothorax finely shagreened, moderately rounded laterally, but slightly less narrowed towards the posterior than towards the anterior part, and with the basal angle rounded; elytra sub-parallel, but slightly narrower at the posterior declivous part than at the base, strongly coriaceous and with a minute, appressed greyish hair in each interstice; pygidial part with appressed, somewhat long hairs; abdominal segments more deeply

punctured than the pygidium, each puncture bearing a somewhat long, fulvous hair; some of the legs are missing in the only example that I have been able to examine, but the hind tibiæ have no traces of an oblique carina, and the hind spurs are sharp.

Length 17 mm.; width 8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Prieska).

PERICLITOPA VARICORNIS, n. spec.

Black, with the elytra light earthy-brown, vertex of head, prothorax, scutellum, upper side of abdominal segments and pectus clothed with a long, dense, greyish pubescence; antennæ black with the seventh joint as well as the ninth and tenth, these last two forming part of the tri-jointed club, pale testaceous, the third inner joint of the club black like the pedicel, which is only a little shorter than the club itself; clypeus blunt in front and with the outer angles broadly rounded, somewhat short, not plainly separated from the frontal part by either a suture or a keel, the vertex has no distinct transverse ledge, the surface of the whole head is strongly shagreened and the hairs on the frontal part are very long; prothorax rounded laterally and with the posterior angles distinct but not sharp, finely shagreened; scutellum closely punctate; elytra sub-parallel but plainly narrower at the posterior part than at the base, very faintly costulate, finely shagreened and clothed with very short appressed hairs springing from each interstice; pygidium strongly sloping backwards, plainly punctulate, each puncture with a somewhat long greyish hair; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly; hind tibiæ without an oblique ridge, and not much dilated at apex, hind spurs sharp; claws reddish.

Length 13–13½ mm.; width 6–6¾ mm.

Transvaal (Lydenburg).

PERICLITOPA DUBIOSULA, n. spec.

Closely allied to *P. varicornis* and differing mainly in the colour of the antennæ, all the joints of which are chestnut-brown; the pubescence of the head, prothorax, and pectus is greyish and equally long, but the elytra are slightly more roughly shagreened and chestnut-brown; the pygidium, under side, and palpi are also chestnut-brown.

Female unknown.

Length 15 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg).

PERICLITOPA ERICHSONI, Klug.

Clitopa erichsoni, Peter's Reis. n. Mossamb., 1862, p. 254, pl. xv., fig. 1.

"Resembles a *Rhizotrogus* of medium size, but is peculiar in colour. The upper side is dark brown, and with the exception of the clypeus densely punctured, the frontal part is excavated, sharply edged in front by a straight, prominent transverse keel, and divided from the vertex by a lower keel, the clypeus is smooth, projecting in an inclined direction, with the margin reflexed, the antennæ are reddish; the head and prothorax wrinkled, densely grey-haired, more lightly rugose and hairy on the elytra, which are of a redder colour; sternum and legs dark brown like the head and prothorax and similarly hairy; abdomen brownish-yellow, lightly rugose and hairy.

A single male, probably from Inhambane.

Length 7 lin."

I have not met with this species, which, however, is figured by Klug. The description of this author is unfortunately not complete enough to enable one to decide whether it belongs to *Clitopa*, *Periclitopa*, or *Cyclomera*. In the shape of the head with its clypeal and frontal transverse keels and the sloping clypeus it resembles some species of *Periclitopa* or *Cyclomera*. Judging from the figure, it differs from *Cyclomera* in the longer antennal club, and owing to the tibiæ being bi-dentate outwardly it should be included in the genus *Clitopa*.

PERICLITOPA BRENSKEI, Brancs.,

Jahr. Ver. Trens., xvi., 1897, p. 114, pl. iv., fig. 6.

"Piceous, pectus and thorax clothed with long greyish hairs, which are fulvous, shorter and dense on the vertex and mouth parts, clypeus divided from the vertex, ovate-transverse, roughly punctate and sprinkled with hairs, anterior margin broadly reflexed; antennæ piceous, club darker than the pedicel; thorax black, transverse, twice broader than long, rounded laterally, more attenuated in front than behind, posterior angles oblique, anterior more obliquely rounded, emarginate in front, bi-sinuate behind, roundly produced laterally in the median part, disk very closely punctate, the punctures sub-rugulose; elytra as broad as the thorax, prominent at the shoulders with the sides sub-parallel, singly rounded at apex, pal yellowish, with the lateral, apical, and sutural margins darker, densely punctate, with the punctures now and then sub-rugulose, and bearing short, greyish hairs, the dorsal part bears three very

obsolete raised lines, and the lateral margin is fringed with long ciliate hairs, especially towards the shoulders; pygidium in the shape of an elongated triangle, rounded at apex, more sparingly punctate than the elytra; pectus clothed with a long and dense pubescence, which is shorter and less dense on the prothorax; legs concolorous, pitchy black, tibiæ and tarsi with fine red setæ; femora compressed, hind ones dilated; anterior tibiæ strongly bi-dentate, third tooth extremely worn out, apical denticles not sharp, posterior tibiæ stronger at apex, tarsi elongate."

Length 15–18 mm.; width 7–9 mm.

Hab. Region of the Zambesi River (Boroma).

I have not seen the type of this species, which, according to Brancsik, is pronounced by Herr Brenske to be closely allied to *P. Fisheri*, Br. Brancsik's figure answers well to that of *Clitopa bohemani*.

GEN. PARACLITOPA, Waterh.,

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xv., 4th ser., 1875, p. 407.

"Very close to *Clitopa*, but differing in the following particulars: Clypeus separated from the forehead by a strong line, completely rounded in front, with the margins reflexed. Forehead with a well-marked transverse arched keel. Antennæ 10-jointed; the first joint large, the second narrower and transverse, the third a little longer than broad, slightly narrowed at the base, the fourth shorter and with the internal apical angle slightly produced, the fifth shorter and produced into a short lamella, the sixth and tenth forming a moderately long-curved club. Elytra slightly narrowed towards the apex, and not covering the abdomen very perfectly. Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate."

PARACLITOPA LANUGINOSA, Waterh.,

Loc. cit., p. 407.

"Fusco-griseous, pubescent; head piceous black, body testaceous underneath, antennæ flavous; head closely punctulate, margin of clypeus reflexed; prothorax twice as broad as long, convex, finely and closely punctulate, clothed with long testaceous hairs, sides and posterior angles rounded; elytra a little wider than the thorax and two and three-quarters as long, slightly narrowed towards the apex, covered with closely set asperous punctures, briefly pubescent, singly rounded towards the apex; pectus clothed with long testaceous hairs.

Length 6 lin.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Lake N'Gami."

This species is unknown to me. I am, however, informed by Mr. Waterhouse that it is "very near *Periclitopa varicornis*. but that it has yellow antennæ and abdomen, and the elytra are not quite so finely sculptured."

GEN. CLITOPA, Erichs.,

Nat. Ins., iii., 1847, p. 653.

Male: Mentum sub-orbicular or rounded laterally, incised and projecting along the base of the ligular part and separated from it by a plain suture, the ligular part is angular at the base, rounded laterally and attenuated towards the apex which is semicircular, the labial palpi are only bi-jointed owing to the basal one being fused with and sunk into the outer face of the ligula, set very obliquely, contiguous at the base, and with the upper part assuming the shape of a broad oblique condyle, on which the second joint is articulated, the apical joint is very strongly swollen outwardly and somewhat acuminate at the tip, but straight inwardly; the maxillæ are straight, somewhat dilated and truncated at the apex, hollowed inwardly, the basal joint of the maxillary palpi is inserted in the apical part in a line with the upper lobe which is slightly hollow, bluntly marginate and bearing three stiff setæ on the outer margin of the concave part, the inner lobe is hardly distinct, yet corneous, and not fasciculate; maxillary palpi long, second and apical joints elongated, the latter ampliased outwardly, straight inwardly; paraglossæ of the ligula in the shape of two contiguous, nearly oblong, hairless lobes, not projecting beyond the constricted part of the ligula; clypeus somewhat shorter than the head, and either divided from it by a distinct carina or a groove, concave, straight or little curved in front, broad in the anterior part and with the upper margin much reflexed; labrum broad, transverse, not emarginate; eyes large, frontal part not carinate laterally, nor transversely on the vertex; antennæ 10-jointed, the club as long as the pedicel and tri-jointed, third joint somewhat elongated, equal in length to the two following, sixth and seventh compressed, inner angle of the latter projecting greatly, sub-laminate; thorax regularly and moderately rounded laterally, and with the basal angle sharp, very strongly bi-sinuate at the base, clothed like the head with a very deep, more or less erect pubescence; elytra slightly but regularly ampliased along the outer margin from the humeral part to past the middle, and plainly narrowed thence to past the middle, depressed on the upper side, and covering the basal part of the propygidium, briefly but densely hairy, the hairs appressed;

pygidium triangular, truncate at the apex; abdominal segments, legs, and pectus densely villose; anterior tibiæ with two very long outer teeth, especially the apical one, and a very small inner spur; intermediate and posterior tibiæ with an entire, sharp, ciliate, oblique carina, apical part of the posterior not much dilated, spurs long, sharp; tarsi longer than the tibiæ, not bristly underneath, claws long, curved, with the base angular, and a small juxta-basal vertical tooth.

Female: Mentum moderately wide, broadly triangular at apex, and with the very short labial palpi inserted laterally, last joint very swollen, maxillæ straight, quite edentate, basal joint of maxillary palps very minute, second and third swollen at apex, fourth strongly fusiform, clypeus semicircular with the margin reflexed and slanting in front, shorter than the frontal part and separated from it by a high transverse keel (*C. præcalva*), frontal part with a plain lateral ridge, but no distinct transverse basal one; antennæ 9-jointed, club 3-jointed, ovate, last joint of pedicel laminate but very short; eyes very little exposed on the upper side, but faceted like those of the male; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, not much attenuated in front, rounded laterally; scutellum very broad and long, sub-ogival at apex; elytra short, very widely amplified in the posterior part the hind margin of which is straight, but moderately rounded laterally, not much convex and not covering completely the propygidium, and wingless; pygidium broadly triangular, vertical; abdominal segments projecting beyond the margin of the elytra, but very deeply sutured; metasternum somewhat narrow; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, the upper tooth very small, the lower one very long, tarsi very short, claws also short, weak, simple, hind tibiæ with faint traces of an oblique ridge in the intermediate only, not on the hind ones which are moderately amplified at apex, hind spurs not much thickened.

From the description of the generic characters of the two sexes it will be seen how different they are from each other. Mr. G. A. K. Marshall, who has discovered both sexes of one species in the Matoppos, near Buluwayo, has sent me the following account of its capture: "The male was flying about in some numbers in the hot sunshine close to the ground over a limited area, and while we were catching them, Sheppard called out to me that he had found about a dozen coming out of a hole in the ground. Shortly afterwards I found a similar bunch of them, but instead of coming out of the ground I found that they were burrowing into it after a single female. On digging her out I was very much surprised to find how utterly different she was from the males in every way. At first I thought I must be mistaken in my conclusions, but after a little

search we found several more, and there can be no doubt whatever as to the relationship of the two forms. So far as I could ascertain, the female does not come out of her burrow at all, but merely sits in it with the end of her abdomen exposed; the passing males soon collect round her, there being usually from six to twelve, and they buzz about and tumble over one another in a most aimless manner. After a few moments the female begins to descend into the earth, and the males dig frantically in order to follow her. By this time most of them will have flown, and only three or four which have got the best start continue digging. I do not know to what depth they finally go, though in one case I found a female about four inches down with two males still following her. The flight of males only lasted three days. In the case of *Clitopa rufiventris* the flight was evidently just over, for we only found the males resting on the herbage."

I have taken *Clitopa bohemani*, Blanch., as the type of the genus, but I am not at all sure that it was founded on that species by Erichson. If, as I am inclined to believe, it was on the species from Mozambique described eight years afterwards by Klug under the name of *C. erichsoni*, the genus would be identical with *Periclitopa*, Brensk. I am afraid, however, that this point can never be elucidated.

Key to the Species.

A². Clypeus separated from the frontal part by a suture.

B². Clypeus and frontal part clothed with erect, stiff, bristle-like hairs.

a². Elytra very plane, slightly broader across the base than across the apex.

Elytra testaceous, with the suture and outer margins fuscous, the pubescence scattered, fine *bohemani*.

Elytra chestnut-brown, outer margin slightly fuscous, the pubescence somewhat dense.. .. *zambesina*.

a¹. Elytra not very plane, not broader across the base than across the apex.

Body piceous or piceous-brown; elytra concolorous .. *rufiventris*.

A¹. Clypeus separated from the frontal part by a keel.

B¹. Clypeus partly or wholly bare.

Clypeus with an inner fringe of stiff hairs along the margin only; elytra with five bands of greyish-white hairs *præcalva*.

Clypeus bare; elytra with minute, hardly visible hairs .. *nitidipennis*.

CLITOPA BOHEMANI, Blanch.,

Catal. Coll. Entom., 1850, p. 164.

Head, prothorax, scutellum, and pygidium fuscous-brown, elytra bright testaceous with the suture and the outer margins fuscous, under side and legs reddish-brown; antennæ and palpi light ferruginous red; head and clypeus coarsely punctate, the latter a little amplified laterally at the anterior part, straight in front with the angles rounded, a little shorter than the head, not separated from the frontal part by a suture but having instead a smooth, narrow, impunctate, transverse band, difficult to distinguish owing to the dense covering of upright fulvous hairs, which, however, are replaced on the anterior part of the clypeus, especially on the margin, by stiff ciliate ones; prothorax hardly convex and very sloping, covered with almost contiguous punctures, emitting each a very long decumbent or appressed flavescent hair, forming thus a very dense pubescence; clypeus as pubescent as the prothorax; elytra a little broader at the base than the prothorax, covered with irregular punctures each bearing a very short appressed greyish hair, the juxta-sutural stria is distinct, and there are on each side two fairly well marked discoidal costules and a plainer supra-marginal one, the humeral callus is impunctate, and the elytra are broader at the base than across the posterior declivity, not distinctly amplified laterally in the middle, and the outer margins have a fringe of not closely set setæ; pygidial part closely aciculate and with appressed greyish hairs; abdomen, pectus, and femora clothed with a long, very dense greyish pubescence with a slightly flavescent tinge.

Length 15–16 mm.; width 8–8½ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Upper Limpopo River).

CLITOPA ZAMBESINA, n. spec.

Resembles *C. bohemani*, but is larger and has a more depressed appearance on the upper side; the clypeus and head are clothed with similar hairs, but the clypeus is very plainly sinuate in front, the prothorax is also sloping but the pubescence is more fulvous; the chestnut-brown elytra are much more closely punctate, and are therefore more coriaceous and the appressed hairs more numerous, they are plainly broader at the base than across the posterior declivous part, the discoidal depression is very distinct, and they are not costulate on both sides, the juxta-sutural stria is obliterated past the median part; the pygidial part and under side are as in *C. bohemani*, but even more densely hairy.

Length 18 mm.; width 10 mm.

The shape of the genital armature of the male closely resembles that of *C. bohemani*, differing only in the angle of the curvature. It is quite possible that this species might prove to be only a local variety of *C. bohemani*.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (between the Limpopo and the Zambesi Rivers).

CLITOPA RUFIVENTRIS, Bohem.

Onochæta rufiventris, Boh., Insect. Caffrar., ii., p. 82.

C. capra, Arrow, Ann. and Magaz. Nat. Hist., 1892, vol. iv., p. 99.

Piceous, with the palpi and often the antennal club piceous-red at apex; the head and prothorax have the same shape and the same vestiture as *C. bohemani*, the colour of the pubescence is as a rule greyish, but occasionally it is light fulvous; the elytra are not so depressed in the dorsal part nor are they distinctly narrower across the posterior declivous part as in *C. bohemani* and *C. zambesina*, they are also much more shagreened than in these two species, and the greyish appressed hairs springing from the interstices form a denser covering; some examples have four plain costules on each side, others not so many, but the supra-marginal one is never wanting; the under side is very densely villose, the villosity greyish-white.

Length 15–16½ mm.; width 7½–9 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Buluwayo, Limpopo River, Salisbury).

CLITOPA PRÆCALVA, n. spec.

Male: Chestnut-brown, with the median part of the prothorax fuscous-brown, palpi and pedicel of antennæ light chestnut, club darker than the pedicel, the posterior part of the head, the prothorax, and scutellum, the pygidium and under side are clothed with a very long pubescence, greyish-white underneath, but having a slight flavescent tinge on the upper side, the elytra have each five longitudinal stripes of appressed greyish-white hairs; clypeus deeply excavated, separated from the frontal part by a slightly bi-sinuate plain keel, and having a fringe of erect, bristle-like hairs along the semicircular margin, but in the inner part the frontal part is densely hairy, the hairs long and not bristle-like, the clypeus is impunctate except along the margin, and the frontal part is deeply and coarsely pitted; prothorax shaped as in the other species and also closely punctate, the punctures along the base being very closely set; elytra coriaceous, not very plane, and slightly wider across the apex than across the base, the hairs forming the bands are long and appressed,

and the outer margins have a fringe of very long sub-ciliate hairs; in the male the antennal club is slightly shorter than the pedicel.

Length 12–13 mm.; width 7 mm.

Female: Reddish-brown, shiny; frons and clypeus deeply pitted, the punctures almost foveate on the semicircular clypeus the margin of which is much raised and has an inner row of fairly long, upright, sub-fulvous hairs, the frontal keel is highly raised, the frontal part is more densely hairy, and although not carinate along the base there is a very faint elevation there; prothorax twice as broad as long, rounded and amplified laterally in the middle, moderately convex, fringed on the sides with very long, fine hairs, very sparingly punctate even on the sides, where each puncture bears a long setose hair, and having a fringe of shorter ones in the median part of the base above the scutellum which is large, moderately acuminate at apex, and closely punctulate; elytra gradually amplified from near the humeral part to three-fourths of the length, and hardly narrowed thence to the posterior angle which is not broadly rounded, they are moderately convex, very little dehiscent behind, cover the greatest part of the propygidium, are shiny, irregularly sub-punctulate in the anterior part, coriaceous behind, have extremely faint traces of two dorsal striæ, and are fringed laterally and behind with very long hairs, but are otherwise glabrous; pygidium very broad at the base, triangular, vertical, deeply and closely punctate, each puncture being briefly setigerous, and fringed with long hairs laterally; abdomen, pectus, and legs clothed with very long, greyish hairs.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Matoppos).

CLITOPA NITIDIPENNIS, Arr.,

Annals and Magaz. Nat. Hist., vol. ix., 1902, p. 100.

“Bright testaceous, head, prothorax, and scutellum clothed with pale flavous hairs, which are extremely minute, hardly visible on the elytra, but long and dense on the rest of the body; clypeus small, semicircular, bare, shining, roughly punctate, separated from the frontal part by a strongly elevated keel, this frontal part as well as the whole posterior part is clothed with long and dense setæ; antennæ reddish-testaceous, the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth joints are nearly equal, the third a little longer, the club tri-jointed and longer than the pedicel; prothorax short, with the sides regularly curved, strongly contracted in the anterior part, less so behind, hind margin lobate in the middle; elytra moderately broad, shining, very minutely hairy, the hairs flavous, the sutural and other costæ obso-

lete, the sutural angles separately arcuate; pygidium small, not densely pilose; anterior tibiæ with two long teeth distinctly separated, and having a slender inner spur.

Length 18.5 mm.

Hab. Portuguese East Africa.

This species is rather longer than *C. rufiventris* (*C. capra*, Arr.), but the thorax is shorter. The posterior part of the head is covered with erect setæ, the clypeus being naked, shining, and very narrow. The antennæ, like the elytra and the lower surface of the body, are of a bright reddish-testaceous colour, and the antennal club is long. The legs and claws are of the normal form."

I have not seen this species, which differs from *C. rufiventris* in the narrow, naked, shining clypeus, divided from the frontal part by a highly raised keel. This last character is also found in *Synclitopa*, Kolbe.

GEN. ACHELYNA, Erichs.,

Nat. Ins., iii., 1847, p. 653.

Mentum long, sub-parallel laterally, faintly separated by an impressed line from the ligular part which is very short and deeply and broadly sinuate at the apex, the cotyloid cavities of the labial palpi are juxta-lateral, but set on the outer face of the ligular part, the three joints are short, thick, the last one very swollen, turbinate, and sharp at tip; maxillæ robust, triquetrous, the upper lobe is broad, hollow, with the upper margin serrate and with four distinct spine-like teeth in the inner part, inner lobe obliterated; maxillary palpi long, joints robust, second amplified at the tip, third conical, apical one as long as the other two together, cylindrical, slightly truncate at the tip; clypeus as long as the head, arcuate in front, triangular in the anterior vertical part, and slightly impressed in the middle at the apex, labrum obliterated, frontal part simple, without a clypeal suture; antennæ 10-jointed, the seven ultimate joints are laminate and form a long, not curved, club, the third joint is nearly equal in length to the basal one, but more slender and somewhat broadly triangular in the inner side; prothorax moderately amplified laterally in the middle, but very little in the posterior part the angles of which are rounded; scutellum ogival; elytra slightly amplified laterally past the median part, deeply punctured and sub-costulate and covering nearly the whole of the propygidium; pygidium very wide, convex, drawn forwards; abdomen and pectus villose, but the latter not very densely pubescent; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly, posterior ones with an interrupted, stiffly ciliate, diagonal keel,

tarsi longer than the tibiæ, hind ones not ciliate underneath; posterior half of claws broadened, the lobe-like process truncate at apex, anterior half slender, hooked.

Key to the Species.

Fuscous; elytra chestnut-brown; clypeus obliquely amplified towards the anterior part	<i>clypeata.</i>
Testaceous; clypeus straight laterally	<i>testacea.</i>

ACHELYNA CLYPEATA, Burm.,

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 460.

Fuscous-brown, with the elytra, abdomen, and legs chestnut-brown; palpi and antennæ flavous; the frontal part bears long, fulvous hairs; the prothorax has a lateral fringe of similar hairs, and the pectus is only moderately hairy; clypeus slightly obliquely expanded laterally towards the broadly arcuate apical part with the margins strongly reflexed, covered, except along the anterior margins, with conspicuously asperous punctures bearing each a long cilia, the head is simple and punctulate; prothorax glabrous on the disk, moderately amplified laterally, only slightly attenuate from the median part to the rounded posterior angles and covered with fine, closely set round punctures, the base is pubescent in front of the scutellum which is cordate, glabrous and faintly aciculate in the basal part; elytra sinuate laterally in front of the median part, slightly amplified thence, and covered with somewhat deep but not broad, nearly equi-distant punctures, the juxta-sutural stria is very plain, and there are three somewhat faint ones on each side; the propygidium is almost entirely covered by the elytra, the pygidium is broad, convex, very much drawn forwards and has a fringe of very long, flavescent hairs; the abdominal segments are very hairy, and so is the inner part of the posterior tibiæ.

Female unknown.

Length 8 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Johannesburg).

ACHELYNA TESTACEA, n. spec.

Shaped as the preceding species, but a little larger; the colour is testaceous-red, and the elytra reddish-yellow, the hairs on the head and along the prothorax are of a lighter yellow, the sculpture is nearly the same, but the asperous punctures on the basal part of the clypeus are not quite so conspicuous, and the clypeus is straight

laterally instead of being somewhat obliquely dilated towards the anterior part; the punctures on the elytra and also the striate costules are similar, but the marginal fringe of hairs is dense and somewhat long.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

PLEISTOPHYLLA, n. gen.

Mentum narrow, parallel, twice as long as broad, apical part plainly sinuate at the centre and with the outer angles slightly rounded, no visible suture between the mentum and the ligular part, labial palpi juxta-lateral, small, apical joint cylindrical; maxillæ somewhat weak, armed at apex with five transversely set, sharp, not hooked teeth, labial palpi long, last joint a little longer than the two preceding taken together, nearly cylindrical, but slightly oblique outwardly at tip, and having there a short, longitudinal impression; head long, parallel laterally, clypeus very short, parabolic, separated from the frontal part by a semicircular suture, vertical in front, somewhat broadly but briefly triangular there and plainly but not deeply notched at the apex, upper margin reflexed; labrum entirely obliterated; eyes very large, very bulging, completely exposed to view from above, the canthus being most rudimentary, almost obliterated; antennæ 10-jointed, club 8-jointed, the last seven joints are very long, somewhat flexed outwardly, and normally set close to each other, but the structure of the one preceding (the third from the base) is very singular, for it is nearly as long as the basal one but much more slender, triangularly dilated at about the median outer part and emits there a laminate joint similar to those forming the club and only slightly shorter; prothorax short with the anterior angles very broadly and the posterior ones very little rounded, not amplified in the middle, not very convex on the disk, and with the basal part not sinuate laterally, but slightly oblique on each side of the middle; scutellum parallel, bluntly ogival at the tip; elytra parallel, with the humeral angles rounded, costulate, not very convex and covering the propygidium; pygidium one-third broader than long, slightly convex (σ), sub-vertical; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly, intermediate and posterior ones with a stiffly ciliated oblique ridge reaching only half-way across, apical part of posterior tibiæ not broadly dilated, spurs long, sharp, set far apart and strongly diverging; tarsi long, slender, basal joint of hind ones as slender and very little longer than the one following, claws curved and having underneath a lobate, sub-quadrate

process truncate in front, occupying half the length of the claw, and with the other half curving above it nearly at right angles.

This genus is closely allied to *Achelyna*.

PLEISTOPHYLLA SINGULARIS, n. spec.

Head and prothorax brownish-red; elytra chestnut-brown, antennæ and under side pale testaceous, the whole of the frontal part and the outer and basal margins of the prothorax are densely villose, and the pectus and femora are clothed with a very long, dense, light fulvous pubescence; the whole of the head, the clypeus included, is covered with scabrose, nearly contiguous punctures; prothorax closely and finely punctured, glabrous, somewhat impressed in the median projecting basal part; elytra glabrous, but with a small fringe of hairs, nearly parallel and with the humeral angles rounded, deeply and somewhat coarsely punctate, and having on each side four costæ the inner one of which is more developed than the others; scutellum glabrous, punctate, and having a median raised line; pygidium sparsely aciculate and having a fringe of long hairs not set close to each other; abdominal segments with a similar fringe; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ – $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $5\frac{3}{4}$ –6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Johannesburg).

GEN. TRICHIODERA, Burm.,

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, 1855, p. 437.

Mentum wide, twice as broad as long, not incised laterally and partly fused with the ligular part which is sinuate on the sides, as broad as the mentum at the apex where it is broadly emarginate, with the angles rounded; labial palpi inserted on the outer face, tolerably massive, last joint swollen, ovate, acuminate; upper lobe of maxillæ curved and hollowed inwardly, chisel-like at the tip but briefly denticulate there, inner lobe inconspicuous, ciliate at tip; mandibles triquetrous, somewhat sharp at the tip and shaped there like the upper lobe of the maxillæ, that is to say chisel-like; last joint of maxillary palpi long, slightly curved, sub-fusiform outwardly, not much acuminate; head with a strong, slightly arcuate clypeal suture, and a finer one on the vertex, not carinate laterally above the eyes which are large, the clypeus is arcuate in front with the margin tolerably reflexed, the labrum is moderately narrow and incised in the centre of the apical part; antennæ 9-jointed, third joint longer than the fourth, sixth very short, laminate, club formed of

three parallel joints one-third longer than the pedicel; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally with the posterior angles rounded, clothed with long hairs; scutellum sub-ogival, very hairy; elytra somewhat short, glabrous, without sutural stria or costules; pygidium much broader than long, sub-vertical; femora and pectus very densely hairy; anterior legs tri-dentate and with an inner spur, the four posterior ones with an entire oblique ciliate keel, the hind ones moderately dilated at the tip, the spurs sharp; tarsi longer than the tibiæ, claws greatly divaricating and cleft underneath in the manner of *Schizonycha*.

TRICHIODERA BICARINATA, Gyllenh.,

Schönh. Synon. Insect., i., 3; App., p. 82.

Testaceous-red, forehead, prothorax, scutellum, and pectus clothed with a dense, long, flavous pubescence, club of antennæ flavous; clypeus truncate in front and with the outer angles slightly rounded, narrower than the frontal part, separated from it by a slightly arcuate, sharp keel, sparingly punctate, frontal part very closely punctulate, divided from the vertex by a ridge somewhat obliterated in the centre, not carinate above the eyes; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally, posterior angles rounded, basal part very strongly sinuate; elytra slightly wider at the base than the base of the prothorax, sinuate laterally and amplified from about the median part, glabrous but having the outer marginal normal fringe of ciliate hairs, deeply and equally punctured, and having no costules or striæ, not even a juxta-sutural one; propygidium and pygidium almost impunctate, the latter somewhat convex towards the apical part, slightly drawn forward, and fringed with long hairs; femora very hairy; tibiæ faintly punctate.

The female is unknown to me. I have seen the type of this species which is in the Schönherr Collection in the Stockholm Museum.

Length 11 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Graham's Town, Fort Beaufort).

PSEUSTOPHYLLA, n. gen.

Mentum straight laterally for one-third of the length, thence narrowed obliquely towards the apex of the ligular part which is arcuate and fused with it, condyle of labial palpi narrow, long, quite lateral, labial palpi bi-jointed, basal joint truncate, short, second joint a little curved, tolerably cylindrical outwardly and moderately sharp at the tip; maxillæ wanting in my example, last joint of maxillary

palpi cylindrical; clypeus moderately long, separated from the frontal part by a sharp transverse keel, blunt in front with the outer angles rounded and the margins reflexed, slightly declivous in the anterior part, the labrum short, narrow, not incised, head plainly carinate above the eyes, frontal part with a moderately raised transverse ledge separating it from the vertex; antennæ 9-jointed, second joint nodose, third a little longer and narrower than fourth, which is shaped like an elongated obliquely truncated cone, fifth and sixth compressed but with their inner side projecting very little and fitting close against the three joints of the club, which are as long as the pedicel, but plainly spatulate; prothorax ampliately laterally and sub-aculeate in the centre, posterior angles rounded, base sinuate; elytra not broader at the shoulders than the base of the prothorax, but very clearly ampliately from the humeral part, covering half the propygidium, and with neither suture nor costule; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly, the basal tooth very weak, posterior and intermediate with an entire oblique ciliate keel, the posterior dilated at apex, and with the two spurs sharp; anterior tarsi somewhat short, posterior moderately long, closely ciliate underneath, basal joint much shorter than the second; claws short, three-toothed, the upper tooth is sharp and curved underneath, the median one rounded at the apex but somewhat curved like the apical one and not so long, and the sub-basal tooth is similar to, but slightly shorter than, the intermediate one; pygidium of the male as broad as long, somewhat drawn forwards.

PSEUSTOPHYLLA PRETORIANA, n. spec.

Testaceous, with the frontal part fuscous and the prothorax testaceous-red; clypeus sparsely punctate, labrum densely pubescent, clypeal keel very high, transverse; frontal part deeply and closely punctate and having a slight, median longitudinal raised line, sharply carinate laterally from the angle of the clypeal suture to the vertex the suture of which is very distinct, the head is glabrous except the base which has a broad fringe of short, appressed yellow hairs; prothorax convex in the posterior part, somewhat angulate laterally in the middle, sparingly ciliate laterally and along the base, glabrous on the upper side and covered with deep, round punctures separated by an interval narrower than their diameter, and having a plain median longitudinal impressed line; scutellum cordate, punctulate, nearly glabrous except the basal part; elytra plainly ampliately laterally at a short distance from the shoulders, slightly depressed

on the dorsal part, glabrous, but having an outer marginal, normal fringe of yellowish ciliæ, covered with closely set, equidistant round punctures, and having no costule or stria, not even a juxta-sutural one; pygidium as broad as long, sparingly punctate, fringed with somewhat long hairs, drawn inwards; abdominal segments and femora very hairy; pectus very densely pubescent.

Female unknown.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pretoria).

GAMKA, n. gen.

Mentum parallel, very deeply and broadly emarginate in the anterior part with the angles rounded, condyle of labial palpi almost lateral, elongated, sunk in the cavity and very short, like the second, the apical one moderately long, swollen outwardly, straight inwardly, obtuse at tip; maxillæ bearing a few rigid hairs along the inner margin, straight and laminate at the apex, but having one or two rigid setæ set at right angles to the upper margin, the inner lobe is seemingly fused with the upper, last joint of maxillary palpi longer than the other three taken together, and plainly fusiform; labrum sub-horizontal, somewhat long, vertical at apex and plainly emarginate in front; clypeus truncate in front, with the angles very little rounded, separated from the head by a fine keel, the latter without a transverse ridge on the vertex; genæ strongly developed, sub-parallel, eyes only moderately large; antennæ 10-jointed, club 6-jointed, arcuate, joints very long, laminate and all of equal length; prothorax with the anterior margin arcuate and not hairy, moderately convex and fringed laterally with long bristles, base slightly bi-sinuate, posterior angles rounded; scutellum ogival; elytra sub-cylindrical, projecting beyond the pygidium which is drawn in, abdominal segments very narrow, hind coxæ broad parallel, hind femora swollen, hind tibiæ not longer than the femora, broadly dilated at apex; tarsi long, slender, claws long, very slender, simple; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly, inner spur long, slender.

The small insect included in this genus differs from all the South African *Pachypodini* in the great horizontal development of the labrum; it is not unlike *Tulbaghia cereris* in general appearance, but is at once differentiated from the Tribe *Ablaberini* by the position of the spurs of the hind tarsi, and the presence of a labrum.

GAMKA MINUTA, n. spec.

Male: Head, prothorax, and under side reddish-brown, elytra pale testaceous, almost stramineous, with the suture narrowly infusate; antennæ dark chestnut; labrum nearly half the width and half the length of the clypeus, margins of the latter plainly raised, the anterior one transverse, surface deeply pitted, that of the head also deeply pitted and bearing scattered, upright, flavescent hairs, clypeal keel sharp, vertex simple; antennal club of male longer than the head, labrum included, 7-jointed, but the inner joint is formed by the laminate elongation of the inner basal part of the fourth antennal joint, the remainder of this particular joint being compressed and looking as if supporting the base of the fan when the latter is folded or partially spread; prothorax slightly convex in the posterior part, rounded and ampliate laterally in the middle, with the basal angles rounded but with the apical ones sharp, and having a lateral fringe of long, bristle-like hairs, it is deeply and somewhat roughly punctate, the punctures being separated in the median part by an interval equal to their diameter; scutellum brownish, ogival, impressed at the base; elytra parallel, not much convex except in the apical part where they project beyond the strongly drawn-in pygidium, very faintly bi-costulate on each side near the suture, coarsely punctate, and with a lateral marginal fringe of equi-distant hairs extending to two-thirds of the length; margin of the punctate pygidium with a fringe of long hairs; pectus only moderately densely hairy; upper margin of intermediate and posterior tibiæ with two angular, bristly projections not continued as oblique ridges on the outer face of the tibia.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kimberley).

AIPEIOPSIS, n. gen.

Mentum more than twice as long as broad, straight laterally, but tapering a little towards the apical part which is narrowed, truncated at the tip, nearly as broad as long, and divided from the mentum by a plainly triangular suture; labial palpi set in the outer face, joints thick, the two basal ones short, contiguous, apical one massive, sub-fusiform outwardly, nearly straight inwardly, not acuminate at tip; maxillæ long, straight, somewhat dilated towards the apex, and with the maxillary palpi inserted on the top, on a level with the obtuse, nearly obliterated, slightly hairy upper lobe, inner lobe also obliterated but ciliate; mandibles very long, slender, sharp at the tip; head plane, separated by a high transverse carina from the clypeus which is

strongly declivous, very concave from base to apex, and is provided along the nearly vertical basal carina with an arcuate smooth ledge, the apical part of the clypeus slants backwards, is strongly aculeate at the tip, and penicillate there, the labrum being completely fused with the clypeus without traces of a suture; eyes large, canthus very small; antennæ 10-jointed, club tri-jointed and as long as the whole pedicel, third to fifth joints very angular inwardly, sixth and seventh greatly compressed and sub-lamellate inwardly, the seventh, however, projecting less than the sixth; prothorax rounded laterally and with the basal angles also broadly rounded, not much convex; scutellum cordate; elytra parallel, somewhat depressed, without costules or striæ with the exception of the juxta-sutural stria which is, however, very faint, and covers only the basal part of the propygidium; pygidium vertical, bluntly triangular; anterior tibiæ sharply tri-dentate; intermediate and posterior ones with an oblique, punctulate but not bristly carina, hind tibiæ very broadly dilated at the apex, the upper spur long, compressed, rounded at apex, the lower sharp; hind femora short, swollen. The labial palpi, tarsi, and claws are missing in my example.

The rudimentary structure of the maxillæ coupled with the apical insertion of the maxillary palpi would seem to imply that the males of the species included in this genus take no food. In shape it somewhat resembles *Cyclomera* and *Periclitopa*, the buccal organs of which are, however, very different.

Key to the Species.

- Elytra without costules on the elytra, the latter very finely punctured *hirsuta*.
Elytra with costules on the elytra, the latter less finely punctured .. *hirticollis*.

AIPEIOPSIS HIRSUTA, n. spec.

Male: Reddish-brown, with the elytra light chestnut-brown, club of antennæ flavescent, frontal part, prothorax, scutellum, and pectus clothed with a very long and very dense fulvous pubescence, pro-pygidium and pygidium with appressed, sub-flavescent, fine hairs similar to but not so dense as those clothing the sides of the abdomen, femora villose; elytra with a very short, appressed flavescent pubescence springing from the extremely closely set, fine punctures which impart to the elytra a finely coriaceous appearance; frontal part deeply and somewhat widely punctate, almost scrobiculate, straight laterally, bounded in front by a sharp transverse carina, clypeus strongly parabolic in front, very concave, strongly declivous at the basal part, the declivity bounded in the lower

by an arcuate ledge, the concave part is faintly punctulate, and the declivous part smooth; prothorax finely and closely punctate but the sculpture is hidden by the long pubescence; scutellum aciculate; elytra parallel, somewhat depressed on the upper side and with the humeral callus distinct and elongated, the juxta-sutural stria is alone faintly visible, and there are no traces of costules; the pygidial part is finely and very closely punctured.

Female unknown.

Length 18 mm.; width $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Victoria Falls).

AIPEIOPSIS HIRTICOLLIS, Waterh.,

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xv., 4 ser., 1875, p. 406.

"Elongated, parallel, convex, brownish, clothed with a flavous pubescence; frontal part bearing on the anterior part a short, shining, transverse lamina; clypeus concave, plainly punctulate, margins strongly reflexed, anterior angles well rounded; prothorax broader by two-fifths than long, obliquely narrowed in front, clothed with a long flavous pubescence, anterior angles obliterated, sides reflexed in the anterior part, shining, base lobate in the middle; elytra as broad as the thorax and two and a half times as long, slightly convex, finely punctulate, nearly parallel, briefly pubescent and bi-costate on each side; under side clothed with long hairs; anterior tibiæ strongly tri-dentate.

Hab. Lake N'Gami."

I have not seen this species, which is probably the same size as *B. hirsuta*; but Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, whom I asked to compare my example with his species, writes that it is "very near *B. (Cyclo-mera) hirticollis*, but the latter has costæ on elytra, which are also less punctured."

PSEUDACHLOA, n. gen.

Mentum fused with the ligular part, narrow, straight laterally from about one-third of the length, narrowed thence but still parallel as far as the point of insertion of the palpi, the ligular part is shaped like a sharp spine; labial palpi massive and inserted on the outer face of the mentum but not quite contiguous at the base, the second joint is somewhat triangular and fused with the apical one which is sharply conical and inserted obliquely on the second, the outer angle of which, moreover, projects distinctly and bears two long setæ; maxillæ straight, the inner lobe is very plain, and ciliated at the tip,

the upper one is produced into a slightly hollow quadrangular process slightly bi-sinuate on the upper edge, serrate on the outer, each interval of the serration bearing a long hair; labial palpi long, apical joint fusiform but slightly more swollen outwardly than inwardly; maxillæ triquetrous, sharp and curved at the tip and having a very plain inner median tooth; clypeus nearly as long as the head, concave, broadly vertical in front, not separated from the frontal part by a suture or a carina, frontal part with a slight basal transverse ledge, labrum very narrow, not sinuate; antennæ 10-jointed, the tri-jointed club of the male as long as the pedicel, seventh joint compressed, fitting against the base of the club; prothorax a little amplified and rounded laterally in the median part, slightly sinuate in the posterior, and with the basal angles sharp, base strongly sinuate; scutellum cordate; elytra sub-parallel, somewhat convex and covering the greatest part of the propygidium; pygidium large, bluntly triangular, vertical, plane; abdominal segments free, the penultimate with a narrow membranous hinge nearly twice as broad as the antepenultimate; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly; tarsi a little longer than the tibiæ the intermediate and posterior ones of which have a sharp oblique ciliate median carina on the outer side, claws slender, long, somewhat aculeate underneath at middle.

The insect included in this genus, and the female of which is unknown, resembles closely the species of *Achloa*; the head, prothorax, and under side are likewise quite as densely pubescent, but it differs by the 10-jointed antennæ, the singular shape of the labial palpi, the vertical pygidium, and the bi-dentate tibiæ.

PSEUDACHLOA LEONINA, n. spec.

Male: Very light chestnut, somewhat testaceous, head, prothorax, scutellum and the whole under side clothed with a thick, long, fulvous pubescence almost as dense as in some species of *Sparrmannia*; clypeus finely, head more deeply punctured, each puncture bearing a long setulose, erect hair; prothorax and scutellum finely yet deeply and closely punctured; elytra sub-parallel, slightly narrower at the base than the basal part of the prothorax the sharp angles of which project a little beyond the rounded humeral part, slightly tri-costulate on each side and faintly striate on each side of the costules, covered with somewhat scattered, somewhat deep punctures, most of which bear a somewhat long, appressed light fulvous hair, arranged in longitudinal rows, the outer margins have a fringe of long, sub-ciliate hairs; the propygidium is abruptly declivous and like the perpendicular pygidium very closely aciculate, both are clothed with a dense

appressed, light pubescence, very long and fulvous on the abdomen and legs, and very dense on the pectus.

Length $15\frac{1}{2}$ –16 mm.; width 8– $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Orange River Colony (Parys), Transvaal (Potchefstroom, Waterberg, Lydenburg).

GEN. TRICHINOPUS, Waterh.,

Ann. and Magaz. Nat. Hist., 1875 (4), p. 408.

Mentum very narrow, very elongated, and fused with the ligular part which bears very long, ciliate hairs, but does not project beyond the basal joints of the labial palpi, the basal joints of the palpi are contiguous, set on the outer face, parallel and longer but not much wider than the second, apical one conspicuously ovate; maxillæ long, club-shaped, rounded and slightly obliquely truncate at the top where the labial palpi are inserted, the upper and inner lobe are obliterated, but the inner part bears a few ciliæ; maxillary palpi long, second joint broadly dilated at tip, cone-shaped, apical one sub-fusiform or nearly cylindrical and not acuminate; clypeus quadrate, separated from the frontal part by a high transverse keel, plainly marginate all round, laminate and projecting horizontally at the anterior part, labrum fused with it or at least without visible suture, quite vertical for some distance from the laminate projecting edge, and sharply aculeate; eyes very large, genæ distinct and prolonged into a canthus dividing the anterior part of the eyes, frontal part plane, strongly carinate laterally and without any transverse ledge on the vertex; antennæ 10-jointed, the fourth joint is compressed and aculeate in the inner part, and the club consists of six very long lamellate joints; prothorax plainly diagonally attenuate laterally in the anterior part, but not in the posterior the angles of which are moderately rounded; scutellum ogival; elytra parallel, faintly bi-striate on the dorsal part, but with the juxta-sutural stria plain, they have a thick fringe of very long hairs along the outer margins, and cover the greatest part of the propygidium; pygidium sub-vertical, acutely triangular, but truncate at the apex; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate, intermediate and posterior ones with an interrupted ciliate carina dilated at apex; intermediate and hind tarsi very long, especially the latter, and beset with very long hairs; hind spurs not sharp at apex, but not compressed, and strongly divaricating; claws long, slender, with the posterior half a little wider than the anterior, the widened part ending in a very short vertical tooth.

The two species included in the genus are very delicate insects remarkable for the very long slender hairs clothing the hind legs.

The genus is not recorded outside the South African limit.

Key to the Species.

Flavescent, with the frontal part of the head infusate and with the prothorax and legs reddish, antennæ flavous *flavipennis*.

Fuscous, with the elytra straw-colour, antennæ piceous *titania*.

TRICHINOPUS FLAVIPENNIS, Waterh.,

Loc. cit., p. 409.

Péring., Trans. S. Afric. Philos. Soc., 1888, vol. iv., pt. 2, pl. i., f. 10.

Head black, clypeus, prothorax, and legs reddish, antennæ and under side flavescent, elytra pale straw-coloured; clypeus transverse, straight in front and with the outer angles not rounded, broadly but not deeply punctate, clypeal carina sharp, frontal part impressed and with a few shallow punctures bearing a long erect flavescent hair; antennæ as long as the pedicel; prothorax with somewhat scattered punctures bearing each a very long erect hair equal in length to those forming a dense fringe along the outer margins, the punctures are a little more closely set on each side of the median part of the disk, which has, however, an impunctate longitudinal band, the basal part is sinuate and has a somewhat deep impression in the centre of the sinuation; scutellum very densely hairy, the flavescent hairs appressed; elytra deeply and irregularly punctate, each puncture bearing an erect setulose hair, they are faintly bi-striate on the dorsal part in addition to the plain juxta-sutural stria, and the outer margins have a thick fringe of hairs as long as those on the prothorax, the pubescence on the pygidial part, the abdomen, the pectus, and the femora is also very long and not appressed; the intermediate tarsi have very long setulose hairs at the apical part of each joint, and the hind tibiæ as well as the hind tarsi bristle with erect fine hairs, each one as long as the joints, the basal one of which is longer than the second.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Otjimbingue).

TRICHINOPUS TITANIA, n. spec.

Similar in shape to *T. flavipennis*, but differing not only in the colouring (the body being fuscous with the elytra also straw-coloured), but the clypeus is a little shorter, more broadly rounded laterally in

front, the clypeal carina is visible in the centre only, the piceous antennal club is shorter than the whole pedicel, the marginal fringe of hairs on the elytra is much shorter, and so is the pubescence on the under side, nor are the hind legs bristling with so many erect hairs.

I have seen only one example of this species, and two, including the type in the British Museum, of the other, yet owing to the shape of the clypeal part of the head, coupled with the shorter antennal club, I think *T. titania* is distinct from *T. flavipennis*.

Length 9 mm. ; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Walfish Bay).

GEN. ACHLOA, Erichs.,
Entomogr., 1840, p. 41.

Nanarcta, Blanch.

Mentum very narrow, parallel, ligular part ogival, basal joints of labial palpi massive, contiguous, set on the outer face of the ligular part which they hide, apical joints cylindrical, truncate at the tip, a little longer than the two preceding taken together ; maxillæ slender and having the maxillary palpi inserted at the apex and inwardly a narrow, tooth-like process, obtuse and penicillate at the tip, maxillary palpi long, the last one very elongated, cylindrical, slightly inflexed towards the tip, mandibles triquetrous, sharp at tip, but without molar tooth or fringe of short hairs ; antennæ 9-jointed, joints 3-5 of nearly equal length, 6 compressed, sharply acuminate inwardly, 7-9 laminate, long and forming the club which is only a little shorter than the whole pedicel ; clypeus more or less concave with the anterior margin plainly raised, sloping in front, labrum separated from the anterior part of the clypeus by a plain suture, triangular, not notched at the tip, but occasionally with a slight longitudinal impressed line in the centre, head as long as the clypeus and separated from it by a transverse suture ; eyes large, bulging, divided in the anterior part by a very short canthus ; prothorax plainly narrowed in the anterior part, very little wider across the median part than across the base which is bi-sinuate ; scutellum broadly ogival ; elytra non-costulate and non-striate except for the juxta-sutural stria which, however, is nearly obliterated, sub-parallel, convex, covering half the broad propygidium, and having a row of long setæ along the outer margins ; pygidium sloping forwards almost as much as in some South African *Hoplinæ*, on account of this great development of the pygidium the abdominal segments are very narrowed in the centre, and the penultimate segment has a distinct

fold; anterior tibiæ sharply tri-dentate outwardly and without an inner spur, intermediate and posterior one with an entire diagonal carina, and broadening towards the apex, apical spurs set between the tarsus and the lower angle, both not compressed, sharp at the tip; tarsi long, slender, joints bristly at the base, the two basal of nearly the same length, claws long, slender, very little curved, simple, not thickened or widened at the base.

The two species included in this genus are pale-testaceous insects whose head, thorax, and pectus are as densely clothed with light flavescent hairs as some species of *Cephalotrichia*.

So far as is known the genus has not been met with outside the South African limit.

Key to the Species.

A². Body and elytra light testaceous, hairs flavescent.

B². Clypeal suture semicircularly curved in the centre towards the frontal part.

Clypeus straight laterally, with the outer angles slightly rounded *helvola*.

Clypeus narrowed laterally and with the outer angles broadly rounded *delicatula*.

B¹. Clypeal suture transverse.

Clypeus deeply punctured, anterior margin hairless, frontal part normally pubescent *blandula*.

Clypeus impunctate, anterior margin and frontal part with a row of stiff, closely set bristles *echinaticeps*.

A¹. Body black, elytra fuscous, hairs greyish.

Clypeus concave, smooth.. .. . *caffra*.

ACHLOA HELVOLA, Erichs.,

Entomogr., 1840, p. 42.

Very light testaceous, and clothed, except on the elytra which are glabrous, with long, dense flavescent hairs; clypeus slightly arcuate in front with the outer angles somewhat rounded, nearly straight laterally, concave and made to appear still more so by the highly reflexed anterior part, very sparsely punctulate, each puncture bearing an erect hair, divided from the frontal part by a sutural line which is very strongly arcuated towards the basal part in the centre, frontal part very closely punctured and densely hairy, the hairs

erect, prothorax slightly amplified laterally in the centre, much less attenuated thence to the somewhat blunt, though not rounded basal angle, than towards the apex, and with the base strongly bi-sinuate, somewhat closely punctulate, and clothed with a long, erect pubescence; scutellum punctulate, densely hairy; elytra glabrous except for a few upright hairs at the base on the inner part of the humeral callus, and the normal marginal fringe the setose hairs of which are long, slightly amplified laterally from the median part, very closely punctate, the punctures fine but not of equal size, not costulate but having a distinct juxta-sutural stria obliterated in the posterior part, this stria has a row of remote, erect, setose hairs very often obliterated; the broad propygidium the pygidium, which slants steeply forwards, and the abdominal segments bear very long villose hairs which are extremely dense on the pectus.

Length 10–12 mm.; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Graham's Town; Uitenhage, East London).

ACHLOA DELICATULA, n. spec.

Similar in shape, size, colour, and sculpture to *A. helvola* but differing in the shape of the clypeus which is plainly narrowed laterally towards the anterior part the outer angles of which are much rounded, the marginal reflexed part is plainly sinuated, and even incised at the centre.

Length 10–10½ mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Albert).

ACHLOA BLANDULA, n. spec.

This species is very closely allied to both the preceding ones; the colour, size, and vestiture are identical, but the clypeal suture, the upper edge of which is slightly carinate, is transverse, and the clypeus itself is deeply and irregularly punctured, almost scrobiculate; the punctures on the elytra, and especially on the propygidium, pygidium, and abdomen are much deeper than in any of the other species.

Length 10–10½ mm.; width 5½–6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Boksburg).

ACHLOA ECHINATICEPS, n. spec.

Size, shape, and vestiture of *A. helvola* which it very closely resembles, the sculpture is also similar, but the clypeal suture is only moderately arcuate from side to side, while the clypeus itself is

a little narrower, slightly attenuated laterally towards the apex, more strongly reflexed at the anterior part the margin of which has a fringe of thick, stiff, spine-like erect ciliæ, alternately long and short, and is quite impunctate, the frontal part which is very strongly punctate has a double row of similarly stiff bristles along the suture, the basal part, however, is normally hairy; the rest as in *A. helvola*.

Length 11–12 mm.; width 6–6½ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Johannesburg).

ACHLOA CAFFRA, Erichs.,

Entomogr., 1840, p. 42.

“Black, clothed with greyish villose hairs, elytra fuscous. Length 5 lin. Body piceous, shining, head and prothorax black. Antennæ testaceous, club a little shorter than the pedicel. Head small, frontal part somewhat plane, unequally punctate, clothed with greyish hairs, clypeus concave, smooth. Thorax as broad as the elytra, slightly narrowed in front, rounded laterally, emarginate at apex, sub-bisinate at the base with the posterior angles moderately obtuse, slightly convex, closely, not at all strongly punctate, the sides somewhat smooth and more densely pilose, the hairs greyish. Scutellum sparingly punctate, clothed with decumbent greyish hairs. Elytra more densely and finely closely punctate, glabrous, testaceous-fuscous with the margin darker. Pygidium smooth, penultimate segment with a short, depressed pubescence, last one with long hairs; pectus villose, the hairs greyish. Abdomen pubescent, the pubescence greyish. Legs piceo-fuscous.

“Not shorter but smaller and more cylindrical than *A. helvola*; the villosity on the prothorax and on the pectus is shorter.

Hab. Kaffirland.”

I have not yet met with this species.

GEN. CEDANOMERUS, Waterh.,

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xv., 4th ser., 1875, p. 407.

“Body thick, somewhat cylindrical, hairy. Clypeus and frontal part each with a sharp transverse carina. Mentum small, diamond-shaped, truncate at the base. Labium and labial palpi not found. Maxilla short, acuminate, with the apex slightly truncate. Maxillary palpi with the basal joint very small; second joint much larger and about three times as long as the first, truncate at the apex, the third joint slightly transverse, the apical joint as long as the two preceding taken together, inflated, fusiform, longitudinally impressed above. Mandibles triangular, simple. Antennæ rather short,

8-jointed; the basal joint slightly inflated, the second as broad as long, the third, fourth, and fifth becoming shorter and broader, the sixth, seventh, and eighth forming an elongate-ovate thick club. Anterior tibiæ strong, with three teeth on the outer edge; the basal one small, the apical very long, and reaching to the apex of the second joint of the tarsus. Tarsi as long as the tibia; posterior femora very large, ovate, flat on the inner side, convex on the outer side, posterior tibiæ a little shorter than the femur, triangular, with a strong oblique setiferous keel, the apex furnished on the inside with two strong blade-like spurs, which are rounded at the apex; intermediate tarsi long, about twice as long as the tibia; posterior tarsi a little longer than the tibia. Every claw simple. Abdomen short; the pygidium large, with the apex nearly reaching to the base of the femora."

I have not seen the only species included by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse in this genus.

CEDANOMERUS HIRSUTUS, Waterh.,

Loc. cit., p. 408.

"Cylindrical, hairy, the hairs white, chestnut-brown, head and prothorax piceous-black, vertex, forehead and clypeus having each a shining, transverse sharp keel; prothorax ample, convex, covered on each side with asperous punctures, sides rounded (median part almost angulate), posterior angles rounded; scutellum smooth; elytra equal in width to that of the prothorax, and almost twice its length, convex, parallel, obtuse towards the apex, moderately closely punctulate, the punctures asperous, and having on each side two hardly conspicuous costules. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lin.

There is a fringe of stiff hairs between the two ridges on the head; the prothorax is clothed with long whitish hair, the elytra with white scale-like hair, the under part of the body with soft white hair.

Hab. Lake N'Gami."

TRIBE SPARRMANNINI.

Head, prothorax, and pectus very densely villose, ligula fused with the mentum, both broad, labial palpi inserted laterally, the apical joint fusiform and deeply impressed longitudinally; maxillæ strongly and sharply dentate inwardly; labrum present; antennæ 10–11-jointed, club 6–7-jointed in both sexes; eyes divided in front by

a short canthus, and having a more or less distinct orbital keel, first five abdominal segments not quite covered laterally by the elytra, the last one alone mobile; episterna very broad, epimera nearly as broad and separated by a fine suture; anterior coxæ transverse; spurs of hind tibiæ or at least one of them broad, compressed, in both sexes.

The insects for which I propose to found this Tribe are strikingly peculiar in many respects. They are massive, mostly clothed on the head and prothorax, pectus, and abdomen with a long pubescence, which is often extremely dense and very hygrometric; the clypeal shape is peculiarly their own; they are also remarkable by the dilatation of the compressed spurs of the hind tibiæ, and, as the number of antennal joints forming the club is the same in both sexes, as in some *Ablaberini*, the female would not be easily distinguished except for the still more broadly dilated, and often spatuliform hind spurs. I am not aware of any other *Melolonthinæ* in which the number of antennal joints reach eleven (*Sparrmannia*); in this genus, the first and second joints of the anterior tarsi are spinose inwardly at the tip, and another peculiarity is that in some species the teeth of the claws vary in length and position according to the sex, and differ also in species belonging to the same genus.

As I have already said in treating of the *Pachypodini*, they are closely connected with them; the genus *Beriqua* of the *Melolonthini* does, on the other hand, form a sort of connecting link with the *Sparrmannini*. I suspect them to live in the larval stage in old termite dung-heaps, like some species of *Schizonycha*. They are often met with flying in large numbers at dusk round a small bush, the crowd consisting probably of males awaiting the emergence of the females, which are, however, as common as the males.

Apart from one species of *Sebaris* recorded from Angola, representatives of this Tribe have not been met with outside the South African limit.

Key to the Genera.

Third joint of antennal pedicel very long.

Antennæ 11-jointed.*

Apical joint of maxillary palps moderately short, fusiform, labrum strong, deeply incised; antennal club 7-jointed *Sparrmannia*.

Antennæ 10-jointed.

Apical joint of maxillary palps long, fusiform outwardly only, labrum very small, sinuate; antennal club 6-jointed *Sebaris*.

* In *S. bechuana* the antennæ are 10-jointed.

GEN. SPARRMANNIA Casteln.,
Hist. Natur. d. Col., ii., p. 132.

Leontochæta, Erichs.; *Cephalotrichia*, Hope.

Mentum rounded and deeply constricted near the median part or slightly above it, paraglossæ very well developed in the inner face, hairy at the tip but not projecting beyond the mentum which is broadly but not deeply emarginate in the apical part, and the outer sides of which slope diagonally, the ligular part is strongly defined by a transverse suture, and is about one-third of the width of the basal part of the mentum; labial palpi lateral, apical joint slightly curved, somewhat swollen outwardly, sub-truncate at the apex; mandibles strong, deeply concave inwardly and having at apex a long sub-horizontal lamellate tooth truncate at the tip; maxillæ robust, armed at the tip with five sharp teeth set in a row and having two teeth set transversely under the upper row; last joint of maxillary palpi fusiform, very swollen in the outer part, sharply acuminate and deeply grooved along the whole length of the upper side; clypeus reflexed, more or less parabolic from a certain distance from the base, more or less deeply notched at the apex, or simple, separated from the head by a slightly arcuate suture, vertical in the anterior part and with the anterior margin moderately reflexed, labrum broad, nearly bi-lobate; frontal part simple, hairy, divided from the clypeus by a suture; eyes very large, divided in the anterior part by the canthus of the genæ which are otherwise obliterated; antennæ 11-jointed, third joint very long, only a little shorter than the basal one, second moniliform, fourth very minute, club foliated, 7-jointed in both sexes, the two inner joints slightly shorter than the others, the first, however, is sometimes conspicuously shorter (*S. bechuana*); prothorax amplified and rounded laterally in the middle, convex; scutellum neither broad nor long, ogival; elytra slightly broader at the base than the prothorax at its highest part, slightly amplified laterally at a short distance from the humeral part, and covering only the base of the propygidium, they are not costulate, and the epipleural fold is very much reduced in the basal part; pygidium declivous, as long as broad at its widest part, shield-like, somewhat convex in the median part; abdomen very voluminous; hind coxæ nearly transverse; metasternum not very broad, mesosternum simple; anterior tibiæ strongly tri-dentate, intermediate and posterior ones with two carinæ *en chevron*, posterior tibiæ broadly dilated at the tip, and provided with two inner flat spurs rounded at the tip and conspicuously dilated in the female of

most species, the apical part is seldom sparsely bristly (*S. transvaalica*); the tarsi are moderately long, and the joints of equal length, the two or three basal ones spinose inwardly at tip, the claws are moderately robust, much curved, and each one has underneath a basal and a sub-median vertical tooth varying in length and also in position in the different species according to the sex.

The species of *Sparrmannia* are massive insects mostly clothed on the head and prothorax, the pectus and the abdomen with extremely dense and long pubescent hairs, giving them a very singular appearance; this pubescence, however, is thinner in two species (*S. flavofasciata*, *S. bechuana*), but in others it is like a thick felt on the upper side except on the elytra. They are crepuscular insects; in the Karroo they appear in great numbers as the light disappears (there is no twilight proper in South Africa), and my colleague, Dr. Purcell, informs me that they are very numerous although local, and their flight produces quite an audible noise. I have some reasons to believe that, like some species of *Schizonycha* they pass some of their early stage in the accumulated excrements of the white ants, *Hodotermes*, *sp. sp.* They seem to appear in the months of October and November in the Cape Colony.

Several of the species are very closely allied, but the shape of the clypeus varies in every one. The valves of the genital armature differ very much. The only outward character distinguishing the females from the males are the wider apical spurs of the hind tibiæ.

The genus is restricted to South Africa.

Key to the Species.

A². Elytra concolorous.

B². Antennæ 11-jointed.

C². Head and prothorax with a thick, felt-like pubescence hiding the teguments.

D². Clypeus incised in front.

Head entirely hidden by the pubescence; clypeus moderately reflexed, deeply incised in the centre and not sinuate on either side of the incision .. { *vertumnus*.
.. { *leo*.

Head not hidden by the pubescence, clypeus distinctly reflexed, deeply incised in the centre, and sinuate on either side of the incision *transvaalica*.

Head hidden by the pubescence, clypeus moderately deeply incised in front, the angles of the incision not projecting much beyond the margin which is very little arcuate *prieska*.

Head hidden by the pubescence, clypeus strongly parabolic, deeply incised in the centre, and not sinuate on either side *capicola*.

D¹. Clypeus not incised in front.

Clypeus very briefly arcuate in front, and with the sides nearly straight { *namaqua*.
boschimana.

Clypeus semicircular from side to side *fusciventris*.

Head hidden by the pubescence, clypeus plainly arcuate in front and very slightly sinuate in the centre *gonaquia*.

C¹. Head and prothorax with very long and fine pubescent hairs not hiding the teguments.

Clypeus deeply incised in the centre, the two angles projecting strongly tooth-like, straight laterally, but with the anterior angles rounded; lower median tooth of anterior claws very minute *distincta*.

Clypeus deeply incised in the centre, the two angles projecting strongly tooth-like, outer angles sharp dentate, lateral part bulging in the middle; lower median tooth of anterior claws very long *discrepans*.

A¹. Elytra with a black suture, or transverse black bands.

Elytra with two transverse black patches, and the suture black, inner joint of antennal club slightly shorter than the one following *flavofasciata*.

B¹. Antennæ 10-jointed.

Elytra with the suture and the outer margin of elytra narrowly black; inner joint of antennæ very much shorter than the following, which is also somewhat shorter than the third *bechuana*.

SPARRMANNIA VERTUMNUS, Pall.,

It., i., pl. xlv., fig. 8.; pl. xlvi., figs. 38, 39, 40., p. 462.

S. alopex, Fabric., Mant. Insect., i., p. 19; Oliv., Ent., i., 5., p. 16, pl. iv., fig. 35a-b.

S. brunnipennis, Casteln., Hist. Nat., ii., p. 131.

Testaceous, with the elytra pale testaceous, testaceous, or occasionally chestnut-brown; legs slightly reddish-brown, palpi and antennæ reddish-brown, but with the club of antennæ flavescent; head, with the exception of the clypeus, prothorax, and the whole pectus clothed with an extremely long and dense pale fulvous hygrometric pubescence, each hair of which stands erect in well dessicated example, looking like a thick coating of felt if the specimen has been wetted, the abdomen and also the femora are clothed with a slightly greyer pubescence nearly akin to that of the

pectus and the prothorax, but slightly thinner, the two edges of the tibiæ have a conspicuous fringe of long greyish hairs; clypeus finely aciculate, straight laterally for a short distance from the base, thence parabolic and deeply notched triangularly in the centre, the margin is plainly reflexed, but the two angles of the incision are not conspicuously tooth-like, the head is aciculate like the clypeus, the suture between the two is noticeable if the hairs are removed, there is no basal carina, yet there is a plain, slightly raised, transverse elevation; prothorax twice as broad as long, somewhat convex, amplified laterally in the median part, but very broadly rounded at the basal angle, the sculpture is completely hidden above and under by the pubescence; scutellum about equal in length to the width at the base, also hidden by the prothoracic pubescence as well as by its own; elytra glabrous, shining lightly, yet somewhat coarsely and irregularly punctate, very faintly tri- or quadri-striate in the dorsal part, but having a very plain stria at a short distance from the suture; propygidium and pygidium closely aciculate, more convex from the base to the apex in the male, more triangular and distinctly depressed on each side in the female, the two ultimate abdominal segments are very closely aciculate all over, and the others closely along the two margins but much less so in the centre; anterior tibiæ sharply bi-dentate outwardly, the apical tooth especially strong and long when not worn out, inner spur long, slender, those of the hind tibiæ only very slightly more dilated towards the tip in the female than in the male. In this sex the shape of the claws differ much from that of the female, the upper apical tooth is falcate, and underneath there is an equally falcate one, as in the genus *Schizonycha*, and in addition another nearly sub-basal and falcate, and the base of the claw is only angular, whereas in the female there is a simple, falcate upper tooth, a vertical, nearly median, and a shorter, but plain, basal one.

The shape of the genital armature of the male is very distinct from that of the other species.

Length 19–26 mm.; width $10\frac{1}{2}$ – $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. The typical form with pale testaceous colour seems to be confined to the Karroo proper or its close vicinity, in the Cape Colony (Worcester, Fraserburg, Beaufort West, Victoria West, Prince Albert, Graaf Reinet, Humansdorp, Willowmore, Mossel Bay, Uitenhage), but the form with light chestnut elytra occurs in Namaqualand, Bushmanland and Damaraland.

Boheman records this species from “Caffraria tota,” but it seems to me probable that this author mistook *S. transvaalica* for *S. vertumnus*.

SPARRMANNIA LEO, Gyllenh.,

Schönh. Syn. Ins., i., 3 ; Append., p. 69.

“Testaceous, shining, densely clothed with pallid hairs ; elytra glabrous.

Length 8–9 lin.

Claws longer and more strongly curved, with three teeth, those of the male with a fine notch next to the apex, and a broad but short tooth at the base, that of the female shorter, the apex is simple and they have two distinct sharp separate teeth at the base.”

I have not yet met with this species.

SPARRMANNIA TRANSVAALICA, n. spec.

This species, of which I have seen two females only, resembles closely *S. vertumnus*, but it is distinguished by the very much thinner pubescence on the head, prothorax, and abdomen, the very closely set punctures on the head, which are, however, smaller than those on the clypeus, are plainly visible, the margins of the clypeus are more reflexed, and the two angles of the median incision are much more tooth-like, owing to the margin being somewhat sinuate next to them ; the hind spurs of the tibiæ, especially the upper one, are very much more broadly dilated than in the female of *A. vertumnus*, its nearest ally. The elytra are light flavous.

Length 23–24 mm. ; width 12 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Waterberg).

SPARRMANNIA CAPICOLA, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 47.

Smaller than *S. vertumnus*, but clothed with a similar pubescence, the colour is the same, but the elytra are somewhat more roughly punctured, and plainly more coriaceous, but it differs from *S. vertumnus* by the more elongated clypeus which is also deeply slit in the middle with the angles of the incision not dentate, and the whole surface of which is almost impunctate ; by the shape of the antennal club, the inner joint of which is plainly shorter than the one following, and by that of the anterior claws of the male, in which the upper tooth is simple, and only in the basal part is there a short, vertical one, the basal tooth being obliterated, but in the intermediate and posterior legs there is a conspicuous, vertical, slightly post-median tooth and a minute basal one ; in the female

the claws are much more like those of the same sex of *vertumnus*, but the median vertical claw is not so long.

Length 19 mm.; width 10 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch).

SPARRMANNIA PRIESKA, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 46.

This species resembles closely *S. vertumnus*, and might be easily taken for a dwarfed race of the same; the pubescence on the upper and under sides is identical, the shape of the clypeus is also nearly the same, but it is not quite so deeply cleft in proportion to its size; the outer margin of the elytra and also the suture are a little darker chestnut-brown than the dorsal part, the hind spurs of the tibiæ are wider in both male and female than in *S. vertumnus*, and almost transparent, and the genital armature of the male is altogether of a different type from that of *S. vertumnus*, and is narrow and elongated as in *S. capicola*, but differently shaped.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ –15 mm.; width 7–8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Hope Town, Prieska).

SPARRMANNIA NAMAQUA, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 41.

Shape, size, and vestiture of *S. capicola*, and, but for the much smaller size, also closely resembling *S. vertumnus*; the colour of the elytra is, however, less testaceous, and somewhat light chestnut-red, and the clypeus is straight laterally for a short distance, thence moderately diagonal, and only slightly emarginate in the centre with the angles of the emargination sharp, but not at all dentate; in the male the lower tooth of the anterior claws is not quite as apical as in *S. vertumnus*, and is shorter, although as much curved as the upper, and the third one is slightly more basal; the genital armature differs much from that of *S. vertumnus*.

Length 17–19 mm.; width $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.

Cape Colony (O'okiep).

SPARRMANNIA BOSCHIMANA, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 42.

A very close ally of *S. namaqua*, and also of *S. vertumnus*; it is however, easily differentiated from the latter by the clypeus which is entire, not even emarginate in the centre in the male, and only very slightly so in the female; the pubescence is similar to that of

the two species mentioned ; the shape of the claws is the same as in *S. namaqua*, but the elytra are more finely aciculate, and are also paler ; the genital armature of the two species are nearly similar, but the valves are more robust in *S. boschimana*, and the basal scooped-out space is strongly angular, and much less so and also more sloping in *S. namaqua*.

Length 18–21 mm. ; width 10–12 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Bushmanland).

SPARRMANNIA FUSCIVENTRIS, Boh.,

Ins. Caffr., ii., p. 80.

I have only seen Boheman's type of this species, which is a female, and almost similar to *S. boschimana*, the clypeus is regularly semicircular from side to side, and the apical spurs of the hind tibiæ are, especially the upper one, more broadly marginate than in either *S. namaqua* or *S. boschimana*.

Length 20 mm. ; width 10 mm.

Hab. Neighbourhood of Limpopo-River, teste Bohem.

SPARRMANNIA GONAQUA, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 43.

This species is somewhat smaller than *S. fusciventris* and *S. boschimana*, from which it is almost indistinguishable unless examined very carefully, but on careful comparison the clypeus is seen to be differently shaped ; it is not emarginate in the centre as in *S. fusciventris*, and it is more arcuate than in *S. boschimana*, and slightly more sinuate in the centre than in this last-named species, the shape of the claws of the male is also similar. The difference in the shape of the genital armature bears out the slight difference in the general facies. In shape it is not unlike that of these two species, but it is not at all scooped out in the basal part.

Length 16–17 mm. ; width $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Beaufort West).

SPARRMANNIA DISTINCTA, Péring.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 48.

Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., vol. iv., 1888, p. 103.

Pale testaceous all over, or with the elytra testaceous-red or reddish-brown ; clypeus straight laterally, then very oblique, deeply incised triangularly in the centre, and with the angles of the incision

produced as a reflexed tooth, the outer angles are rounded, the clypeus has only a few scattered long hairs, and is very weakly punctulate, the head is plainly and closely punctate, and has very long decumbent hairs, which are not, however, dense enough to hide the sculpture; prothorax covered with closely set small punctures, each bearing a very long and very fine sub-erect, pubescent hair, but the whole pubescence is not thick enough to hide the sculpture; the same pubescence is found on the scutellum, the apical part of which is not punctulate; elytra of the normal shape, deeply and closely punctate, very faintly striated and having along these extremely faint striæ a series of remote, long, sub-appressed, light flavescent hairs similar to those on the prothorax, along the median part of the base and extending triangularly towards the median part of the suture these hairs are much denser; the propygidium, the pygidium, which is sparsely punctured, and the abdomen are clothed with a long, but not very dense pubescence, which is, however, much denser and equally long on the pectus and femora; legs normal, inner spur compressed, and only very moderately broadened at tip in the female, the upper one sharp in the male, the anterior claws of which have each two basal teeth.

This species and also the following one are easily distinguished from the other concolorous ones by the very much less dense and more scattered pubescence; the teeth of the maxillæ are also longer and sharper.

Length 17–18 mm.; width 9–9½ mm.

Hab. Natal (Newcastle), Transvaal (Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, Rustenburg, Johannesburg, Waterberg).

The pale testaceous examples are from the Lydenburg District.

SPARRMANNIA DISCREPANS, n. spec.

Resembles very much *S. distincta*; the colour is chestnut-brown and the hairy pubescence light fulvous; the elytra are also as deeply but more closely punctured, but the plain distinctive character is the shape of the clypeus, the sides of which instead of being straight are plainly bulging out, and the anterior part plainly quadri-dentate, the two median teeth being strongly recurved and longer than the two lateral ones which are, however, plainly reflexed; the rest as in *S. distincta*, but in my examples (two females) the tooth on the under side of the claws is median, and nearly as long as the upper one.

Length 18 mm.; width 11 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Buluwayo).

SPARRMANNIA FLAVOFASCIATA, Burm.,

Plate XLVI., figs. 36, 37, 45.

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 435.

Fuscous-black, with the elytra testaceous, but having a broad basal black band and a somewhat broader apical one, the suture has a narrow black line, and the two bands are sometimes connected by a similarly narrow line along the outer margin, the width of these black bands varies considerably; clypeus impunctate, anterior angles plainly rounded, median part incised with the two angles produced into a moderately recurved tooth, with a somewhat plain sinuation on each side of it, head granulose except along the basal part, clothed with erect, long, fine, moderately dense pubescent hairs; prothorax clothed with a similar pubescence which does not hide the closely scabrose-punctate sculpture, the base is much more densely villose than the rest of the prothorax; scutellum scabrose-punctate, moderately densely pubescent; elytra somewhat parallel, closely and somewhat densely punctate, very faintly striate, glabrous; propygidium clothed with denser, appressed greyish-white hairs than the pygidium, which is somewhat comparatively denuded, owing to the setigerous scabrose punctures not being closely set; the sides of the abdomen are clothed with a thick, appressed, greyish pubescence, but the median part is almost glabrous, the pubescence on the pectus and femora is very dense and long; the inner joint of the antennal club is a little shorter than the one following, and the teeth of the maxillæ are very long and sharp; in the male the upper posterior spur is moderately wide, but in the female it is very broadly spatulate, and the lower tooth of the anterior claws is basal in the male, sub-median in the female.

Length 16–17½ mm.; width 8–8¼ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Burghersdorp), Orange River Colony (Parys), Natal (Newcastle).

SPARRMANNIA BECHUANA, n. spec.

Somewhat of the same build as *S. flavofasciata*, but smaller; it is black, with the elytra pale flavous and with the suture and a very narrow outer marginal band black; in shape the clypeus is nearly similar to that of *S. flavofasciata*, but the two median teeth are longer, the anterior margin is not sinuate, and it is plainly punctate instead of being smooth; the pubescence on the head and prothorax is the same, but the prothorax is much more coarsely and broadly

punctate, and the punctures separated by broader intervals; the punctures on the elytra, which are also somewhat parallel, are finer and much more shallow, the pubescence on the propygidium and pygidium are equally dense, and only the half of the abdominal segments are clothed with whitish appressed hairs, the median part of the abdomen is likewise glabrous; the pectus is moderately densely pubescent, but the hairs on the prosternum, and also along the basal part of the base of the prothorax, are plainly fulvous, while the others are white; in the male, the only sex known to me, the inner posterior spur is very broadly dilated, and the antennæ are 10-jointed, the club 7-jointed, but the inner joint is only a quarter of the length of the one following, which is also shorter than the third; the anterior claws have only one basal tooth, but the intermediate and posterior ones have two apical ones cleft in the manner of *Schizonycha*.

Length 14 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. British Bechuanaland.

GEN. SEBARIS, Casteln.,

Hist. Nat., 1840, ii., p. 131.

Mentum narrow, orbicular laterally, truncate at the tip but slightly sinuate in the middle, labial palpi small, inner lobe of maxillæ produced into a slightly hooked tooth, upper lobe lamellate, somewhat rounded at the tip, simple and with three or four setæ at the apex, paraglossæ distinct but not projecting beyond the mentum, last joint of maxillary palpi as long as the three joints preceding taken together, fusiform outwardly, straight inwardly, and with a deep longitudinal groove outwardly; mandibles robust, hollowed inwardly but with the apical part almost truncate and ciliate; clypeus vertical in front, with the anterior margin strongly reflexed, labrum obliterated, antennæ 10-jointed, club 6-jointed, the joints are of equal length, but the fourth joint of the pedicel projects distinctly in the male, they are not as elongated in the female as in the male; the other characters are as in *Sparrmannia*, but the claws are more abruptly hooked, the basal angle is somewhat broadly lobate, and the post-median tooth underneath is vertical and set close to this lobate basal part in both sexes.

Distinguished from *Sparrmannia* by the shape of the maxillary palpi and of the claws, and also by the obliterated labrum.

SEBARIS PALPALIS, Casteln.,
Plate XLVI., figs. 32 and 44.

Hist. Natur., ii., p. 131.

Lacordaire's Gener., iii., p. 306; Atlas, pl. xxxiii., fig. 1.

Light chestnut-red; head, prothorax, scutellum, and under side clothed with very long and very dense sub-erect fulvous hairs, hiding the sculpture of the teguments; clypeus hollowed and with the margins very much reflexed, the outer part is produced obliquely outwardly, the outer angles of the anterior part are produced into a somewhat blunted tooth, while the anterior margin is also produced diagonally from the outer angle to the median part, where it is triangularly incised, with the angles of the incision forming two broad sub-triangular teeth, the outer angles of the anterior part are not quite as sharp in the female as in the male, the hollowed clypeus is closely punctate and moderately pubescent, the frontal part of the head is entirely hidden by the long hairs, but it is closely punctulate like the prothorax; the scutellum is sparingly punctate and smooth at the apex; elytra a little amplified laterally past the humeral part, somewhat convex, glabrous, deeply and somewhat coarsely punctate, and having on each side four costules, they have an outer fringe of moderately long fulvous hairs; the pygidium is sparingly punctured; the two posterior spurs are only a little wider in the female than in the male.

Length 15–19½ mm.; width 8½–11 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Barrydale, Aberdeen).

Another species of this genus is recorded from Humpata in Angola.

TRIBE MELOLONTHINI.

Body with scales or villose hairs or both; ligula fused with the mentum, both broad, labial palpi inserted laterally, or sub-laterally on the outer face of the mentum; maxillæ strongly dentate inwardly, labrum strong, bi-lobate in most cases, transverse in others; antennæ 7–10-jointed, the number of club-joints variable in both sexes; eyes divided in front by a short canthus; the first five abdominal segments are fused with the suture, and often obliterated in the centre, the last one alone is mobile; anterior coxæ seldom subvertical, mostly strongly slanting or quite transverse.

A². Labrum bi-lobate or deeply incised.

Episterna, long, narrow, divided from the narrow epimera by a keel, and not on a level with the epimera *Schizonychides*

Episterna broad or very broad, and on a level with the epimera *Leucopholides*.

A¹. Labrum transverse. Anterior coxæ sub-vertical at apex,
episterna narrow *Diplotaxides*.

Burmeister divided the Melolonthini in two groups; in the first one he included all the species in which the anterior margin of the prothorax is lined with a narrow membrane and in the second all the species in which this margin is either fringed with dense hairs or completely hairless. Kolbe, however, has very rightly pointed out * that these characters are too variable to be absolutely relied upon, and he has proposed another division based on the size and the plane of the episterna and epimera of the metasternum, a division which I have adopted, although in the genus *Beriqua* it does not apply.

GROUP SCHIZONYCHIDES.

The South African representatives of this group can be divided into two sections; in the first one, or true SCHIZONYCHIDES, are placed all the genera closely connected with the genus *Schizonycha*, and which, with very few exceptions (*Atys*, *Suntemmonycha*), have the third antennal joint longer than the fourth; they are characterised also by an arcuate clypeus, seldom straight laterally (*Spathoschyza*), and not incised or strongly sinuate in the centre of the anterior margin; this first division is very homogeneous, and is connected with the Tribe *Sparrmannini* by the genera *Beriqua* and *Glyptoglossa*, in which the epimera are broader than in the other South African SCHIZONYCHIDES. In *Glyptoglossa* the basal joints of the anterior tibiæ are as spinose inwardly at apex as in the *Sparrmannini*, and this character is also found, although in a lesser degree, in some species of *Schizonycha*. In this first section the generic differences are often small, and consist in the presence or absence of clypeal and frontal sutures or keels, coupled with the number of antennal joints; the species are so remarkably alike that without an examination of the male's genital organs the identification becomes almost an impossibility; in the second section, PSILONYCHIDES, I have placed the genera in which the third antennal joint is not plainly longer than the fourth; this character also coincides with a more or less porrect clypeus, the angles of which are generally a little rounded laterally and the anterior margin incised or sinuate in front.

* Beitz. z. Kenntn. der Melolonthiden, Ann. Soc. Ent. d. Belg., vol. 38, 1894.

Key to the Genera.

A². Clypeus arcuate or straight laterally, not incised in front True SCHIZONYCHIDES.

B². Episterna broad or somewhat broad, not carinate along the epimera.

C². Anterior margin of prothorax with a lateral fringe of hairs, nude in the centre.

D². Frontal part with a posterior transverse elevation or keel along the base.

Clypeus with a transverse frontal suture and an intermediate frontal keel; claws with two basal vertical teeth.. .. *Glyptoglossa*.

Clypeus with a frontal, slightly arcuate keel, claws cleft underneath *Beriqua*.

B¹. Episterna narrow, carinate along the epimera.

a². Labial palpi inserted on the outer face of the mentum.

b³. Clypeus with the outer angles rounded.

c². Claws three-toothed underneath.

Prothorax convex.

d². Clypeal carina set close to the frontal suture and often obliterating it.

Antennæ 10-jointed *Schizonycha*.

Antennæ 9-jointed *Atys*.

d¹. Prothorax hollowed in front.. .. *Entyposis*.

a¹. Labial palpi inserted laterally.

b². Clypeus with the outer angles rounded.

c¹. Claws long, slender, simple underneath *Holisonycha*.

b¹. Clypeus straight laterally with the angles sharp.

Claws 4-toothed underneath *Spathoschiza*.

D¹. Frontal part without a transverse elevation or keel along the base.

a². Clypeus with a frontal keel.

Keel very sharp, antennæ 9-jointed *Syngeneschiza*.

C¹. Anterior margin of prothorax, pubescent in the centre.

a¹. Clypeus with a frontal suture.

Third antennal joint not elongated, lower tooth of claws truncate *Suntemnonycha*.

A¹. Clypeus porrect, little rounded laterally, incised or sinuate in front PSILONYCHIDES.

B². Mesosternum simple.

C. Anterior margin of prothorax with a pubescent border.

D². Upper side glabrous.

Claws without basal tooth, and with a sub-
median vertical one *Sebakwe*.

D¹. Body with scales or squamose hairs.

a². Propygidium grooved in the centre.

Claws without a basal tooth, but with a
small sub-median one *Psilonychus*.

a¹. Propygidium simple.

Claws with a short basal tooth and an ante-
median sub-hamate one *Coniopholis*.

B¹. Mesosternum produced into a long horizontal spine.

Anterior tibiæ uni- or bi-dentate according to sex ; facies
of *Melolontha* *Rhabdopholis*.

BERIQUA, n. gen.

Mentum broad, transverse, nearly straight laterally, being only very slightly sinuate near the point of insertion of the palpi, narrowly incised in the centre of the anterior part which is quite straight with the angles sharp, there is no trace of suture dividing the ligular part from the mentum ; the apical joint of the short labial palpi is a little shorter than the second, slightly fusiform and slender ; maxillæ with a sharply trifid tooth at the tip and an inner, somewhat ciliate one, apical joint of maxillary palpi a little shorter than the two preceding ones taken together, slightly fusiform at base, truncate at the tip ; mandibles robust, concave, tri-dentate at the tip, and lined inwardly with a broad, briefly villose membrane ; head with a sharp clypeal carina, clypeus with the margin slightly reflexed, vertical part narrow, labrum short and very broadly incised ; antennæ 10-jointed, basal joint moderately long, second one moniliform, third to fifth short, of equal length, set close to each other, sixth and seventh sharply angular inwardly, club long, tri-jointed, the joints straight, a little shorter than the whole pedicel (♂) ; prothorax convex, plainly amplified laterally in the median part ; elytra slightly broader at the base than the base of the prothorax, amplified laterally from about the median part, convex, and covering half the propygidium which is somewhat convex and vertical ; pectus densely villose ; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate ; posterior ones somewhat broadly dilated at apex, the spurs are flattened, rounded at the apex, the upper one very plainly dilated, and they have one oblique median ridge ; tarsi long, slender, claws moderately curved and having underneath a

similarly curved but shorter sub-apical tooth, and a small, vertical basal one.

The facies of the only species which I propose to include in this genus closely resembles that of some species of *Sparrmannia*. It is very hairy on the prothorax and the pectus; the shape of the claws is exactly that of *Schizonycha*; but the epimera are somewhat broader and not carinate along the episterna.

BERIQUA MODESTA, n. spec.

Male: Chestnut-red, moderately shining, head and prothorax clothed with long, light fulvous hairs, not sufficiently dense, however, to hide the teguments; pectus and femora with similar hairs forming a very dense long pubescence; clypeus glabrous, blunt in the anterior part and with the outer angles rounded, sides somewhat narrowed towards the apex, the margin is reflexed, and it is deeply but sparingly punctured in the anterior part and impunctate in the centre, the clypeal carina is sharp, transverse, the frontal part simple, deeply and somewhat closely punctured as far as the extreme basal part; prothorax convex, amplified laterally on the median part, sinuate along the base but not along the anterior margin, and covered all over with equi-distant, deep, round punctures, and having a smooth raised median line in the posterior part of the disk; scutellum somewhat sharply ogival; elytra sinuate from the humeral to the median part and amplified laterally thence, somewhat convex, without any costule or stria, not even a juxta-sutural one, and covered with deep, round punctures, each bearing a minute greyish hair in the manner of *Schizonycha*; propygidium and pygidium faintly aciculate; abdomen convex, deeply and somewhat closely punctate laterally.

I have seen only two examples of this species; in one of them (♂) the tooth under the claws is very short, hardly distinct, the claw itself being merely wider and only slightly incised where the tooth should be, in the other the tooth is conspicuous.

Length 13 mm.; width $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand).

GEN. GLYPTOGLOSSA, Brensk.,
Annal. Genov. Mus., 1895, p. 223.

Mentum broad, transverse, slightly rounded laterally but sharply angular at the apex, ligular part much narrower than the mentum and separated by a very plain, slightly arcuate suture, deeply emarginate laterally and broadly and deeply incised in the anterior part,

but only slightly emarginate in *G. namaquensis*; apical joint of labial palpi ovatulo-acuminate; maxillæ very robust, arcuate, armed at apex with two sharp teeth and a trifold one below; apical joint of maxillary palpi somewhat thickly fusiform and having an elongate impression outwardly; maxillæ strongly hooked, almost falcate at the tip and having a very plain, sharp, inner median tooth; labrum strong, vertical, broadly incised; clypeus semicircular, head with a clypeal suture and a frontal slightly raised ridge; eyes large, divided on the upper side by a setulose canthus reaching to about one-half of the exposed part; antennæ 10-jointed, first joint long, triangularly thickened at the tip, second a little less than half the length of the basal one, swollen outwardly at apex and set near the inner edge of the first, the three following moderately short, equal, sixth and seventh vertically compressed, antennal club tri-jointed, the joints lamellate, and only a little shorter than the whole stalk; prothorax moderately convex, amplified and rounded laterally in the middle, moderately bi-sinuate at apex and base, and with the outer angles rounded; scutellum cordate; elytra slightly narrower at the base than the base of the prothorax, moderately yet distinctly ampliate laterally before the median part, somewhat convex, not costulate or striate except for the sutural stria, and covering only the base of the propygidium; pygidium sub-vertical, slightly convex; pectus clothed with a very dense, long pubescence; anterior tibiæ sharply tri-dentate; intermediate and posterior ones with only one oblique ridge, apical spurs of hind tibiæ laminate and with the upper one conspicuously dilated in both sexes; tarsi somewhat elongate, but not longer than the tibiæ in *G. namaquensis*, the apical part of the basal joints of the anterior pair spinose inwardly; claws long, slender, hooked, and having past the middle a short vertical tooth which seems to form the angle of the slightly broadened basal part. The female is distinguished from the male by the shorter antennal club and the somewhat more spatuliform upper spur of the hind tibiæ.

The genus is represented in South Africa by four species greatly resembling each other, but differentiated also by the shape of the genital armature of the male. They seem restricted to the arid districts of the Cape Colony.

One species however, has been recorded from Abyssinia.

Key to the Species.

A². Clypeus semicircular in front.

Very light flavous; prothorax clothed with long, dense, flavous hairs; tarsi very long *dispar*.

Testaceous; prothorax glabrous above; tarsi somewhat short. . . *namaquensis*.

A¹. Clypeus slightly arcuate in front.

Frontal carina sharp, slightly cleft in the centre, space between the carina and the clypeal suture small and roughly punctate.. *lurida*.

Frontal carina weak, arcuate; space between the carina and the clypeal suture broad, impunctate in the centre *burmeisteri*.

GLYPTOGLOSSA DISPAR, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 9.

Male: Very light flavous, shining; clypeus semicircular and having some fine, shallow, somewhat scattered punctures, suture somewhat arcuate but nearly obliterated in the centre, frontal carina straight, the space between the clypeal suture and the carina is somewhat deeply punctate laterally, but there is only a few scattered punctures on the centre, the vertex is closely and somewhat deeply punctured except along the base, which is smooth; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally, basal angles broadly rounded, outer margin very slightly serrulate, covered with nearly contiguous small punctures, each bearing a very long, appressed flavous hair, the whole forming a somewhat dense pubescence; scutellum almost impunctate, but clothed with long appressed hairs springing from the base; elytra narrower in the anterior part, sinuate laterally before the median, and somewhat amplified thence to the posterior part, covered with closely set, fine punctures, and having no traces of costules or striæ except the juxta-sutural one; the greatest part of the propygidium is uncovered and finely aciculate, the slightly convex, vertical pygidium is closely punctured in the median part only, the sides being impunctate; abdomen finely punctate, and having few, scattered, long, fine appressed hairs, median part of the suture of the segments somewhat obliterated; pectus and femora very densely villose; anterior tibiæ strongly tri-dentate outwardly, and having a long, inner slender spur, tarsi long, slender, intermediate tibiæ with an oblique rudimentary, ciliate ridge in addition to the median one; posterior tibiæ with the oblique ridge on the outer side continued in a conspicuous tooth, apex dilated, strongly ciliate, the two spurs laminate, the upper one dilated at the tip in the male, the only sex known to me.

Length $19\frac{1}{2}$ –20 mm.; width $9\frac{1}{4}$ – $10\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand).

GLYPTOGLOSSA NAMAQUENSIS, n. spec.

Plate XLVI., fig. 52.

Male: Shape and size of *G. dispar*, but easily distinguished by the shorter tarsi, the joints of which are much broader and also

thicker; the colour is brick-red, shining; the prothorax has only a fringe of flavescent distant hairs along the anterior and lateral parts, and a dense one along the base; the semicircular clypeus and the frontal part between the clypeal suture and the frontal ridge which is somewhat emarginate in the centre, is impunctate except for a few isolated punctures on each side of the frontal part, the frontal ridge is immediately followed by a groove, and the vertex, like the frontal part is almost impunctate, except for a few lateral punctures; the punctures on the glabrous prothorax are fine and not closely set, the nearly impunctate scutellum is very hairy, and the punctures on the elytra are fine and somewhat closely set, the propygidium, pygidium, abdomen, and pectus are as in *G. dispar*; the hind legs are also as in that species, but the inner median tooth is reduced to a triangular projection.

Female unknown.

Length 19 mm.; width $9\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand).

GLYPTOGLOSSA LURIDA, Burm.,
Handb. d. Entom., iv., 2, p. 274.

Plate XLVI., fig. 50.

Male: Testaceous, with the head sometimes ferruginous, shining; clypeus somewhat blunt in front, but the angles being broadly rounded it has a slightly arcuate appearance, the clypeus and the narrow interspace between the clypeal suture and the sharp frontal suture, which is plainly incised in the centre, and also the vertex, are deeply and closely punctured, in addition to the frontal ridge there is also on the vertex a slight transverse, ridge-like rise; prothorax amplified laterally and rounded in the median part, basal angles rounded, covered in the anterior and median parts with round, irregular deep punctures more scattered in the posterior part where they bear each a sub-erect, long flavous hair, the anterior and lateral margins have a fringe of similar hairs, and the base is thickly but more briefly pubescent, the pubescence appressed as in the scutellum; elytra sinuate laterally before the median part, amplified thence to the posterior part, without costules or striae except the sutural stria, and finely and closely, yet deeply punctured; pygidium plainly convex and impunctate like the exposed part of the propygidium; the two basal segments of the abdomen densely pubescent laterally, the others with a few fine hairs; pectus very densely hairy; tarsi long, slender, median inner part of hind tibiae very slightly angular.

Female: Entirely like the male, and distinguished only by the

more dilated laminate spurs of the hind tibiæ and the slightly shorter club of the antennæ.

Length $19\frac{1}{2}$ –22 mm.; width 10–11 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Carnarvon; Hope Town).

GLYPTOGLOSSA BURMEISTERI, Brensk.,
Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1898, p. 382.

Plate XLVI., fig. 51.

Male : Head and prothorax light testaceous-red, elytra, under side, and legs flavescent; clypeus somewhat blunt in front but with the angles broadly rounded, as in *G. lurida*, but it is punctate laterally only, the suture is slightly arcuate in the centre, the frontal carina is far removed from the clypeal suture, not very much raised and deeply bi-sinuate, the space between the suture and the carina has only a very few scattered, shallow punctures, but the vertex is deeply and closely punctate; prothorax shaped as in the other species, covered with round, irregular punctures, separated by smooth also irregular intervals, the anterior and the outer margins have a fringe of somewhat remote longish hairs, and the base has a dense fringe of flavous hairs, but the punctures on the disk are not setigerous; clypeus impunctate and with the basal part only covered by the basal fringe of hairs; elytra more amplified laterally in the middle than in the other species, and like them without costules or striæ with the exception of the sutural stria; propygidium finely aciculate; pygidium punctulate in the central part only from base to apex; abdomen almost glabrous, and bearing somewhat scattered and shallow punctures; pectus clothed with a long, thick, flavous pubescence; tarsi long, oblique ridge on the posterior tarsi culminating in a conspicuous triangular inner tooth.

Length 19 mm.; width 10 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Western Province, but exact locality unknown). Brenske gave the Transvaal as the habitat of this species, but I think that this locality is erroneous.

GEN. SCHIZONYCHA, Erichs.,
Ins. Deutsch., iii., p. 658.

Mentum transverse, sub-quadrate, not very convex in the lower part, plainly bi-impressed in the anterior the margin of which is deeply incised in the middle, the incision is straight (*quærita*), oftener triangular, but sometimes only moderately deeply incised (*caffra*, &c.); labial palpi inserted on the outer face, close to the sides, basal

joint very small, second sub-cylindrical and a little longer than the third, which is acuminato-ovate; mandibles very robust, triquetrous outwardly, curved, hollowed inwardly and sometimes bi-dentate at the tip; maxillæ robust and having a brush of fulvous hairs at the tip of the inner lobe, and ending in two robust, not much curved, strongly bifid teeth at the top and a double one lower down; maxillary palpi moderately long, the ultimate joint nearly cylindrical and truncate at the apex, but occasionally slightly swollen towards the base and sub-acuminate at the tip (*ciliata*, *crinita*, &c.); antennæ 10-jointed, the 3-jointed club nearly as long or longer than the pedicel in the male, shorter and either ovate or elongated in the female; head broad or moderately broad, clypeus vertical in front, like the strongly developed labrum, with the anterior margin slightly reflexed and more or less broadly truncate or slightly sinuate, and having sometimes a longitudinal median raised line, there is always a clypeal, sharply raised keel* set very close to the frontal suture, which disappears very often, especially if this clypeal keel is not arcuate, and in addition there is another keel on the base of the vertex, which is, however, always less sharp than the clypeal one, and is occasionally grooved; the prothorax is sinuate in front and behind, always narrower in the anterior than the posterior part, amplified past the middle if seen from above, and either rounded there and narrowed thence towards the base which is either angular or broadly rounded, or nearly straight thence to the sharply angular base, it is convex, covered with punctures, either round, cicatricose, or with scabrose edges, the outer margin is always more or less sharply serrate and has a fringe of long setæ, and the base occasionally a much denser fringe; the scutellum is more or less sharply ogival, and has one or more lateral series of foveolate punctures, it is often a little more acuminate in the male than in the female; elytra not broader at the base than the prothorax at its widest part, sinuate laterally before the middle, more or less amplified thence towards the posterior part, convex, covering one-half of the propygidium, covered with deep, equi-distant punctures, marginate all round and having a somewhat narrow epipleural fold, the outer margin has a fringe of somewhat remote setæ, diminishing in size from the base to past the median part, but one species (*S. globator*) has in the posterior part a thick, brush-like fringe of fulvous hairs; pygidium broader than long, arcuate at the base, semicircular, more or less deeply punctured, glabrous all round; penultimate abdominal segment often wider than the antepenultimate, ultimate one either narrow or comparatively broad, and having a fringe of short or long hairs along

* In *S. barda* this keel is very indistinct.

the margin; prosternum hairy, mesosternum short, hairy, metasternum broad and having a median longitudinal groove, either densely or sparingly hairy or occasionally squamulose; metathoracic episterna narrow, their lateral margins keeled; coxæ narrow, transverse; legs robust, anterior tibiæ bi- or tri-dentate outwardly, posterior obliquely bi-carinate, hind ones with two long, apical spurs, more flattened in the female than in the male, tarsi long or very long, with the basal joints knobby or even dentate inwardly at apex in the male (*S. ciliata*), but always shorter in the female; the basal joint of the hind ones may be longer, of the same length, or shorter than the second; the long curved claws are cleft underneath, and have a very small basal tooth, and the upper one is either longer and as robust as the lower, or much more slender and even shorter, but it is never obliterated. The shape of these teeth differ, however, not only in the sexes, but also in the anterior and posterior legs of the male especially.

The livery of these insects consists in minute, greyish hairs, which is, however, sometimes squamose; occasionally, but seldom, however, there are a few not very densely set scales, and it may be said that all the punctures are setigerous, but they are never so dense that these hairs or scales hide the background, which varies from pale testaceous to chestnut or rusty brown, and even black. In some species found in the Cape Colony the pectus is peculiarly villose.

These insects are crepuscular, perhaps nocturnal. Two of them (*S. unicolor* and *S. tumida*) are found in the neighbourhood of Cape Town in the heaps of old excrements piled outside their galleries by the white ant *Hodotermes viator*, a subterraneous species occurring all over South Africa, at the foot of bushes which have grown in these *débris*, and in company with the Dynastidous species *Syrichthus verus* and *Pycnoschema corydon*. It is very probable that many other species have similar habits.

The species are extremely local, only one or two range from the Western Provinces of the Cape Colony to Natal. One species, however, very numerous in Natal and the Transvaal (*S. squamifera*), has been recorded from Ovampoland, and I have captured a single specimen near Cape Town.

All the species are remarkably uniform in shape and livery, and but for the help afforded by the shape of the genital armature of the male they could hardly be distinguished from each other. I have examined the types and co-types of Boheman and of Brenske, but I have not been able to identify with certainty three of Burmeister's species. I have had also the loan of species formerly belonging to

the collections of Candèze, Thomson, &c., but the greatest confusion prevails in the identification of the South African species, of which I describe now seventy-seven.

Key to the Species.

A². Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly.

B². Upper tooth of anterior claws as robust or nearly as robust as the lower, and as long or longer.

C³. Basal joint of hind tarsi longer than the second.

Black; body globose; prothorax with scabrose closely set punctures, each puncture having a plainly squamose white hair. ♀ *saginata*.

Chestnut-brown; prothorax scabrose; body elongated; each puncture with a most minute hair on the upper side. ♀ *boschimana*.

C². Basal joint of hind tarsi as long as the second.

a². Clypeus with a median longitudinal carina.

b². Penultimate abdominal segment not broader than the antepenultimate.

Ferruginous-red; prothorax closely scabroso-punctate from the apex for two-thirds of the length; pygidium with scabrose punctures. ♂ *ciliata*.

Pale testaceous; prothorax with closely set, round, non-scabrose punctures. ♀ *crinita*.

Black; prothorax with broad, round punctures; elytra with a brush-like band of fulvous hairs along the posterior margin of the elytra. ♀ *globator*.

Black; prothorax with broad, deep punctures; elytra without the brush-like band of fulvous hairs *ilonea*.

b¹. Penultimate abdominal segment broader than the antepenultimate.

Ferruginous-red; prothorax closely scabroso-punctate from the apex to two-thirds of the length; pygidium with non-scabrose punctures *comosa*.

a¹. Clypeus without a median longitudinal carina.

Ferruginous-red; clypeus obtuse but not sinuated in front; prothorax with shallow, scattered punctures, not scrobiculate laterally. ♀ *fartula*.

C¹. Basal joint of hind tarsi longer than the second.

D². Prothorax amplified laterally past the middle, but narrowed thence towards the basal angle.

E². Basal angle broadly rounded.

a². Clypeus broadly truncated and emarginated.

Median part of clypeal ridge directed backwards;
penultimate abdominal segment not broader than
the preceding one *infantilis*.

Scutellum very closely punctate.

Median part of clypeal ridge straight in the centre,
strongly sinuate on each side; penultimate abdominal
segment broader than the preceding one.

Head broad, clypeus deeply emarginate; pygidium
punctured; scutellum very closely punctate . . . *transvaalica*.

Head moderately broad, clypeus emarginate;
pygidium with a longitudinal, median, impunctate
space; scutellum punctate laterally only . . . *parilis*.

a¹. Clypeus obtuse or not broadly truncate.

b². Clypeus not plainly sinuate.

Penultimate abdominal segment not broader than
the preceding one, the ultimate swollen *puerilis*.

Penultimate abdominal segment broader than the
preceding one, the ultimate broad, swollen; lower
tooth of each claw robust *disputabilis*.

Penultimate segment broader than the one pre-
ceding, the ultimate narrow, plane; lower tooth of
each claw very small *mediastina*.

b¹. Clypeus sinuate.

Penultimate abdominal segment not broader than
the one preceding, ultimate one moderately broad,
not swollen *inedita*.

E¹. Basal angle sharp.

F². Prothorax plainly bi-impressed on each side
near the apex and near the base.

F¹. Prothorax not distinctly bi-impressed.

a². Clypeal carina straight.

Clypeus broadly truncate in front, frontal part
with a faint longitudinal ridge, but in the male
only *meracula*.

a¹. Clypeal carina arcuate.

G². Penultimate abdominal segment not broader
than the preceding one.

H². Body slender, sub-cylindrical in both sexes.

Frontal part of the head granular; last abdominal segment broad, swollen *exasperans*.

Frontal part closely foveolate-punctate; last abdominal segment narrow, not swollen *insuesae*.

Frontal part foveolate-punctate; last abdominal segment somewhat broad, very swollen *gonaquae*.

Prothorax with the punctures moderately closely set and the intervals transversely scabrose in the anterior part, forming irregular, smooth, transverse folds in the posterior part where the punctures are also more scattered *exacerbens*.

Prothorax with the punctures very closely set in the anterior part, a little less so on the posterior part where the intervals are smooth and not raised *profuga*.

Prothorax equally foveolate all over, the foveæ separated by narrow, raised, smooth intervals *continens*.

H¹. Body not slender, massive and convex in the female.

a². Clypeal carina sharp.

Prothorax with broad, nearly equi-distant foveæ, separated by smooth, raised intervals, and having a plain smooth median band in both sexes, upper and under side with squamulose hairs { *carbonaria*
quæsitæ.

Prothorax with nearly equi-distant deep punctures, each filled, as on the elytra and under side, with a conspicuous white scale, no median longitudinal smooth band *squamifera*.

a⁴. Clypeal carina very feebly indicated.

Clypeus narrow but very broadly truncate and not emarginate in front; supra-basal folds of prothorax non-interrupted in the median part of the base *barda*.

G¹. Penultimate abdominal segment wider than the antepenultimate.

a². Upper tooth of anterior claws not emarginate underneath towards the tip.

No basal cephalic carina; prothorax with equally distant foveæ separated by narrow, smooth intervals *minima*.

Basal cephalic carina distinct, anterior part
of prothorax with closely set punctures
divided by scabrose intervals; posterior with
remotely set foveate punctures and smooth,
raised transverse intervals, a raised line in
the centre { *saga*.
. { *perplexabilis*.

No raised line in the centre *durbana*.

Punctures on the prothorax equal, equidistant, intervals slightly plicate transversely, especially on the sides.

Basal cephalic carina sharp, last abdominal
segment narrow, slightly convex *dissimilis*.

Basal carina not sharp, grooved; last abdominal segment somewhat broad and convex. *constrata*.

Punctures on the prothorax sub-foveate,
equi-distant, intervals smooth, not raised;
basal cephalic carina indistinct *rurigena*.

Punctures on the prothorax small, contiguous, very scabrose in the anterior part, a little less closely set in the posterior, a narrow longitudinal smooth line in the centre *neglecta*.

Punctures on the prothorax not contiguous, but somewhat closely set and with the intervals slightly scabrose in the anterior part only *plausibilis*.

Punctures on the prothorax sub-foveate, cicatricose in the anterior part, with the intervals plainly raised there as well as on the posterior, a longitudinal smooth patch in the centre . . . *ruína*.

Prothorax with small, somewhat cicatricose punctures, separated by an interval equal to or a little less than their diameter, and with a faint median smooth space *citima*.
 *valida*.

*a*¹. Upper tooth of anterior claws plainly emarginated underneath.

Clypeal suture quite obliterated *tumida*.

Dr. Prothorax either very slightly or not at all amplified laterally in the middle, and nearly straight thence to the sharp basal angle.

*a*². Male and female.

b². Penultimate abdominal segment not wider than the antepenultimate.

Testaceous-red, shining, head small, clypeus semi-circular; prothorax with round punctures, sub-scabrose only in the anterior part; pectus densely hairy, basal joint of hind tarsi very small in the male *villosa*.

- b*¹. Penultimate abdominal segment wider than the antepenultimate.

Piceous, body slightly depressed, head small; prothorax with the punctures cicatricose and scabrose in the anterior part, less scabrose in the median posterior part, and having a plain median smooth space; upper tooth of claws plainly emarginate underneath at the tip *dissensa*.

Chestnut-brown, body cylindrical, head large; punctures on the prothorax round, not scabrose; upper tooth of claws not emarginate underneath *fraudulenta*.

- a*¹. Female only.

- c*². Head broad.

Body massive, convex; prothorax with round foveæ and raised smooth intervals, closely scabrose at the anterior part of the sides; penultimate abdominal segment with a basal transverse median groove . . . *infarsa*.

- c*¹. Head narrow.

Body massive, clypeal carina moderately arcuate, suture distinct; prothorax with round, somewhat scattered punctures, with the intervals smooth and plane. ♀ *neutra*.

- B*¹. Upper tooth of anterior claws much more slender and shorter, seldom as long as the lower in the male.

- C*¹. Basal hind tarsal joint shorter than the second.

- D*². Prothorax bulging laterally just past the middle, and narrowed thence towards the base.

- E*². Penultimate abdominal segment not wider than the antepenultimate.

- F*². Upper tooth only of anterior claws shorter than the lower.

No prothoracic supra-basal fold; upper tooth of anterior claws very small, sometimes indistinct; prothorax with round foveolate punctures all over *immixta*.

- F*¹. Upper tooth of each claw shorter than the lower.

- a*². Head with a basal carina.

No prothoracic supra-basal fold; prothorax with round, foveolate punctures all over *fraudigera*.

Clypeus truncate and plainly sinuate in front ;
 prothorax with a longitudinal smooth line dis-
 tinct only from the median to the basal part ;
 last abdominal segment wide, swollen *manicana*.

*a*¹. Head without a basal carina.

Clypeus truncate and sinuate in front ; pro-
 thorax with a median longitudinal smooth line ;
 last abdominal segment somewhat narrow,
 swollen *vaalensis*.

*E*². Penultimate abdominal segment wider than the
 antepenultimate.

*F*². Upper tooth of anterior claws only shorter than
 the lower.

*G*¹. Basal carina projecting more or less distinctly
 in the centre.

*H*². Basal angle of prothorax broadly rounded.

Clypeus semicircular in front in both the
 sexes *affinis*.

*H*¹. Basal angle of prothorax sharp.

Clypeus blunt in front, last abdominal seg-
 ment narrow, not swollen *languens*.

Clypeus blunt in front, but abdominal seg-
 ment somewhat broad, swollen *ignava*.

*F*¹. Upper tooth of each claw shorter than the lower.

*I*². Body elongated, sub-cylindrical in both
 sexes.

*a*². Head with a basal carina.

Last abdominal segment very broad,
 swollen *egens*.

*a*¹. Head without a basal carina.

Each puncture with a minute yet plain
 hair on the upper side, and a white scale
 on the under side ; last segment broad,
 convex *pauperula*.

Clypeus deeply emarginate in front,
 clypeal carina plainly triangular ; last
 abdominal segment broad, not swollen .. *ovampoana*.

*I*¹. Body sub-cylindrical in the male, swollen
 and very convex in the female.

*a*². Basal cephalic carina very sharp.

Prothorax with raised, irregular areoles
 and a very plain, longitudinal raised
 line *spuria*.

a¹. Basal cephalic carina indistinct.

Prothorax with round punctures not closely set, especially along the base, and with the walls not raised; club of male elongato-ovate *natalensis*.

Prothorax with the punctures more closely set and the intervals slightly raised on the discoidal part; club of male elongated, parallel *russula*.

D¹. Prothorax not bulging laterally in the middle, and nearly straight thence to the sharp basal angle.

E². Penultimate abdominal segment not wider than the antepenultimate.

F². Upper tooth of all the claws slender and shorter than the lower.

G². Antennal club of the male longer than the stalk.

G¹. Antennal club of the male shorter than the stalk.

Light testaceous, not squamulose; prothorax scabroso-punctate along the anterior part, and with a few foveæ separated by conspicuous smooth areas on the discoidal part.. .. . *spectabilis*.

F¹. Upper tooth of each claw more slender but longer than the lower.

Dark chestnut-brown, plainly squamulose; prothorax foveolato-punctate with the intervals raised *algoensis*.

E¹. Penultimate abdominal segment wider than the antepenultimate.

F². Upper tooth of every claw more slender and shorter than the lower.

G². Antennal club of male shorter than the stalk.

H². Basal outer tooth of anterior tibiæ strong and sharp.

I². Frontal part of the head closely scrobiculate, not granulose.

Prothorax sub-scabrose punctate on the anterior part, and with rounder punctures divided by smooth, slightly raised walls on the posterior:

Clypeal suture slightly arcuate; sides of pectus, coxæ, episterns, and abdomen conspicuously squamose *zambesiana*.

Clypeal suture triangular, pectus moderately hairy *salisburyana*.

Prothorax closely scrobiculato-punctate, the punctures cicatricose and divided by narrow, fold-like intervals, sides of pectus, coxæ, episterns, and abdomen with non-squamose hairs *elegans*.

Basal cephalic carina very indistinct ;
prothorax with nearly equi-distant round
punctures separated by smooth intervals,
not raised on the discoidal part, but
somewhat so on the sides ; last abdominal
segment moderately short and not much
swollen *furva*.

Basal cephalic carina distinct; prothorax scabrose along the anterior margin, and covered on the rest of the surface with round punctures separated by smooth intervals forming transverse areolet in the median part:

Last abdominal segment broad,
very swollen *noscitata*.

Last abdominal segment somewhat narrow, not swollen .. *valvata*.

H¹. Basal outer tooth of anterior tibiæ feebly indicated in the male.

I^r. Frontal part of the head distinctly granu-
lose.

Prothorax closely scabrose all over *rugosa*.

Prothorax scabroso-punctate in the anterior part, intervals of punctures hardly raised in the posterior; last joint of prothorax granulose on the whole of the anterior part, scabroso-punctate thence to the very highly raised, transverse, supra-basal fold, and having on the middle of the disk an elongated smooth patch, and several elongated areolets on each side of it { *indotata*.
fatidica.

G¹. Antennal club of the male longer than the stalk.

Prothorax with moderately closely set round punctures having smooth, plane intervals; pectus very densely pubescent. *debilis*.

F¹. Upper tooth of anterior claws only more slender and shorter than the lower.

G². Antennal club of male shorter than the stalk.

Prothorax with the punctures on the posterior part closely set and divided by irregular smooth walls, hair in each puncture plainly visible .. *scabiosa*

G¹. Antennal club of male longer than the stalk.

Prothorax with round punctures divided by smooth intervals, and more closely set in the anterior part; pectus very densely pubescent.. *caffra*.

A¹. Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly.

B¹. Upper tooth of every claw shorter and much more slender than the lower.

C¹. Basal hind tarsal joint much shorter than the second.

D². Prothorax narrowed laterally from the median part to the basal angle.

Testaceous; clypeus slightly retuse in front, head punctate; prothorax with a supra-basal, smooth fold, upper and under sides covered with greyish sub-squamose hairs *incretæ*.

Sienna-brown; clypeus truncate and emarginate in front, head granulose; prothorax and elytra squamose *confinis*.

Testaceous; clypeus truncate and plainly emarginate in front; head granulose; prothorax and elytra with very squamiform hairs { *divulsa*.
inops.

D¹. Prothorax not narrowed laterally from the median part to the basal angle.

α². Head punctate.

Dark brown; clypeus truncate, sinuate in the centre; prothorax covered with not closely set, non-cicatricose punctures, upper tooth of anterior claws very slender and very short *nigricornis*.

Dark brown; clypeus truncate, not sinuate in the middle; prothorax covered with closely set scabrose punctures in the anterior part, broader, less closely set and cicatricose in the posterior; upper tooth of the claws very fine, but somewhat deeply cleft *vicaria*.

SCHIZONYCHA SAGINATA, n. spec.

Female: Black, legs piceous, tarsi brown, antennæ and palpi ferruginous; shining; clypeus somewhat obtuse in the median part and not sinuate there, but with the median part of the margin reflexed, clypeal carina sharp, hardly arcuate, basal carina acute, the surface of the whole head is covered with coarse rugose punctures, but in front of the clypeal and basal carinæ there is a distinct smooth transverse area; prothorax twice as wide as long, very little amplified in the median part of the sides which are closely serrated, rounded but slightly attenuate in the anterior part, and fringed with long,

closely set fulvous setæ, it is convex on the upper side and altogether scabrose except for a somewhat faint smooth median longitudinal band; scutellum with only one puncture on each side of the apical part; elytra very convex, somewhat short, being only twice and a quarter the length of the prothorax, slightly amplified laterally past the middle, fringed with long, somewhat scattered fulvous hairs from the humeral angle to about one-third of the length, and thence with a thick band of shorter ones, covered with closely set punctures enclosing a minute granule and bearing a short, decumbent squamose and somewhat long greyish-white hair; pygidium with somewhat deep, round, scattered punctures; pectus clothed with a dense, long fulvous pubescence; abdominal segments with a transverse row of punctures bearing each a very long, decumbent seta, penultimate one pluri-punctate laterally, not wider than the one preceding, last one somewhat narrow, plane; anterior tibiæ very sharply tri-dentate, tarsi somewhat short; basal joint of the hind ones dilated at the tip and longer than the one following.

Length 13 mm.; width 8 mm.

This species, the male of which is unknown, is allied to *S. globator*, and has likewise a thick fringe of dense, short hairs along the outer and posterior margins of the elytra; it differs, however, from it in the absence of a longitudinal raised line in the centre of the clypeus, the prothorax is scabrose instead of being broadly punctate, the sculpture is different and it is as convex as *S. natalensis* ♀.

Hab. Cape Colony (Bushmanland).

SCHIZONYCHA BOSCHIMANA, n. spec.

Female: Ferruginous-red, with the elytra a little paler than the head and prothorax, shining, glabrous on the upper side except for a row of not closely set setæ along the outer margin of the prothorax and elytra; clypeus quite truncate in front and not much rounded laterally, clypeal carina distinctly arcuate, and having behind a straight transverse impressed line, the basal carina is situated at some distance from the base, and is slightly arcuate, the surface of the whole head is coarsely punctured; prothorax sharply crenulate along the sides which are plainly narrowed from the apical part to about two-thirds of the length where they are amplified, and thence obliquely attenuated towards the basal angle, it is closely but not sharply scabrose except along the base where it is nearly smooth, and along the base it has a short fringe of flavescent hairs; scutellum with a lateral row of punctures on each side; elytra elongated, twice and a half the length of the prothorax, a little sinuate laterally before

the median part which is slightly amplified, and covered with equally distant, moderately deep, round punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their diameter, and apparently glabrous; pygidium with scattered round punctures; pectus clothed with a long, dense flavescent pubescence; seriated punctures of the abdominal segment not deep and bearing a short hair, penultimate segment not wider than the preceding one; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate; anterior tarsi moderately long, upper claw longer than the lower one and not quite so wide; basal joint of hind tarsi a little dilated at the tip and longer than the one following.

Length 13 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Bushmanland).

This species is distinguished by the truncate, not sinuate anterior part of the clypeus.

SCHIZONYCHA CILIATA, Burm.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 58.

Handb. d. Entom., iv., 2, p. 268.

Head and prothorax chestnut-brown, elytra and under side ferruginous-red, shining, glabrous on the upper side but having a fringe of not closely set setæ along the outer margin of the prothorax and elytra, pectus thickly villose, abdominal segments with the normal transverse row of long, appressed hairs; clypeus plainly obtuse in front, slightly sinuate in the middle, especially in the male, margin reflexed, and emitting in both sexes a distinct, median longitudinal ridge stopping a little short of the clypeal carina which is sharp and arcuate, there is no impressed line behind it, and the genæ are conspicuously projecting in a triangle much rounded at the top, the basal carina is formed by a very slightly raised line having a series of deep punctures immediately adjoining it, and the surface of the whole head has deep, round, somewhat scattered punctures except along the anterior part of the clypeal and the posterior part of the basal carinæ; prothorax a little amplified laterally past the median part, plainly attenuate thence to the apex, distinctly serrate, closely scabrose on the upper side from the apex to near the base, somewhat scabroso-punctate there and having in the centre a somewhat indistinct smooth longitudinal line sometimes wanting, the base is fringed with dense flavescent hairs; scutellum sparsely punctulate all over; elytra elongated, slightly amplified laterally past the median part, covered with moderately deep punctures separated from each other by a larger space than their diameter and bearing each a most minute hair; anterior tibiæ strongly tri-dentate, tarsi longer than the tibiæ,

upper claw longer than the lower, emarginate underneath at the tip in all the legs, lower one equally robust, and apical, basal joint of hind tarsi slightly clubbed at the apex, as long as the one following; abdominal segments with scattered punctures in addition to the transverse row, the penultimate not wider than the one preceding; apical parts of the propygidium and pygidium covered with closely set punctures and somewhat scabrose in the basal part which is often coriaceous.

In the female the punctures on the elytra are rounder and a little more shallow than in the male, the antennæ are yellowish, and the club very little longer in the male than in the female; the epipleural fold of the elytra is deeply seriato-punctate.

Length $20\frac{1}{2}$ –23 mm. ; 8– $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand).

SCHIZONYCHA CRINITA, Brensk.,

Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1898, p. 356.

Female: This species is closely allied to the preceding one; it differs, however, in the following points: the punctures on the head are less rugose, the genæ do not project conspicuously, the prothorax has a transverse band of minute scabrose punctures along the anterior margin only, the other punctures are round and not very closely set, and the sides of the prothorax, the basal part of the elytra, and the whole pectus have a conspicuously long flavescent pubescence; the colour is also much lighter, the elytra and under side are somewhat testaceous.

Length 15–16 mm. ; width 8 mm.

Found on bushes at sunset.

Hab. Cape Colony (Malmesbury).

SCHIZONYCHA GLOBATOR, Fabric.,

Syst. Insect., i., p. 20.

Oliv. Entom., i., 5, p. 40, pl. vi., fig. 60.

Female: Black, opaque, antennæ ferruginous, prothorax and anterior half of the elytra fringed with long, moderately dense fulvous hairs which in the posterior part of the elytra are replaced by a thick, brush-like band of fulvous ones, pectus clothed with a long, light fulvous pubescence, legs hairy, piceous-brown; clypeus slightly obtuse in the anterior part where it is broadly but not deeply sinuate, with the margin strongly reflexed and emitting in the centre a longitudinal carina coalescing with the frontal one which is very

sharp, arcuate and slightly angular in the centre, the basal one is also sharp but less so than the clypeal one and somewhat triangular in the centre, the space on the head between the two carinæ is filled with deep, round, confluent foveate punctures, which are occasionally a little more scattered on the clypeus; prothorax very convex, amplified laterally at about the middle and a little more diagonally attenuated thence towards the anterior than towards the basal part, closely but not very sharply serrulate, covered with round, somewhat closely set foveæ separated from each other by a much narrower space than their diameter, and having in the centre a short, smooth band, base fringed with a light fulvous pubescence; scutellum with a lateral series of punctures sometimes interrupted; elytra somewhat short, being hardly more than twice as long as the prothorax, very convex but not amplified laterally, and covered with deep, round foveate punctures similar to those on the prothorax, but divided from each other by a space equal to their diameter; pygidium covered with closely set foveate punctures; anterior tibiæ strongly tri-dentate outwardly, tarsi very little longer than the tibiæ, upper claw of the anterior ones much longer than the lower which is somewhat perpendicular, basal joint of hind tarsi plainly clubbed at the apex and a little longer than the one following.

Male unknown to me. Burmeister says in his description of this sex that the club of the antennæ is only very little longer than in the female, that the median part of the prothorax has a longitudinal smooth band, and that the scutellum is wholly smooth with a marginal groove; but these two last characters are also met with in the female.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ –12 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch).

SCHIZONYCHA IDONEA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 57.

? *S. corrosa*, Burm., Handb. d. Entom., vol. iv., 2, p. 270.

Black, or piceous-black, very little shining, antennæ ferruginous; legs and tarsi piceous-red; extremely closely allied to *S. globator*, the female, however, is a little less convex on the elytra, and the clypeus has no longitudinal carina in either sex; the shape and sculpture of the head, prothorax, and elytra are identical, but each foveolate puncture bears a short greyish hair; the basal part of the prothorax and the pectus are clothed with a dense and somewhat long flavescent pubescence, the sides of the prothorax and of the anterior part of the elytra from the base to the middle have a fringe

of long, not very closely set setæ, but there is no brush-like fringe of short and very dense fulvous hairs in the posterior part, as in *S. globator*; the shape of the clypeus and head is similar to that of the last-named species, but the genæ project a little more and the clypeus has no distinct longitudinal median ridge; the sides of the abdominal segments are closely punctate and bear a few scale-like hairs, and the penultimate one is also closely punctured along the apical margin; anterior tibiæ strongly tri-dentate, tarsi somewhat short in both sexes, upper claw much longer than the lower one and equally robust. The female hardly differs from the male.

Length 10–12 mm.; width 6–6¼ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch).

The males are met with flying low near the ground at the hottest time of a summer day (December).

SCHIZONYCHA COMOSA, Burm.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 52.

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 270.

This species is so closely allied to *S. ciliata* that but for the shape of the genital armature and a few minor characters it might be looked upon as a small example of the same; the clypeus, however, is more deeply sinuate in front; on the prothorax the punctures are not so plainly asperous, and the median smooth longitudinal line is more distinct, especially in the female; the pygidium is much less closely punctured, not coriaceous in the basal part and has there a median longitudinal impunctate space in the male, not in the female.

Length 15½–16 mm.; width 8–8¼ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Willowmore, Beaufort West).

The genital armature does not resemble that of *S. ciliata*.

SCHIZONYCHA FARTULA, n. spec.,

? *S. unicolor*, Herbst., Kaff., iii., p. 156, pl. xxvi., fig. 9.

Female: Ferruginous-red, or sometimes chestnut-brown; palpi and antennæ testaceous, tibiæ piceous-red; clypeus moderately arcuate, not sinuate in front, clypeal carina arcuate, sharp, edged very closely behind by a slight transverse impressed line, basal carina distinct and slightly bi-sinuate, the surface of the head is covered with nearly coalescing, sub-scabrose elongate punctures, a little less deep on the clypeus than on the frontal part; prothorax distinctly ampliater laterally in the middle, very little more narrowed in the anterior than in the posterior part, and more sharply

serrate in the anterior, the outer margin has the normal fringe of setæ, and the base is briefly pubescent, the surface is sprinkled with round punctures, somewhat distant from each other except along the anterior edge, and has a median impunctate transverse space; scutellum closely punctulate in the basal part, above the transverse impression, and with one puncture only on each side; elytra a little amplified laterally past the median part, covered with closely set round punctures bearing each a most minute hair, and separated from each other by a space equal to their diameter; pygidium with scattered, somewhat shallow round punctures more closely set in the anterior part; pectus very little pubescent; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, tarsi short, claw of anterior tarsi very divaricating, upper claw much longer than the lower one which appears thus more vertical than it really is, and slightly emarginate underneath at the tip; basal joint of hind tarsi clubbed at the tip, as long as the second one.

Male not known with certainty.

Length 14–15 mm.; width 8–8½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch).

SCHIZONYCHA INFANTILIS, n. spec.,

Plate XLI., fig. 55.

Pale testaceous, with the head and prothorax light brick-red; clypeus rounded laterally in the anterior part, which is plainly emarginate in the centre, the anterior margin is reflexed, the clypeal carina is plainly sinuate on each side of the median part, which is broadly triangular, with the apex directed towards the basal very sharp carina, the median part of which is also broadly triangular with the apex directed forwards, the whole surface is covered with round, broad not contiguous punctures, and there is no trace of clypeal suture; prothorax amplified laterally at a short distance from the basal angle, very broadly rounded thence to the base, and with the crenulate margin slightly sinuate, the surface is covered with nearly equi-distant punctures, smaller and more scabrose in the anterior than in the posterior part, and separated everywhere by a space of about their own diameter, the anterior part is transversely impressed, and the lateral fringe of setæ is not dense; scutellum very closely punctured all over; elytra sub-cylindrical, covered with closely set punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their width and bearing each a very small, flavescent hair; pygidium covered with closely set foveolate punctures; pectus very little pubescent; abdominal segments densely punctulate laterally, less so in the middle, each puncture bearing a flavescent appressed hair;

anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, anterior and intermediate tarsi long, upper claw of anterior ones longer than the lower but a little more slender; basal joint of hind tarsi shorter than the second. Female not known with certainty.

Length 10–11 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury); Damaraland.

This species is very closely allied to *S. meracula*, but the shape of the valves of the genital armature is different.

SCHIZONYCHA TRANSVAALICA, n. spec.,

Plate XLI., fig. 53.

Brick-red, with the elytra slightly paler than the prothorax; clypeus deeply and broadly emarginate in front in the centre, clypeal carina hardly arcuate and slightly sinuate supra-laterally, basal carina distinct and projecting in the centre. The surface of the whole head, including the basal part, is covered with round, deep, non-contiguous punctures, no clypeal suture; prothorax rounded and amplified laterally from the median to the basal part, and with the anterior obliquely attenuate and slightly sinuate, impressed transversely on each side at a short distance from the anterior margin, covered with somewhat deep, round punctures separated from each other by a space wider than their own diameter, and somewhat asperous on the sides and along the anterior part, the outer margin is only very slightly serrulate, and only in the posterior part; scutellum deeply and closely punctured; elytra covered with deep punctures separated by an interval about equal to their diameter, and slightly cicatricose in the anterior part; pygidium with deep foveate punctures somewhat closely set; sides of the abdominal segments and of metasternum deeply and closely punctured, pectus very little hairy, penultimate abdominal segment wider than the preceding one; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, tarsi long, upper part of the claw longer than the lower and equally robust.

Female unknown.

Length 11 mm.; width 5 mm.

Southern Rhodesia (between the Limpopo and Zambesi Rivers).

SCHIZONYCHA PARILIS, n. spec.

Light testaceous, head and prothorax testaceous-red; it resembles extremely *S. transvaalica*; the sculpture is the same, but the head is not quite as broad and the clypeus, which is semicircular in the female, is less broadly truncate, but also plainly emarginate;

the penultimate abdominal segment is broader than the one preceding, the sides of these segments are more numerous punctured than in *S. transvaalica*, and the punctures on the pygidium leave in the middle an impunctate longitudinal area. The club of the antennæ is equally long in both sexes. The genital armature of the male is not unlike that of *S. ignava*, but the right side is slightly longer and also slightly thicker than the left and also more curved.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.; width 5 – $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Middle Limpopo, Enkeldoorn).

SCHIZONYCHA PUERILIS,

Plate XLI., fig. 65.

Closely allied to *S. parilis*, and greatly resembling it, but the clypeus of the male is only moderately blunt and not sinuate, the punctures on the median discoidal part of the prothorax are a little broader, more widely scattered, and there is a somewhat distinct median smooth space; the pygidium has only a few vague punctures, mostly noticeable on the sides of the base; the penultimate abdominal segment is not broader than the one preceding, the ultimate one is somewhat broad and swollen; legs and claws as in the preceding species; in the female the clypeus is semi-circular, and the club of the antennæ is almost as long as in the male.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.; width $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Griqualand West, Bechuanaland, Kuruman).

SCHIZONYCHA DISPUTABILIS, n. spec.,

Plate XLI., fig. 69.

Also closely allied to *S. puerilis*, from which it can be hardly distinguished, except by the more transverse, non-sinuate clypeal carina, the penultimate abdominal segment which is broader than the one preceding, and the shape of the genital armature which differs much from that of all the preceding species.

Female not known.

Length 9 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Middle Limpopo).

SCHIZONYCHA MEDIASTINA, n. spec.,

Plate XLI., fig. 64.

Fuscous, elytra chestnut-brown, antennæ and palpi ferruginous;

clypeus truncate but with the sides rounded, and covered like the head, with the exception of the basal part of the latter, with very closely set scabrose punctures; prothorax closely scabroso-punctate in the interior part and with deeper and somewhat close non-scabrose punctures on the posterior, supra basal-fold very distinct, outer margin moderately plainly serrulate; scutellum not distinctly punctate; elytra elongated and covered with deep punctures equally distant from each other and bearing a minute greyish hair; pygidium faintly punctulate; sides of abdominal segments and metasternum, coxæ, and episterns with appressed greyish squamose hairs; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, tarsi long, lower part of the incised claws short, especially in the anterior, not much arcuate and nearly median owing to the long curve of the upper; penultimate abdominal segment broader than the one preceding, last segment moderately wide, not swollen.

Female unknown.

Length 11 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. South Africa (no exact locality).

SCHIZONYCHA INEDITA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 40.

Brick-red, with the elytra not paler than the rest of the body; clypeus very rounded laterally but briefly sinuate in the centre of the anterior part; clypeal carina arcuate, somewhat angular in the centre and having a transverse impressed line behind, the basal carina is sharp, slightly arcuate, and the surface, with the exception of the basal part behind the carina, is covered with asperous punctures more closely set, however, in the frontal part than on the clypeus; prothorax distinctly ampliatus laterally and broadly rounded towards the base, the outer margin is plainly serrate and has a fringe of long setulose hairs, the sculpture consists of deep, round punctures very briefly setigerous, more cicatricose in the anterior than in the posterior part, but more closely set on the sides than on the middle of the disk; scutellum with two lateral punctures on each side near the base; elytra sub-cylindrical, covered with slightly elongate punctures bearing each a very minute hair, and divided from each other by a space equal to twice their own diameter; pygidium closely foveolato-punctate; pectus briefly pubescent; abdominal segments closely punctulate laterally, each puncture bearing an appressed hair, penultimate one not broader than the preceding, last one very little swollen; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate; tarsi long, upper claw of anterior ones much

longer than the lower but of equal thickness; basal joint of hind tarsi longer than the second.

Female unknown.

Length 12 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. North-East Damaraland.

The genital armature closely resembles that of a very different species, *S. ferraria*.

SCHIZONYCHA MERACULA, n. spec.,

Very closely allied to *S. infantilis*; the general appearance is the same, but it differs in the following points: the clypeus is also sinuate in the centre, but the corners are more broadly rounded, the very sharp carina is not sinuate, and is normally arcuate, but the basal carina which is not very sharp, especially laterally, is produced in a triangle the apex of which is prolonged into a not very well defined longitudinal raised line reaching the centre of the frontal carina, the punctures are plainly asperous in the frontal part and more shallow on the clypeus; on the prothorax, which is of nearly similar shape but less obliquely attenuate laterally, the punctures in the posterior part are a little more scattered, and there is on the median part a somewhat indistinct longitudinal smooth space; the punctures on the scutellum are less numerous; on the elytra the discoidal part is somewhat coriaceous owing to some sub-transverse slightly raised folds, and the very briefly setigerous punctures are a little wider apart, the pygidium and the under side are alike, the anterior tibiae are also tri-dentate, and the upper claw of the anterior tarsi is longer than the outer, which is very short, almost coalescing with the upper. In the female the frontal longitudinal cephalic carina is obliterated.

The shape of the valves of the genital armature resembles very much that of *S. transvaalica*, but it is shorter, and the declivous part is more perpendicular.

Length 11 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Walfish Bay); Ovampoland.

SCHIZONYCHA EXASPERANS, n. spec.

Allied in shape and colouration to *S. puerilis*; the sculpture is nearly identical, but it differs in the shape of the clypeus which, being truncate in front for the greatest part of the length, seems to be broader. The body is a little more robust than that of *S. puerilis*, and the armature of the male is of different shape; the

penultimate abdominal segment is not broader than the preceding, and the last one is swollen.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Rustenburg).

In shape the genital armature is not unlike that of *S. puerilis*, but the clasps are considerably shorter.

SCHIZONYCHA INSUESA, n. spec.,

Plate XLI., fig. 68.

Ferruginous; clypeus blunt in front but strongly rounded laterally and covered, like the head, with closely set scabrose punctures a little broader than in *S. mediastina*, the clypeal carina is arcuate as in the last-named species but is shorter transversely; prothorax very strongly serrate laterally, not very closely scabroso-punctate along the anterior part, and irregularly punctured on the discoidal and posterior part, these punctures are somewhat deep and the intervals between them are slightly raised, the supra-basal transverse fold is very plain; scutellum almost impunctate; elytra covered with minutely setigerous punctures, somewhat deep and separated from each other by a space wider than their own diameter; pygidium with small, scattered punctures; abdominal segments vaguely punctured; pectus sub-villose; tarsi long, upper part of the claw very long and curved, lower short and not much curved; penultimate abdominal segment not broader than the one preceding, last segment very little swollen.

Length 12 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (no exact locality).

SCHIZONYCHA GONAQUA, n. spec.

Ferruginous-red, club of antennæ flavescent, clypeus semi-circular laterally from the sharp basal angle to the median anterior part which is briefly sinuate, frontal carina strongly arcuate, clypeal suture discernible only in the median part, clypeus and frontal part deeply punctured, space behind the basal carina smooth; prothorax amplified laterally past the median part, and rounded thence towards the basal angle, outer margin finely serrulate, and normally fimbriate; the surface is covered in the anterior part with scabrose, closely set punctures, a little less scattered and non-scabrose in the posterior discoidal part, in the centre there is a not very distinct longitudinal smooth band, and the supra-basal, impunctate folds are very plain; scutellum punctate laterally; elytra elongate, but distinctly sinuate below the humeral part, and

somewhat ampliate behind, the punctures are deep, equi-distant, and the hairs are very minute; pygidium deeply and closely punctate all over; abdominal segment very little punctate in the middle, but with the lateral punctures bearing long, pubescent hairs, penultimate not wider than the one preceding; pectus clothed with dense, pubescent hairs; upper claw of anterior legs longer and slightly broader than the lower, and plainly emarginate underneath towards the tip. The nearest ally of this species is *S. insuesa*, which is, however, quite distinct. In shape the genital armature is not unlike that of *S. barda*, but is different nevertheless. Female unknown.

Length 12 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand).

SCHIZONYCHA EXACERBANS, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 41.

The nearest ally of this species, so far as the shape of the clypeus and the sculpture of the body are concerned, is *S. plausibilis*, but it is more slender, and the colour is testaceous-red; the clypeal carina is more arcuate, and the suture is therefore shorter; the coxæ and metasternum instead of being pubescent have only a few hairs along the anterior part, but they have instead a white squamose hair in each puncture. The outward differences separating the two species are thus in *S. exacerbans* a more slender shape and redder colour, a more arcuate clypeal carina, and a squamulose pectus, but the shape of the genital armature is very dissimilar from that of *S. plausibilis*; the upper tooth of all the claws is longer than the lower, not much more slender at the base, but slightly emarginate underneath at the apex, and therefore quite similar to those of *S. plausibilis*.

Length 13 mm.; width $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

SCHIZONYCHA PROFUGA, n. spec.,

Plate LI., fig. 84.

Head, prothorax, and legs chestnut or rusty-brown, elytra paler, sometimes testaceous, antennæ and palpi rusty-red, club not much elongated; clypeus plainly sinuate in front in both sexes, wider in the female, clypeal carina arcuate in both sexes, suture distinct, basal carina also distinct, not sinuate in the male, slightly so in the female; prothorax plainly amplified slightly past the median part, basal angle sharp, outer margin distinctly crenulate along the whole



anterior ones, little longer and very slightly more slender than the lower which is also elongate; the genital armature resembles a little that of *S. zambesina*, which belongs to a different section of the genus.

Length $12\frac{1}{4}$ –13 mm.; width $6\text{--}6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg, Barberton, Waterberg, Pretoria); Southern Rhodesia (Buluwayo).

SCHIZONYCHA CARBONARIA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffrar., ii., p. 99.

Black; palpi, antennæ, and legs piceous, each puncture on the upper side with a short, but distinct white hair; club of antennæ of the male moderately long, the three joints pilose laterally; body sub-parallel in the male, more amplified laterally and much more convex in the female; clypeus truncate in front, slightly more emarginate in the centre in the male than in the female, clypeal carina arcuate but with the median part sub-triangular, suture plain, basal part not carinate, yet slightly raised, space behind the elevation punctulate, surface covered with nearly confluent, sub-scribiculate punctures; prothorax not much amplified laterally in the middle and only slightly narrowed thence towards the sharp basal angle in the male, but much more plainly narrowed in the female, coarsely serrate along the outer margin and with the fringe of stiff hairs conspicuous, it is covered with foveolate punctures almost contiguous in the anterior part where the narrow intervals are scabrose, more remote and with smooth intervals in the posterior part, and having in the middle of the disk a longitudinal smooth space; elytra short, nearly parallel and not much convex in the male, amplified and very convex in the female, the punctures are deep and the intervals smooth; pygidium with shallow, nearly obliterated round punctures in the male, deep and moderately closely set in the female; penultimate abdominal segment slightly wider than the antepenultimate, last segment very narrow in the male, broader in the female; pectus not hairy; upper tooth of claws a little more slender in the male than in the female, but longer than the lower in both sexes; tarsi long.

This species is very closely allied in shape to *S. quærita*, *S. durbana*, *S. spuria*, and *S. squamifera*. It is much smaller than the three first-named species, but the female can hardly be distinguished from rubbed examples of *S. squamifera*; the shape of the genital armature is of quite a different type from that of the species above mentioned, and resembles closely that of *S. puerilis*, the left lobe, however, is truncate at apex.

Length 9–10½ mm.; width 5½–6½ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere, Maritzburg); Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez).

Boheman gives the whole of Caffraria as the habitat of this species. This leads me to the belief that more than one species were included by this author under this name. My examples are absolutely similar to his co-type in the Stockholm Museum.

SCHIZONYCHA QUÆSITA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 60.

Black; palpi, antennæ, and tarsi piceous; this species closely resembles *S. durbana*, but it is a little more robust, and the shape of the genital armature differs considerably; clypeus blunt and plainly sinuate in front, clypeal carina very little arcuate and having the clypeal suture reaching nearly from side to side, the basal carina is not sharp, and the surface of the head, with the exception of the basal part, is covered with very closely set foveate punctures separated by a narrow interval; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally near the median part and closely serrate, covered with deeply cicatricose, elongate punctures very closely set and somewhat asperous in the anterior part, but separated in the discoidal by a space nearly equal to their own diameter, in the central part there is a smooth, somewhat plainly visible longitudinal band, and the transverse supra-basal fold is conspicuous and smooth; scutellum with two lateral series of broad punctures; elytra covered with somewhat deep punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their own diameter, and bearing like those on the head and prothorax a minute greyish hair; pygidium deeply but not very closely punctate; tarsi moderately long, the hind ones of the female a little shorter than those of the male, upper part of the claw very long and more robust than the lower which is nearly median; penultimate abdominal segment not broader than the preceding one, last segment somewhat broad, not swollen.

Length 13½–14 mm.; width 7½–8 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Klerksdorp, Johannesburg).

SCHIZONYCHA SQUAMIFERA, Wallengr.,

Ent. Tidskr., 1881, p. 19.

S. liliputana, Brensk., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1898, p. 377.

Black, not very shining, or piceous-brown, sometimes also chestnut-brown; antennæ ferruginous, tarsi piceous, the outer margin of

the prothorax and of the elytra has a fringe of somewhat long ciliae, and the pectus is only briefly pubescent; clypeus sub-truncate in the anterior part the median part of which is slightly emarginate, the clypeal carina is very sharp, arcuate, and behind it there is a straight impressed line, the basal carina is not very sharp, and the whole surface is covered with rugulose, closely set foveolate punctures filled with a conspicuously broad lanceolate flavescent-greyish scale; prothorax ampliate laterally at about the median part and a little more diagonally attenuate thence towards the apex than towards the base, serrate and covered with foveate punctures separated from each other by a space equal to half their diameter and filled with broad appressed scales like those on the prothorax, there is in the centre a faintly raised, smooth, short, longitudinal area, and in the female, and also in some very small male examples, there are occasionally faint, wavy, irregular, smooth, transverse bands; scutellum filled with foveate punctures; elytra moderately elongate, slightly amplified laterally past the median part, covered with foveate punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their own diameter, and filled, like the head and prothorax, by a conspicuous scale; basal part of propygidium and the whole pygidium covered with deep punctures bearing each a very short seta; penultimate abdominal segment not wider than the antepenultimate, ultimate one narrow, not swollen; pectus clothed with scales laterally, abdominal segments each with three rows of squamose appressed hairs; anterior tibiae tri-dentate, tarsi somewhat long, upper claw of the anterior ones longer than the lower, a little more slender and slightly emarginate underneath at the tip; basal joint of hind tarsi very little longer than the second, moderately clubbed at the tip; legs with a few hairs and a few scales.

In spite of its resemblance to *S. idonea*, this species is easily distinguished by the scaly covering. The genital armature differs also considerably in shape. The female is slightly wider than the male across the posterior part of the elytra; the tarsi are of the same length as in the male.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ –13 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The type of *S. liliputana*, Brsk., is a very small example, probably a stunted form caused by a lack of food in its early stage. I have seen three similar examples from Frere, in Natal. In spite of their very small size, the genital armature does not in the least differ from that of the large examples.

The range of this species is somewhat wide.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch), Natal (Frere, Durban, Umvoti), Ovampoland.

SCHIZONYCHA BARDA, Burm.,
Handb. d. Entom, iv., 2, p. 273.

Chestnut or fuscous-brown, sometimes nearly black on the upper side, club of antennæ, under side and legs piceous-brown; clypeus somewhat short, and with the whole of the apex truncate, and the sides only moderately rounded towards the anterior part, the clypeal carina is not as much raised as in the other South African species, and is somewhat obliterated towards the outer angles, it is not strongly arcuate, and the suture is very plain, the basal carina is sharp and slightly bi-sinuate, and the surface is closely cicatricose-punctate; the head is small in proportion to the width of the prothorax which is amplified and rounded slightly past the median part, with the outer margin plainly serrate from the apex to the middle, and less thence to the base, the lateral setæ are somewhat bristly and short, and it is covered with cicatricose punctures closely set in the anterior part, rounder and set a little more apart in the posterior, above the centre of the base, there is a longitudinal, not always distinct, smooth space; scutellum with a lateral row of closely-set punctures; punctures on the elytra deep and with the intervals on each side of the suture slightly coriaceous; pygidium faintly punctulate; tarsi long, upper tooth of the claws very long and curved, lower one very short, and nearly median on that account, but also curved; the pectus and sides of the abdomen have a few squamose sub-flavescent hairs, but the former is not villose; penultimate segment a little broader than the preceding, last segment somewhat narrow, not swollen. The female is as much convex as that of *S. natalensis* or *Atys ovatula*, but has 10-jointed antennæ.

Length $10\frac{3}{4}$ –13 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage).

This species differs from the other in the clypeal carina being very little raised, but it is not quite obliterated as stated by Burmeister. The forcipes of the genital armature are almost exactly like those of *S. dissensa*.

SCHIZONYCHA MINIMA, n. spec.,
Plate XLI., fig. 70.

Dark chestnut-brown, moderately shining, each puncture above and under with a squamose greyish hair; clypeus blunted in front, and not much sinuated there, clypeal carina arcuate, suture moderately plain, basal carina indistinct, frontal surface closely scrobiculate; prothorax amplified laterally past the median part and moderately narrowed thence to the sharp basal angle, covered with round foveæ separated by a narrow raised smooth interval,

these foveæ are only slightly narrower on the sides than on the disk; scutellum with a few foveate punctures; elytra elongated, somewhat coriaceous along the median dorsal part, punctures very deep and separated by a very narrow interval; pygidium with semi-contiguous round, shallow foveæ; penultimate abdominal segment wider than the one preceding, last one somewhat narrow, swollen; pectus with a few appressed, short hairs; upper tooth of all the claws longer than the lower, and of nearly equal size. Female unknown.

Length 9 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez).

SCHIZONYCHA SAGA, n. spec.,

Plate XLI., fig. 59.

Fuscous or very dark brown, palpi and antennæ ferruginous, legs piceous-red; this species closely resembles *S. durbana*, but the elytra of the male are not quite so cylindrical, being slightly amplified laterally in the posterior part; the clypeus is only blunt in the median part which is not plainly sinuate, and is thus nearly arcuate, the clypeal carina is very arcuate and has behind a transverse impressed line far removed from it in the centre, and the surface of the whole head is more deeply and also more roughly punctured; the sculpture of the scutellum consists of deep foveate punctures separated by smooth, rounded walls, and there is a fairly plain median longitudinal smooth space, the outer sides are very plainly serrate; scutellum with a lateral row of large, deep punctures; elytra sub-coriaceous, and covered with deep, round punctures separated from each other by a space somewhat wider than their diameter, and each bearing a minute greyish hair, pygidium closely foveolate-punctate; abdomen closely punctate, penultimate segment broader than the one preceding, last segment moderately broad, not much swollen, pectus briefly pubescent; tarsi long, hind ones not shorter in the female than in the male, upper part of claws longer than the lower, but of equal width. Female like the male.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ –13 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester).

SCHIZONYCHA DURBANA, n. spec.

Piceous-black, with the palpi and the antennæ chestnut-brown, each puncture on the upper side bears a very minute greyish hair, the pectus is somewhat thickly hairy; clypeus blunt in front, very slightly sinuate in the centre and with the sides widely rounded

towards the anterior part, clypeal carina moderately arcuate and having behind an impressed line set closely against the median part, the surface of the whole head, including the basal part, is covered with very closely set, rugose, cicatricose punctures; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally from the median to the basal part, strongly serrate and moderately villose, the surface is covered with round, deep punctures separated on the discoidal part by smooth, irregular patches not quite as much raised as the supra-basal, transverse fold; scutellum impunctate; elytra sub-coriaceous in the anterior, and sometimes in the posterior part, covered with deep punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their diameter; pygidium moderately closely punctate; abdominal segments deeply and closely punctate except in the middle, each puncture is setiferous, penultimate segment wider than the one preceding; tarsi long, piceous-red; upper tooth of the claws much longer than the lower, and of equal thickness. The female is like the male, not more convex, nor ampliate. It is almost impossible to notice the difference in shape and sculpture between this species and *S. saga* except by comparison with the latter; the punctures on the prothorax are, however, a little less deep, and the intervals are not raised in the posterior part, the shape of the genital armature of *S. durbana* differs much from that of *S. saga*, and hardly differs from that of *S. capensis*, which is, however, quite a different species.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ – $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

SCHIZONYCHA PERPLEXABILIS, n. spec.

Piceous, with the club of antennæ flavescent, shape of *S. durbana* and *S. saga*; the clypeus, however, is more distinctly sinuated, and the hair in the punctures are more visible on the upper side; the punctures on the prothorax are as broadly foveate as in *S. saga*, and the intervals are similar. The shape of the genital armature is very different from that of *S. durbana* and *S. saga*; it resembles that of *S. constrata*, but the branches of the forceps are more diverging, and the lateral projecting angle is quite apical, and smaller. Female unknown.

Length 13 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

SCHIZONYCHA DISSIMILIS, n. spec.

Chestnut-brown, shining, hair in the punctures distinct on the upper and under sides; shape of *S. consueta*, and with the punctures of

the prothorax similar to those of *S. constrata*. The last abdominal segment is somewhat narrow and slightly convex. It is a little more slender in build than the two species above mentioned, the clypeus is sinuate in front in the male, and very little in the female, but the main distinctive character is the shape of the genital armature, which very closely resembles that of *S. perplexabilis*, the divaricating branches are, however, a little shorter, but similarly shaped. The clypeus of the female is more arcuate in front than in the male.

Length 11–12½ mm. ; width 5½ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Waterberg).

SCHIZONYCHA CONSTRATA, n. spec.,

Plate XLI., fig. 75.

Ferruginous, and with all the punctures bearing each a conspicuous whitish hair ; club of antennæ testaceous ; build of *S. rufina*, shorter but not more slender in proportion to its size ; the shape of the clypeus is similar, but there is a smooth triangular small patch in the frontal part adjoining the clypeal carina, and the suture is distinct ; on the prothorax the punctures are broader, with the intervals irregularly raised at about the median part of the disk, which has also a longitudinal smooth median slightly raised patch, but they are set somewhat close to each other in the anterior part and sides ; pygidium with round punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their own diameter ; punctures on the sides of the abdomen numerous and plainly squamulose ; pectus somewhat densely pubescent ; tarsi long, upper part of the claw of the intermediate legs moderately long, strongly curved, and robust, lower part very slightly cleft, but also robust, penultimate abdominal segment broader than the preceding, last one very swollen. My examples have lost their claws except those of the intermediate legs. Female unknown. The shape of the genital armature is of the same type as that of *S. rufina*, but differs much nevertheless.

Length 13½ mm. ; width 7 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pretoria, Waterberg).

SCHIZONYCHA RURIGENA, Brensk.,

Plate XLI., fig. 76.

Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1898, p. 366.

Ferruginous, head infusate, elytra chestnut-brown, club of antennæ flavescent, all the punctures on the upper side bearing a very distinct greyish hair ; clypeus arcuate laterally but plainly emarginate

the anterior part and with the marginal edge distinctly reflexed, the clypeal carina is arcuate and the suture is very distinct, the basal carina is not distinct, and the whole surface is covered with somewhat deep punctures which are scabrose on the frontal part; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally in the median part and covered all over with deep, round, equi-distant punctures separated from each other by a space slightly narrower than their own diameter, and not scabrose along the anterior margin or the sides, the outer margin is plainly serrate; scutellum with four or five punctures on each side; elytra somewhat short, a little amplified from past the median part, and covered with deep, equi-distant punctures the intervals of which are slightly raised; pygidium with deep, round punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their own diameter; abdominal segments with longer hairs than usual in the punctures, penultimate one broader than the preceding, last one swollen; punctures on the metasternum bearing each a short, appressed hair; tarsi somewhat short; upper part of anterior claws longer than the lower one and a little less robust.

Female unknown.

Length 14 mm.; width $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Zambesi River).

SCHIZONYCHA NEGLECTA, Bohem.,

Plate XLI., fig. 52.

Insect. Caffrar., ii., p. 101.

♂ *S. puncticollis*, Boh., loc. cit., p. 98.

Totally fuscous-brown, or with the elytra and abdomen ferruginous, antennæ brick-red; similar in shape and size to *S. continens*; the clypeus and head are alike, and the sculpture also; the prothorax has the same shape, but the outer margin is very little serrulate, the punctures are finer, more closely set, and the intervals are plane, the punctures along the anterior margin are slightly asperous, and there is a median longitudinal smooth, slightly raised line; scutellum numerously punctate except at the apex; elytra a little coriaceous, and covered with somewhat deep punctures separated by an interval equal to their own diameter; pygidium somewhat closely punctate, penultimate abdominal segment slightly wider than the antepenultimate, and the last one narrow and swollen; pectus with very few hairs; tarsi long, upper part of claws longer than and of the same thickness as the lower one. Female like the male; the shape of the genital armature is unlike that of any other South African species.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ –15 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Zambesi River); Damaraland (Omaruru); Ovampoland (Omrumba); Transvaal (Pienaar's River); Bechuanaland (Kuruman).

I have found by examination of the sexual characters of the types that *S. neglecta* is the female of *S. puncticollis*.

SCHIZONYCHA PLAUSIBILIS, n. spec.

This species is so closely allied to *S. neglecta* that it is at first sight difficult to distinguish the two, but apart from the totally different shape of the genital armature, it is differentiated by the punctures on the prothorax, which are not quite so closely set, especially in the posterior part, the median longitudinal smooth line is also less plainly indicated; the pygidium is much more broadly punctured, and the epipleural fold of the elytra is distinctly punctate near the basal part; tarsi long, both teeth of the claws long, upper one longer than the other, and slightly emarginate underneath; the nearest approach to the shape of the genital armature is that of *S. zambesiana*, but it is very distinct.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ –15 mm.; width 7–10 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban, Umsinkulu, Maritzburg).

SCHIZONYCHA RUFINA, Bohem.,

Plate XLI., fig. 73.

Insect. Caffr., ii., 97.

Rusty-red, and with a minute hair in every puncture. In general appearance it very much resembles *S. spuria*, the shape of the clypeus is the same, but the clypeal carina is more arcuate, and the suture nearly obliterated; the punctuation of the prothorax is different on account of the punctures being cicatricose and also more asperous in the anterior part of the sides, which are also less amplified at about the median part, and less obliquely attenuate towards the basal angle, the median longitudinal smooth space when it occurs is also more conspicuous, and the punctures on the scutellum and elytra are a little broader; the punctures on the pygidium are also deeper and more cicatricose; the tarsi are also long, and the upper tooth of the anterior claws which is very curved, is not emarginated underneath. In the female the hind tarsi are slightly shorter than in the male; the penultimate abdominal segment is hardly wider than the preceding one, and the last is swollen; in the male the penultimate is slightly wider than the antepenultimate, and the last is also very swollen.

Length 13–18 mm.; width $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg, Boksburg); Cape Colony (Kimberley).

Boheman gives the whole of Caffraria as the habitat of this species; so far, I have received it only from the localities here mentioned. I fear, however, that several allied species have been included under the name by him, because a second example labelled *Type* and sent to me from Stockholm Museum is, as a matter of fact, a new species which does not agree with the description of this author, while the first example seen does agree. The outer apical margin of the forceps is more obliquely narrowed towards the apex than in the figure.

SCHIZONYCHA VALIDA, Bohem.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 62.

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 96.

Rusty or chestnut-brown, somewhat pale testaceous; hair in each puncture most minute on the upper side; pectus densely villose; clypeus semicircular, very slightly blunted in front in the male, clypeal carina arcuate, suture distinct and set very close to the carina, basal carina sharp, punctures on the clypeus foveate, on the frontal part plainly scabrose; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally past the median part, less narrowed thence to the sharp basal angle than towards the apical, outer margin serrate along the whole length, surface covered with cicatricose punctures with asperous intervals in the anterior part, in the posterior these punctures are broader, and the intervals are smooth and very slightly raised, but occasionally they form some small areolets near the centre, especially in the female; the depth of the punctures and the sharpness of the scabrose parts differ, however, very greatly even in examples from the same locality; scutellum pluri-punctate laterally; elytra deeply punctate, plainly coriaceous; pygidium closely punctured, the punctures more shallow, as usual, in the male than in the female; penultimate abdominal segment a little broader than the ante-penultimate in both sexes, last one somewhat broad or very broad, more or less swollen; upper tooth of all the claws much longer than the lower and robust.

This species varies very much in size, colour, and sculpture. My examples from the neighbourhood of the Zambesi River are darker, more robust, and more deeply sculptured all over than those from the Klerksdorp, Pretoria, and Waterberg Districts in the Transvaal. Some of the latter are as pale testaceous and as slender as *S. citima*,

with which they would undoubtedly be confused but for the shape of the genital armature of the male, which, although of nearly the same shape, is, however, different.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ –20 mm.; width $7\frac{1}{4}$ –10 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Klerksdorp, Pretoria, Waterberg); Southern Rhodesia (neighbourhood of Zambesi River); Damaraland.

SCHIZONYCHA CITIMA,

Plate XLIII., fig. 61.

Sub-cylindrical, pale testaceous, head and prothorax light-chestnut; club of antennæ long, flavescent; head and prothorax similar in shape to those of *S. valida*, the sculpture is also of the same kind, but much less deep, and with the intervals less scabrose or not at all raised in the posterior part; the punctures on the elytra and on the pygidium are alike, but the elytra are not coriaceous; the upper tooth of the claws is a little more slender, but longer than the lower; the branches of the forceps of the genital armature are more constricted laterally about the median part, more divaricating thence, not as obliquely truncate at apex, and have no small triangular projection in the inner part above the inner angle.

Length 15–17 mm.; width 7 – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Manica, Salisbury).

SCHIZONYCHA TUMIDA, Cast.,

Plate XLI., fig. 58.

Hist. Natur. d. Col., ii., p. 133.

Chestnut-brown, with the elytra a little redder and the head slightly darker than the prothorax, club of antennæ flavescent, a very small white hair in each puncture; clypeus semicircular, clypeal carina moderately arcuate and without any distinct trace of a clypeal suture, the basal carina is sharp, slightly angular in the centre, the surface of the whole head, with the exception of the space beyond the basal carina, is covered with closely set, contiguous, sub-scabrose punctures; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally in the median part, the outer margin is finely serrate and normally setulose, the whole surface is covered with somewhat small, round punctures equidistant and separated by an interval equal in width to their diameter except along the anterior margin, where they are set very closely; scutellum with two lateral rows of deep punctures; elytra cylindrical, covered with round punctures equal in size to those of the prothorax, and set at the same distance from each other; pygidium with

moderately closely set, round punctures, a little more scattered on the apical part; abdominal segments finely but not very numerous punctured laterally, pectus clothed with a long, yellowish pubescence; tarsi long, upper part of claws, especially the anterior, longer and somewhat more robust than the lower, but emarginate underneath at the tip; penultimate abdominal segment broader than the one preceding, last segment not broad, not convex.

Length 16–18 mm.; width $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, ? Namaqualand).

The female is more massive than the male, and the punctures somewhat deeper and more cicatricose on the prothorax.

My typical example is from Drège's own collection, and is labelled *Schizonycha capensis*, Dej., but I doubt if it is the insect described under that name by Burmeister. In the Collection of the late Jas. Thomson it is labelled *S. tumida*.

SCHIZONYCHA FRAUDULENTA, n. spec.

Closely allied to *S. tumida*, and closely resembling it in shape, size, colour, and sculpture, but the head has a distinct clypeal suture which is wanting in *S. capensis*, the punctures on the prothorax are slightly less closely set in the posterior part, and the prothorax is plainly less amplified past the median, and nearly straight thence to the basal angle if viewed from above; the punctures on the elytra are slightly deeper and broader, the pectus is very hairy; the penultimate abdominal segment is broader than the ante-penultimate, and the terminal one is very broad and convex, much broader than in *S. tumida*; the tarsi of the anterior legs are missing in the male example sent to me under the name of *S. capensis* by Herr Brenske, but the upper tooth of the intermediate and posterior claws is longer than the lower, a little more robust, and not emarginate underneath; it is when the genital armature is examined that the difference between *S. fraudulenta* and *S. tumida* is strongly marked. In the last-named species the branches of the forceps are somewhat slender, of equal length, and symmetrical (pl. li., fig. 58), whereas in the former the shape is almost similar to that of *S. vicaria* (pl. xliii., fig. 54), but the left branch of the forceps is narrower and sharply acuminate at the tip.

Length 16 mm.; width $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Locality not recorded.

It might be that the upper tooth of the anterior claws is shorter and more slender than the lower, in which case this species would come near *S. scabiosa*, which it somewhat resembles also, but in

which the head is much narrower ; the prothorax, however, has the same shape in both species.

In Herr Brenske's Collection.

SCHIZONYCHA VILLOSA, Brensk.,

Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1898, p. 367.

Brick-red, shining, prothorax a little redder than the elytra ; clypeus plainly semicircular, but obtuse for a very short space in the anterior part, and with the margin distinctly reflexed all round, the clypeal carina is almost transverse, the basal one is nearly as much raised as the clypeal, and the surface of the head, with the exception of the base, is covered with cicatricose punctures somewhat asperous in the frontal part ; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally at about the median part, which slopes so much downwards that if seen from above it does not seem to be narrowed towards the sharp basal angle, it is covered with round punctures somewhat irregularly scattered in the discoidal part, but set nearer to each other on the sides, the outer margin is very slightly crenulate, and the hairs are somewhat long ; scutellum pluri-punctate on each side ; elytra somewhat short, and with the punctures deep and each bearing a minute greyish hair ; pygidium with only a few scattered round punctures ; pectus densely pubescent in the male, and with a few appressed squamulose hairs in the female ; femora somewhat densely hairy ; tarsi moderately long, claws very diverging, upper tooth curved, much longer and more curved than the lower, which is very short, sub-vertical, and also sub-median ; the basal hind tarsal joint is very short in the male, and proportionately less so in the female.

Length 11 mm. ; width 6 mm.

Hab. Natal (Estcourt, Maritzburg).

SCHIZONYCHA DISSENSA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 53.

Black, not much shining, elytra and legs occasionally deep fuscous-brown ; antennæ and palpi piceous-red ; punctures on the upper side bearing a very minute greyish hair ; head small in proportion to the width of the prothorax, clypeus not much arcuate laterally near the base, but more so towards the anterior part, which is somewhat blunt but not quite truncate, the clypeal carina projects triangularly in the median part ; the basal carina is distinct, but not very sharp, and the whole surface is covered with contiguous, foveolate, shallow punctures somewhat asperous on the frontal part ; prothorax not amplified.

laterally in the median part, and nearly straight from there to the basal angle, sharply crenular along the outer margin which is beset with very long, fulvous setose hairs, the anterior part and the sides are covered with very closely set, deep, somewhat asperous foveolate punctures, more scattered and a little broader in the median and posterior part of the disk which has a somewhat conspicuous longitudinal median smooth space, with several irregular smooth areolets on each side of it; scutellum with one uninterrupted row of punctures along the outer edge; elytra not much convex, punctures deep, equi-distant, intervals smooth; pygidium with numerous small punctures; punctures on the abdominal segment and on the metasternum bearing each a long fulvous hair forming a dense pubescence on the pectus; penultimate abdominal segment wider than the antepenultimate, last one narrow; tarsi moderately long, teeth of the claws very deeply cleft, upper one as robust as the lower, longer and plainly emarginate underneath towards the tip; the hind tarsi are very little shorter in the female than in the male, in which sex the basal joint is very little shorter than the second, whereas it is plainly longer in the female; the shape of the genital armature is unlike all others, it is the only one in which the symmetrical lobes are as sharply acuminate at the tip.

Length 13 mm.; width 15 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (exact locality unknown).

This species will be easily recognised owing to its small head and very little convex elytra.

SCHIZONYCHA INFARSA, n. spec.

Female: Dark chestnut-brown, shining, tibiae and tarsi piceous-red, antennae and palpi ferruginous; clypeus sub-truncate in front with the median part sinuate, the anterior margin is sharply reflexed, the clypeal carina very arcuate and strongly reflexed, and behind it there is a deeply impressed transverse line, also slightly arcuate in the median part, the basal carina is distinct, and the space behind it smooth, but the rest of the head is covered with very rough, large scrobiculate punctures; prothorax amplified laterally towards the median part, but very little attenuate thence towards the basal angle which is sharp, but plainly narrowed in the anterior part, sharply serrate, very convex and having the normal fringe of somewhat long and not closely set setae along the outer margin, it is covered with deep round punctures, enclosing a smaller pit, these punctures are more closely set along the sides, where they coalesce and become almost scrobiculate, but the discoidal ones are separated

from each other, are somewhat irregularly scattered, and are divided by a space somewhat wider than their own diameter, the basal margin is not fringed with hairs; scutellum with two somewhat irregular lateral rows of punctures; elytra convex, a little amplified laterally past the median part covered with moderately shallow punctures, somewhat closely set yet separated from each other by a space equal to their own diameter, and bearing each a most minute hair, these punctures are not round and are slightly cicatricose; edge of propygidium closely punctulate, pygidium covered with deep, round, closely set punctures; pectus very slightly pubescent; abdominal segments covered, except in the median part, with very closely set, setiferous, scabrose punctures, the penultimate segment, which is a little wider than the one preceding, has a basal transverse median carinate groove, and the punctures on the side are broader than on the other segments, and not scabrose; anterior tibiae strongly tridentate; tarsi short, anterior claws strongly developed, upper one as long and nearly as robust as the lower one; basal joint of hind tarsi as long as the second.

Male unknown.

This species has a short, robust facies.

Length 17 mm.; width 10 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

SCHIZONYCHA NEUTRA, n. spec.

Female: Rusty-red, with the elytra and abdomen redder, shining, the punctures on the upper side bear a most minute hair, antennae reddish-brown; head small, clypeus oblique laterally towards the anterior part, which is truncate in the centre, and the outer part rounded, the clypeal carina is moderately arcuate, the clypeal suture short and close to the carina, the basal one is distinct and projects slightly in the middle towards the frontal part, and the surface of the clypeus and frontal part is somewhat closely cicatricose punctate except along the clypeal suture and the basal carina; prothorax broad, not amplified laterally in the middle, not narrowed thence towards the base, but nevertheless very slightly sinuate above the basal angle, the outer margin is plainly serrate and normally setulose, and the punctures on the surface are very scattered, but a little more closely set along the median anterior part, they are round, very little cicatricose, there is distinct median longitudinal smooth space, and the interspaces are smooth; scutellum broad, punctate laterally; elytra amplified from a third of the length; punctures broad and deep, the suture is infuscate; pygidium not distinctly punctulate;

punctures on the sides of the abdominal segments very small and bearing a very minute squamulose hair, those on the coxæ and metasternum bear each an appressed hair, fine and short; penultimate segment of abdomen wider than the preceding one, last segment swollen; intermediate and posterior tarsi moderately long; upper tooth of the claws of these tarsi (the anterior ones are missing in my examples) much longer than the lower, and of equal size.

Length 15 mm.; width $8\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Graham's Town).

SCHIZONYCHA IMMIXTA, n. spec.,

Plate LI., fig. 67.

Testaceous, with the elytra paler, but occasionally totally sub-ferruginous; club of antennæ sub-flavescent, as long as all the joints taken together; clypeus truncate and plainly sinuate in front, clypeal carina arcuate, suture distinct, basal carina indistinct, and replaced by a transverse row of foveolate punctures, clypeus and frontal part with foveolate punctures separated by smooth intervals; prothorax slightly amplified laterally at about the median part, and not much attenuated thence towards the sharp basal angle, covered with equidistant round punctures, separated by somewhat narrow, very slightly raised, smooth walls, from the centre of the discoidal part there runs a narrow, smooth, longitudinal band reaching the base, and the transverse supra-basal folds have disappeared entirely, the outer margins show very little traces of serration; scutellum with one lateral row of punctures; elytra very little amplified laterally before the median part, covered with round punctures separated by smooth intervals; hairs most minute; upper half of the pygidium set with irregular deep punctures, lower half impunctate; abdomen distinctly depressed in the middle, penultimate segment not broader than the one preceding, last segment narrow, transverse, the sides of the abdomen are deeply, closely, and somewhat broadly punctate, and the pectus is moderately densely pubescent; tarsi long, upper tooth of anterior claws extremely small and at times indistinct, that of the intermediate and posterior ones much longer and more robust than the lower. Female unknown.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ – $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is easily recognised by the absence of the supra-basal raised folds of the prothorax, the great length of the club of the antennæ, and the almost obliterated upper tooth of the anterior claws. The shape of the genital armature is also very characteristic, and unlike any other.

This species is labelled, *S. corossa*, Burm., in the Brussels Museum.

Hab. Cape Colony (Graham's Town, Transkei).

SCHIZONYCHA FRAUDIGERA, n. spec.

Testaceous-red, with the antennal club of the male sub-flavescent; closely allied to *S. immixta*; the sculpture of the head and prothorax is quite similar, that is to say, the latter is covered with equi-distant, round, foveolate punctures all over, and the basal fold is almost obliterated; but the occipital keel is hardly distinct, the shape is much more slender, and the upper tooth of all the claws is slender; the shape of the genital armature of the male, although of the same type, is different, the two symmetrical branches of the forceps are gradually very narrowed with a slight curve from the base to a short distance from the apex, where they are spatulate, the inner margin being straight, whereas in *S. immixta* the branches are bi-sinuate inwardly and outwardly.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

SCHIZONYCHA VAALENSIS, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 50.

? *S. africana*, Klug (nec. Casteln.), Peter's Reis., p. 257.

Chestnut-brown, moderately shining, club of antennæ long in the male, sub-flavescent in both the sexes; clypeus truncate in front, plainly sinuate in the centre, and broadly rounded laterally; clypeal carina somewhat strongly arcuate, suture distinct, no basal carina or groove, the surface of the whole head is covered with closely set scrobiculate punctures which are slightly narrower and a little more rugose on the frontal part than on the clypeus; prothorax plainly serrate along the whole of the outer margins, plainly amplified laterally in the median part, and nearly as much attenuated thence to the basal angle as towards the apical one, covered with cicatricose punctures very closely set and with the intervals raised and rugulose on the sides and in the anterior part, and even sub-scabrose along the margin, rounded, larger and more broadly scattered, especially on the sides, from the median to the basal part, and having at about the middle an elongated longitudinal, smooth, slightly raised space; scutellum with two or three lateral punctures in the anterior part; elytra elongated, almost sub-cylindrical in both sexes, covered with somewhat deep punctures separated by a very narrow

interval slightly raised along the sutural part only, hairs minute; pygidium covered with round foveate punctures, which are somewhat closely set and similar in both the sexes; abdomen only very slightly impressed in the centre in the male, and with the segments nearly as numerous punctured in the median part as on the sides, penultimate segment as broad as the antepenultimate, last one narrow and transverse in both the sexes and somewhat swollen; pectus with a few villose hairs springing from foveolate punctures; tarsi long, those of the female almost as long as those of the male, upper tooth of anterior claw more slender than the lower but equally long, that of the intermediate and posterior claws equally long, but only very slightly more slender.

Length 14–15½ mm.; width 7¼–8 mm.

Through the courtesy of Dr. H. Kolbe, of the Berlin Museum, I have been able to compare a typical species of *S. africana*, Klug, nec. Casteln., which almost completely resembles the present species. I have unfortunately not been able to examine its genital armature. That of *S. vaalensis* is very singular. So far as I know, however, the habitat of this species is restricted to the neighbourhood of the Vaal River.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kimberley, Vaal River, Barkly West).

SCHIZONYCHA MANICANA, n. spec.,

Plate LI., fig. 72.

Head and prothorax testaceous-red or sub-ferruginous, elytra and abdomen very pale testaceous, legs chestnut-brown, club of antennæ long in the male; clypeus truncate, plainly sinuate, and with the sides oblique, clypeal carina triangularly arcuate, suture distinct, basal carina very sharp, not sinuate, the clypeus is scrobiculate-punctate, the frontal part foveolate with the intervals plainly granulose; prothorax conspicuously serrate laterally, amplified there in the centre, but only moderately narrowed thence to the sharp basal angle, covered with cicatricose punctures, smaller, very scabrose and closely set along the anterior part, the punctures in the discoidal part, and reaching as far as the base, are broader, and although slightly irregularly set, are divided by a smooth space nearly equal in width to the diameter of the punctures, and there is in both sexes a longitudinal smooth, raised line in the posterior discoidal part, the hairs on the head and prothorax are very minute, but the fringe of setose hairs along the outer margins of the prothorax is long; scutellum with two lateral rows of punctures; elytra elongated, very little amplified laterally in both sexes, deeply punctured, the

punctures bearing each a most minute hair, intervals narrower than the punctures, and slightly raised along the sutural part only; pygidium covered with closely set, somewhat deep punctures similar in either sex; abdomen of the male slightly depressed in the middle, penultimate abdominal segment not wider than the one preceding, last one two-thirds as broad as the penultimate, and convex in both sexes; pectus moderately densely villose; tarsi long, upper tooth of all the claws shorter and more slender than the lower. The female is distinguished from the male merely by the more convex abdomen and the slightly shorter tarsi.

Length $15\frac{1}{2}$ –16 mm.; width $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Manica).

SCHIZONYCHA AFFINIS, Bohem.,*

Plate LI., fig. 66.

Insect. Caffrar., ii., p. 103.

S. oblonga, Bohem., loc. cit., p. 102.

Testaceous, with the clypeal part slightly infusate, palpi and antennæ sub-flavescent, club very long in the male; clypeus slightly blunt in front in the male, semicircular in the female, beset, like the frontal part, with deep non-coalescing sub-foveolate punctures, basal part impunctate along the carina, frontal carina transverse, distinctly bi-sinuate, no clypeal suture, basal carina also bi-sinuate in the male, less so in the female, prothorax amplified laterally past the median part, and with the basal angles distinctly rounded, covered all over with equi-distant, somewhat closely set, round punctures, which are, however, faintly scabrose along the anterior margin; outer margin indistinctly serrulate; scutellum with a marginal row of punctures; elytra elongated, sinuate laterally before the median part, normally punctured, and with the hair in each puncture hardly visible; pygidium beset with round punctures nearly similar in both sexes, but varying in number and closeness in individuals; pectus with long, appressed flavescent hairs; abdominal segments with hairs longer and more numerous in the male, the penultimate segment is broader than the one preceding in both sexes, the ultimate one is transverse, narrow, and depressed in the male, bulging and wider in the female, the apical margin is sinuate in both but more deeply in the male; tarsi long, upper tooth of anterior claw shorter by one-half than the lower and not so robust, that of the intermediate and posterior legs longer than the lower and equally robust. This species

* In the Explanation of the Plate, in vol. xii., p. 908, this species is erroneously named *S. perfidiosa*.

is closely allied to *S. infantilis*, but is differentiated by the shape of the genital armature.

Length 12–13 mm. ; width $6-6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kimberley); Orange River Colony (Bothaville); Transvaal (Rustenburg, Lydenburg); Southern Rhodesia (Buluwayo, Salisbury).

Boheman's co-type of *S. oblonga* does not differ in any appreciable degree from *S. affinis*, except that the clypeus is a little more arcuate, but this character seems to vary somewhat in individuals of the same species.

SCHIZONYCHA LANGUENS, n. spec.,

Plate LI., fig. 63.

Shape, size, colouring, and sculpture of *S. affinis*, the punctures of the prothorax are only slightly deeper. But in spite of this great resemblance to *S. affinis*, the difference in the shape of the genital armature of the males of the two species is very great (*vid.* pl. li., figs. 63, 66); the clypeus is blunt in front instead of being semi-circular, and the last abdominal segment is somewhat broad and swollen.

Length 11–11½ mm. ; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.

Hab. Orange River Colony (Bothaville); Transvaal (Rustenburg).

SCHIZONYCHA IGNAVA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 56.

Pale testaceous, but with the head, prothorax, and legs light testaceous-red; clypeus blunt in front, hardly sinuate, but with the sides broadly rounded, carina transverse, plainly sinuate in the centre, no suture, basal carina sharp, projecting triangularly in the middle, the clypeus is closely foveolato-punctate and the frontal part plainly asperous; club of antennæ long in the male; prothorax amplified laterally and rounded slightly past the median part, very much less attenuated thence to the sharp basal angle than in the anterior part, covered laterally and broadly along the anterior margin with closely set, asperous punctures, but on the discoidal part the punctures from about the median part to the base are round and non-asperous, in the centre of the disk there is an elongated smooth patch; scutellum pluri-punctate on each side; elytra moderately elongated, slightly amplified laterally before the median part, deeply punctured, the diameter of the intervals lesser than that of the punctures, and coriaceous in the dorsal part; pygidium with moderately closely set punctures, leaving a median smooth longitudinal band; penultimate abdominal segment slightly broader

than the one preceding, ultimate one somewhat broad and convex; pectus not densely villose; the anterior tarsi are wanting in both my examples; the upper tooth of the intermediate and posterior claws is longer and of the same width as the lower.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.; width 5 – $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Victoria Falls); Transvaal (Lydenburg).

SCHIZONYCHA EGENS, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 24.

Brick-red, with the elytra slightly lighter than the prothorax, hair in the punctures very minute; antennal club of the male as long as all the joints taken together; clypeus truncate in front and very slightly sinuate, very little attenuated laterally, clypeal carina arcuate, suture plain, basal carina indistinct, clypeus sub-scribulate, frontal part more closely scribulate, with the intervals scabrose; prothorax amplified laterally past the median part, sub-serrate along the outer margins, covered all over with round, equi-distant punctures having nearly smooth, non-raised intervals, these punctures are of equal size, except along the anterior margin where they are narrower; scutellum with one lateral row of broad punctures; elytra somewhat elongated and of normal shape, intervals of the punctures very slightly raised along the suture; pygidium with somewhat irregularly set foveate punctures; abdomen a little depressed in the centre, deeply and closely punctate laterally; penultimate segment wider than the antepenultimate, last one swollen and as broad as the penultimate; pectus hardly hairy; tarsi long, upper tooth of all the claws very slender and shorter than the lower.

Female unknown.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

This species greatly resembles *S. infans*, but differs by the absence of a basal cephalic carina, the smooth intervals of the punctures in the discoidal part of the prothorax, and the much broader and more swollen ultimate abdominal segment; the shape of the valves of the penis is not the same as that of *S. infans*.

SCHIZONYCHA PAUPERCULA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 42.

Somewhat light testaceous-red, moderately shining and with the hairs in the punctures of the upper side small, yet very distinct, those on the under side have a conspicuous greyish-white scale;

clypeus somewhat oblique laterally, truncate in front with the outer sides somewhat broadly rounded, very slightly emarginate in the middle in both sexes, clypeal carina arcuate, no clypeal groove, no basal carina or groove, the surface, except the basal part, is closely scrobiculate; antennal club of antennæ flavescent, long in the male; prothorax plainly ampliased and rounded laterally past the median part, and less obliquely attenuated thence towards the sharp basal angle than towards the anterior, outer margin somewhat finely serrulate, the whole surface covered with somewhat cicatricose, equidistant punctures, a little more widely set, however, in the discoidal part than on the sides and along the anterior margin, the intervals on the median dorsal part are nearly smooth but much narrower and slightly scabrose on the sides; scutellum pluri-punctate except at the apex; elytra elongated, nearly cylindrical in both sexes, very closely and deeply punctured, and with the intervals much narrower than the latter; propygidium and pygidium very closely and finely punctate in both sexes, each puncture bearing a minute squamulose hair; pectus not hairy; abdomen hardly depressed in the centre in the male, not very convex in the female, all the segments are nearly as closely punctured in the middle as on the sides, the penultimate is broader than the one preceding, and the last one is wide and swollen in both the sexes; the basal tooth of the anterior tibiæ is very small in the male, and almost obliterated in the female; the tarsi are long, and the upper tooth of all the claws much more slender, especially in the male, than the lower.

Length 11–12½ mm.; width 5–5½ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

SCHIZONYCHA OVAMPOANA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 55.

Testaceous, elytra somewhat paler than the prothorax, head darker; palpi and antennæ somewhat ferruginous; head narrow, eyes very large; clypeus plainly emarginate in front, clypeal carina sub-triangularly arcuate in the middle, suture distinct in the centre of the frontal part, separated there from the apex of the carina by a double row of punctures, and slightly bi-sinuate, basal carina sinuate, surface of clypeus and forehead covered with deep, nearly coalescing punctures except in the centre above the suture; prothorax ampliased laterally at about the median part, less diagonally attenuated thence towards the basal part than towards the apical, serrulate and moderately densely villose along the outer margin, basal angle sharp, surface covered with deep, sub-foveolate punc-

tures slightly cicatricose in the anterior part, separated by a space equal to their diameter, in the centre there is a somewhat plain, smooth line having the appearance of being slightly raised; scutellum with a marginal row of deep punctures, a basal one, and two or three punctures transversely set; elytra elongated, normally sinuate laterally, deeply punctured with the intervals non-coriaceous, and the hairs in the punctures extremely small; pygidium covered with moderately deep, sub-cicatricose, equally distant punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their diameter; pectus not densely hairy; abdominal segments with long hairs in the punctures; penultimate segment almost twice as broad as the one preceding, last one flat, moderately broad; upper tooth of all the claws shorter and more slender than the lower in the male, the only sex known to me.

Length 20 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Omrramba).

SCHIZONYCHA SPURIA, n. spec.,

Plate LI., fig. 74.

Black, moderately shining, palpi, antennæ, and legs piceous; clypeus blunt in front and very slightly sinuate in the middle, clypeal carina arcuate, suture distinct, straight, basal one not sinuate, surface covered with scabrose, foveolate, nearly contiguous punctures bearing each a very distinct squamose greyish hair; prothorax moderately amplified laterally at about the median part, much less diagonally attenuated thence towards the base than towards the anterior part, basal angle sharp, outer margin plainly serrate and fringed often with dense fulvous hairs, surface covered with irregular, transverse, slightly raised smooth folds in the intervals of which are some slightly scabrose foveæ bearing each an appressed, very distinct squamose greyish hair; scutellum raised in the centre, the lateral punctures squamose; elytra not much elongated, cylindrical, not sinuate laterally, covered with deep punctures bearing each a conspicuous squamose greyish hair, from the base to past the median part the intervals are raised, and coriaceous; pygidium impunctate; pectus clothed with long, moderately dense, light fulvous hairs; abdominal segments with a few hairs, and some squamose greyish scales laterally, the two intermediate segments depressed in the centre, penultimate one a little wider than the one preceding, last one moderately wide, flat; tarsi moderately long, upper tooth of all the claws shorter and much more slender than the lower.

Female unknown.

This species resembles very closely *S. quæsitæ*, the upper tooth of the claws is, however, slender and shorter than the lower, and the shape of the anterior claws of the male, and also of the genital armature, is very different. The apical point of the branches of the forceps is bent almost at right angles, and the lateral emargination is much more densely hairy than represented in the figure.

Length 12–13 mm.; width $7-7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Rustenburg, Lydenburg.)

SCHIZONYCHA NATALENSIS, Brensk.,

Plate LI., fig 71.

Berl. Ent. Zeit., 1896, p. 352.

Male: Piceous, or chestnut-brown, somewhat shining; clypeus sinuate in front, clypeal carina arcuate, suture plain, no basal carina, surface of the clypeus closely foveolate, the foveæ more scrobiculate on the frontal part; prothorax not much ampliater laterally in the median part and only slightly sinuate laterally towards the base the outer angle of which is sharp, the outer margin is serrate, and the ciliate hairs neither numerous nor long, the surface is covered with deep, round, sub-foveate punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their diameter, and a little wider in the median posterior part of the disk than on the anterior or on the sides, the walls are very slightly and irregularly raised and smooth; scutellum with a lateral row of punctures; elytra not much elongated, somewhat ampliater laterally past the median part, in both sexes, covered with deep, closely set punctures separated by a space smaller than their diameter and bearing each a most minute hair, the intervals in the discoidal part are slightly coriaceous; pygidium with deep, round, broadly scattered punctures; pectus with only a few appressed hairs; abdominal segments closely punctured except along the median part, where it is very little depressed, penultimate segment broader than the one preceding, last one moderately broad and somewhat convex; tarsi somewhat long, upper tooth of all the claws more slender and shorter than the lower.

Length 12–14 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{2}-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

Female differs from the male in the prothorax being a little more ampliater laterally, and having in the centre a somewhat plain, impunctate, longitudinal line, the elytra are more convex and much

more amplified laterally, and the upper tooth of all the claws is as long and as robust as the lower one. The original description was made from a female example.

SCHIZONYCHA RUSSULA, Bohem.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 12.

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 100.

The description of the two series of *S. natalensis* suits exactly this species, the male, however, has quite differently shaped genital clasps, and the club is much more elongated; in the female the longitudinal impunctate smooth band of the prothorax is much more marked than in the same sex of *S. natalensis*. Boheman's type is a female.

Length 9–11 mm.; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Johannesburg).

SCHIZONYCHA SPECTABILIS, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 39.

Testaceous-red, or chestnut-brown with the elytra and abdomen testaceous, very shiny; club of antennæ flavescent; all the punctures on the upper side and the abdomen bear a most minute hair, and the margins of the prothorax, which are strongly serrate, have a fringe of ciliate hairs, the pectus is clothed with moderately long, flavescent hairs which are appressed, and are somewhat more squamose on the coxæ and the episterns; the frontal part is roughly scabrose-foveolate, the clypeus blunt and slightly sinuate in the centre, the clypeal carina is sinuate in the median part in the male, not in the female, moderately arcuate, and the median part of the suture is distinct, the basal carina is sharp, and the space behind smooth; the prothorax is not much amplified laterally in the middle, and only very slightly sinuate thence towards the sharp basal angle, in the anterior part it is covered with cicatricose irregular fossules, has a transverse median impunctate space and a supra-basal parallel one, and the interval between the two spaces is filled with cicatricose, irregular fossules; scutellum with two or three punctures on each side in the male, impunctate in the female; elytra elongate, punctures deep; propygidium with two transverse, apical rows of small punctures; pygidium almost glabrous, with scattered, somewhat shallow punctures, in the male, the punctures more closely set, more numerous, and deeper in the female; penultimate abdominal segment not broader than the one preceding, ultimate one swollen in both sexes; tarsi very long; upper claw

of tarsi slender, slightly shorter than the lower in the anterior tarsi of both sexes; basal outer tooth of anterior tibiæ very short in the male; in the female the last abdominal segment is very broad, and divided in two by a deep suture bearing a row of distant appressed setæ.

Length 18–20 mm.; width $8\frac{1}{4}$ –10 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

SCHIZONYCHA ALGOA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 83.

Very dark chestnut-brown, with the elytra slightly lighter, antennæ ferruginous, clypeus arcuate, but truncate and slightly sinuate in the centre, clypeal carina not much arcuate, somewhat triangular and having no impressed line behind, the frontal part is covered with broad, round, contiguous punctures, leaving a small smooth space at the back of the median part of the clypeal carina, and the clypeus is similarly punctured, but there is an impunctate transverse band along the clypeal carina; prothorax convex, not narrowed laterally from the median part to the sharp basal angle, serrulate along the outer margin which is fringed with somewhat long setæ, and covered with closely set foveolate punctures a little smaller on the anterior part and sides than on the posterior; scutellum with two rows of punctures impinging on each other; elytra plainly amplified laterally past the median part, and covered with deep punctures; pygidium deeply and somewhat closely punctured; abdomen closely and finely punctate; penultimate abdominal segment not wider than the one preceding; last joint very swollen; metasternum and femora densely villose; tarsi long, upper tooth of all the claws slightly longer than the lower, and a little more slender.

Length $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez).

SCHIZONYCHA ZAMBESIANA, n. spec.,

Plate XLI., fig. 81.

Testaceous-red or chestnut-brown, each puncture with a short white squamose hair; clypeus rounded, obliquely narrowed from the base laterally, but truncate in front and plainly sinuate there in the middle in both sexes, clypeal carina not much arcuate, clypeal suture distinct, basal carina plain, transverse in the male, slightly bi-sinuate in the female, clypeus and head coarsely foveolate, except behind the basal carina, where the latter is granulose; prothorax a little amplified laterally at about the median part, but nearly straight

thence to the sharp, basal angle, closely punctate and somewhat scabrose in the anterior part and on the sides, but with the punctures a little more scattered and not scabrose in the posterior, in the discoidal part is a smooth space, sometimes very plain; scutellum with two series of punctures; elytra elongate, sub-cylindrical, punctures deep; pygidium with shallow punctures separated from each other by a smooth space broader than their own diameter in the male, much deeper in the female; sides of abdomen, coxæ episterns, and metasternum covered with very closely set elongate white scales; penultimate abdominal segment a little wider than the preceding one, ultimate segment moderately broad, slightly swollen, and more punctured in the female than in the male; upper tooth of anterior claws much more slender than the lower, and nearly of equal length in both sexes, club of antennæ long, but a little shorter in the female than in the male.

Length 13–15 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Victoria Falls, Sebakwe).

The chestnut-brown examples resemble much *S. profuga*, but the species is easily recognised by the white scales covering the sides of the abdomen and metasternum, the coxæ and episterns.

SCHIZONYCHA SALISBURIANA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 38.

Light brick-red, with the elytra pale testaceous, clypeus slightly infusate, antennæ flavescent; clypeus broadly rounded laterally, obtuse in front, nearly straight in the male, feebly sinuate in the female, clypeal keel very high, broadly triangular, reaching the outer margins in the male, not in the female, vertex of head conspicuously keeled, surface covered with shallow punctures in the male and deep ones in the female; prothorax of the normal shape and very plainly serrate laterally, covered with small cicatricose punctures, nearly equi-distant in the centre of the disk in both sexes, and slightly asperous along the anterior margin; scutellum punctate; elytra cylindrical in the male, moderately amplified laterally in the female, covered with equi-distant punctures bearing a minute greyish hair, and separated by a smooth space equal in width to their diameter; pygidium somewhat broadly and deeply pitted, penultimate abdominal segment one-third wider than the antepenultimate one in both sexes; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly, tarsi very long; upper claw of all the tarsi more slender than the lower one in both sexes.

Length 14–15 mm.; width $6-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

This species is closely allied to *S. zambesiana*. The clypeal carina is triangular, while in *S. zambesiana* it is only very slightly arcuate, and the pectus is moderately hairy instead of being squamose; the clasps of the genital organs are differently shaped (*cf.* fig. 38, pl. xliii., and fig. 81, pl. xli.).

SCHIZONYCHA ELEGANS, n. spec.

Rusty-red, with the elytra, abdomen, and club of antennæ testaceous; clypeus broadly truncate and deeply sinuate in the anterior part, clypeal carina arcuate, basal one sharp, clypeus deeply and closely punctured, the punctures asperous, frontal part with plainly scabrose punctures, each puncture bearing a small greyish-white hair similar to those on the prothorax and elytra; prothorax not narrowed laterally from the median part to the base, but slightly sinuated above the basal angle, and with the outer margin serrulate, covered with closely set scabrose punctures in the anterior part, and by slightly broader and more cicatricose ones in the posterior, the latter being divided in the discoidal part by irregular, slightly raised smooth intervals; scutellum punctate laterally; elytra narrow, very elongate, the punctures are very deep; pygidium with a few faint lateral punctures; punctures on the sides of the abdomen numerous, and bearing each a short greyish hair; metasternum briefly yet somewhat densely villose; basal tooth of anterior tibiæ not very strong, yet distinct; tarsi very long, upper tooth of all the claws shorter than the lower and more slender.

Length $15\frac{1}{2}$ – $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 7–8 mm.

The genital armature of this species greatly resembles that of *S. caffra*, but the two lobes are a little more elongate, and are less deeply sinuate laterally; the shape of the clypeus is very different in the two species.

Hab. Transvaal (Rustenburg); Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez).

SCHIZONYCHA FURVA, n. spec.,

Plate XLI., figs. 60, 61.

Ferruginous, with the elytra redder-brown, club of antennæ ferruginous, each puncture on the upper and under side with a most minute hair, but the pectus is slightly pubescent; clypeus somewhat small, truncate, slightly sinuate in front, clypeal carina moderately arcuate but with the suture distinct for the greatest part of the width, basal carina indistinct, both the head and the clypeus are covered with very closely set round punctures; prothorax slightly

ampliate laterally past the median part, and only very slightly attenuate obliquely thence to the sharp basal angle, covered with nearly equi-distant round punctures, deeper on the sides, the margins of which are not very distinctly crenulate; scutellum covered with broad punctures except at the apex; elytra a little amplified laterally in the posterior part, deeply punctured; pygidium covered on each side with foveolate punctures, leaving, however, a longitudinal, narrow, median smooth space; abdominal segments closely punctured except for a narrow, median space, each puncture bearing a hair a little longer than those on the upper side, penultimate segment broader than the preceding, apical one swollen; tarsi long, upper claw of the anterior tarsi very slender and shorter than the lower.

Female unknown.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. ? Cape Colony.

SCHIZONYCHA NOSCITATA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 43.

Chestnut-brown; head and prothorax ferruginous, each puncture on the upper side bears a whitish, small, yet conspicuous hair, the ciliæ along the outer margins of the prothorax and of the anterior part of the elytra are long, and the pectus is very pubescent; club of antennæ flavescent; frontal part of the head and also the clypeus very closely and deeply punctured, the punctures non-granulose, the former is blunt in the median anterior part, but hardly sinuate, the clypeal carina is very arcuate, and somewhat angular in the middle; the basal carina is not much raised, and is grooved; prothorax moderately rounded laterally at about the median part, very little narrowed, and not sinuate thence to the basal angle, covered with irregular, round, cicatricose punctures set somewhat closely along the anterior margin and the sides, but much more scattered and broader in the posterior, and having there a median, smooth, somewhat raised space, and a few smaller similar areas across; the outer margins are serrate, more strongly so in the anterior than in the posterior part; scutellum with two irregular lateral rows of punctures; elytra amplified laterally from about the median part, the punctures deep; pygidium with scattered, fairly deep punctures; abdominal segments as closely and numerously punctured in the median part as on the sides, penultimate one wider than the preceding, last one broad, very swollen; tarsi long. The claws are missing in my male example. The female is unknown.

In general appearance this species resembles *S. spuria* and *S. rufina*, but the prothorax is not narrowed laterally between the median and the basal part as in these two species, and the shape of the genital armature is also different.

Length 17 mm. ; width 9 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (? Namaqualand).

SCHIZONYCHA VALVATA, Brensk.,

Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1898, p. 353.

This species, described from a female example, is very closely allied to *S. noscitata*, but while in *S. noscitata* the basal tooth of the anterior tibiæ is very distinct, it is almost obliterated in *S. valvata*, although a female ; the shape and sculpture of the head are similar, the basal carina has also a distinct groove ; the punctures are nearly the same, but a little more closely set on the discoidal part which bears a longitudinal smooth line, but has no areolet ; the scutellum and the elytra are identical, and the hair in the punctures is small but distinct ; the pygidium is punctured alike, but in the centre there is a broad, shallow, depressed, longitudinal band, and also a small, lateral impression on each side of the base ; the last segment of the abdomen is moderately broad, transverse, and not swollen ; the tarsi are as long as in the male (the hind ones are missing in the type), the upper tooth of the anterior and intermediate claws is deeply cleft, narrower and shorter than the lower.

Length $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 9 mm.

The type is the only example of this species which I have seen, and is labelled "S. Af." "Coll. Jekel."

SCHIZONYCHA RUGOSA, Brensk.

Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1898, p. 353.

Chestnut-brown, with the elytra somewhat light testaceous ; antennæ and palpi sub-flavescent ; clypeus only slightly blunted in front, and somewhat narrow owing to the strongly arcuate clypeal suture ; the suture is distinct, and so is the basal carina which is grooved, the surface of the clypeus is closely scrobiculato-foveate, and the frontal one granulose ; prothorax scarcely amplified laterally in the middle, nearly straight thence towards the basal angle which projects, plainly serrate laterally from the anterior angle to about the median part, and covered all over with small, closely set granules, giving it a very scabrose appearance, supra-basal folds conspicuously raised ; scutellum pluri-punctate ; elytra elongated, a

little amplified laterally before the median part, deeply punctured and with the hair in the punctures quite distinct; pygidium somewhat closely punctate, except at the apex which is slightly coriaceous; abdomen slightly impressed in the centre at the base, penultimate segment much broader than the one preceding, last segment wide, swollen; pectus with a moderately long, appressed pubescence; anterior tibiæ with the basal tooth almost obliterated, tarsi long, upper tooth of all the claws very slender and shorter than the lower.

Shape, size, and colour of *S. indotata*, from which it differs mainly by the sculpture of the prothorax, which is closely scabrose all over; the shape of the genital armature is almost identical with that of *S. fatidica*, which it also closely resembles, but the left branch of the forceps is somewhat broader.

Length 16 mm.; width 8 mm.

The type, the only example I have seen, is labelled "Natal."

SCHIZONYCHA INDOTATA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 67.

Chestnut-brown, with the head fuscous and the prothorax rusty-red; clypeus broadly truncate in front, but with the sides well rounded, not emarginate in the centre, clypeal carina moderately arcuate, suture distinct, basal carina distinct but not very sharp; the part behind the basal carina is smooth, but the frontal part is plainly granular, and the clypeus covered with contiguous, somewhat scabrose punctures; prothorax very little obliquely narrowed laterally from the median to the apical part, nearly straight from the middle to the basal angle, but still having a slight sinuation above the angle which is very sharp; the punctures are granular and very closely set in the anterior part, larger, cicatricose, and set moderately close to each other in the posterior; there is a faint, small, smooth space in the centre of the disk; scutellum pluri-punctate laterally; elytra elongate, sub-cylindrical, deeply punctured, each puncture, like those on the head and prothorax bearing a minute greyish hair, and separated from each other by a space equal in width to their diameter; pygidium with scattered, shallow, round punctures, but with the apical part impunctate; punctures on the sides of the abdomen squamulose, but the penultimate segment which is much wider than the one preceding, has a few long hairs, and the metasternum is villose; tarsi very long, upper tooth of claws shorter than the lower, and more slender; basal outer tooth of anterior tibiæ almost obliterated.

Length 17 mm. ; width 8 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia. Exact locality unknown ; Transvaal (Lydenburg).

SCHIZONYCHA FATIDICA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 45.

This species is very much like *S. indotata*, the shape and the colour are identical, but the clypeus is very plainly sinuate in the centre, the clypeal carina, and also the sculpture of the head are similar, but not that of the prothorax, which is narrowly scabrose along the anterior margin only, the other punctures are cicatricose and divided by wavy, smooth, unequal round intervals, imparting to the surface a roughly scrobiculate appearance ; in the centre there is an elongated, raised, smooth space, and one or two areolets on each side of it ; the supra-basal folds are very raised, the basal angles project very much, and the posterior lateral part is on that account more deeply sinuate ; the scutellum and elytra are punctured alike, and so is the pygidium ; the penultimate segment of the abdomen is also wider than the preceding, and has a few long hairs ; the numerous punctured abdominal segments are squamulose, and the metasternum is very densely hairy ; tarsi very long, upper tooth of claws shorter and much more slender than the lower. The genital armature of the male is on the same plan as that of *S. indotata*, but of somewhat different shape ; the basal outer tooth of the anterior tibiae is very blunt.

Length 16-19 mm. ; width 8-9½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kowie, Graham's Town, Port St. John).

This species is labelled *S. capensis*, Burm., in the Candèze Collection.

SCHIZONYCHA SCABIOSA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 44.

Chestnut-brown, each puncture bearing a minute whitish hair ; pectus somewhat densely pubescent ; club of antennæ flavescent ; body sub-cylindrical ; head and clypeus closely scabroso-punctate, clypeal carina arcuate, suture very fine, basal carina distinct ; prothorax a little ampliased laterally in the middle, very little narrowed thence, but slightly sinuated above the basal angle, margins strongly serrate in the anterior part, the surface is covered with cicatricose punctures asperous in the anterior part, larger and smoother in the posterior, where they are divided by narrow, smooth, irregular walls, and in the posterior part of the disk there is a smooth, median longi-

tudinal band; scutellum with a duplicate lateral row of punctures; elytra deeply punctate; pygidium with deep, somewhat closely set foveolate punctures; all abdominal segments deeply and closely punctured all over, penultimate one broader than the preceding, last one very swollen; tarsi long; upper claw of anterior ones much narrower than the lower, and slightly shorter; that of the posterior and intermediate longer and very little less slender. Female unknown.

The sculpture of the prothorax is not unlike that of *S. puncticollis*, which it somewhat resembles, but in the latter the punctures in the posterior part are not divided by smooth walls, and the prothorax itself is much more amplified in the middle, and distinctly narrowed towards the base. The shape of the genital armature is also very different.

Length 14–14½ mm.; width 6¾–7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage).

SCHIZONYCHA CAFFRA, n. spec.

Testaceous, with the head and prothorax somewhat brick-red, club of antennæ flavescent, shining, and having a minute hair in every puncture, basal part of prothorax with a fringe of long flavous pubescence; pectus very densely villose; clypeus truncate in the anterior part and only very slightly sinuate there, clypeal carina arcuate, basal one somewhat sharp but not much raised, surface of the clypeus and frontal part cicatricoso-punctate; prothorax not narrowed laterally from the median to the basal part, but slightly sinuate above the basal angle, which is sharp; the outer margin is finely crenulate serrate, and the ciliæ are long, it slopes a little more than usual towards the anterior part, and is covered with equidistant round punctures slightly narrower in the anterior than in the posterior part, and separated by a smooth space equal in width to their own diameter; scutellum with only a few punctures; elytra moderately elongate, deeply punctured; pygidium sub-coriaceous, and sprinkled with a few shallow punctures; tarsi long, upper tooth of anterior tibiæ very fine, not deeply cleft, and thus very much shorter in the male than the lower one, while in the intermediate and posterior tarsi it is longer and not more slender than the lower, which is sub-perpendicular; in the female the tarsi are much shorter, and the claws of the anterior and posterior legs are similar to those of the hind ones in the male; the penultimate joint of the abdominal segment is a little wider than the one preceding.

The genital armature is of the same type as that of *S. fatidica*, but the right branch is more sinuate outwardly.

Length 15–16 mm.; width 7–8½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town).

SCHIZONYCHA DEBILIS, Burm.,
Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 272.

Colour, size, and shape of *S. caffra*, the description of which applies very well to the present species, except for the claws of the tarsi of the male, the only sex known to me. The anterior claws are of the same shape as those of *S. caffra*, i.e., they are divaricating and cleft at the tip, the upper tooth is not deeply cleft, is very slender and shorter than the lower, and those of the intermediate and posterior legs have the same shape, instead of the upper one being very long and as robust as the lower, which is short and of equal width. The genital armature is also slightly different in shape from that of *S. caffra*, and is very much like that of *S. fatidica*.

Length 15–16 mm.; width 7½–8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Transkei).

SCHIZONYCHA INCRETA, n. spec.,
Plate XLVI., fig. 54.

Elongate, pale testaceous, but with the head and prothorax somewhat brownish, and both covered with closely set, squamiform, greyish hairs springing from the punctures, the elytra have similar hairs, which are not, however, quite so densely set; clypeus rounded in the anterior part in the male, blunter but not emarginate in the female, covered with deep punctures, the clypeal carina is sharp, and so is the basal one, the space behind the latter is impunctate; prothorax ampliate laterally slightly past the median part, and only a little more diagonally narrowed thence towards the anterior angle than towards the basal one, covered with deep punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their own diameter, but finer and more closely set on the sides, above the basal part there is on each side a conspicuously impunctate, shining, transverse fold; scutellum as closely punctured as the discoidal part of the prothorax; elytra elongated, plainly sinuate laterally at about one-third of the length, and a little amplified there, covered with deep punctures less closely set than on the prothorax, being separated from each other by a space broader than their own diameter; basal part of propygidium, pygidium and abdomen moderately closely punctured with the punctures squamiferous as on the upper side;

pectus not densely pubescent, and with whitish scales on the sides; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate, not sinuate above the basal tooth, tarsi long, upper claw of anterior tarsi narrower, but as long as the lower; club of antennæ very long in the male, shorter, but still elongated in the female; penultimate abdominal segment slightly wider than the preceding one, ultimate one somewhat swollen in the female.

Length 12–13½ mm.; width 6–7 mm.

The somewhat dense covering of sub-squamose white hairs on the upper side is very plain.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez, Beira).

SCHIZONYCHA CONFINIS, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 40.

Siena-brown, clothed above and under with very dense greyish, very squamiform hairs, less scale-like on the metasternum; clypeus with the margins highly reflexed, truncate and sinuate in the middle in front, distinctly angular laterally at the base, and having only a few shallow punctures, no clypeal suture, clypeal carina not much arcuate, frontal part very closely punctured, basal carina moderately sharp, basal space impunctate; prothorax amplified laterally in the middle, but not much attenuated thence towards the basal angle, covered with small, nearly contiguous round punctures, and having no raised transverse supra-basal fold; scutellum more rounded at the apex than in the other South African species, and very closely punctate all over; elytra sub-cylindrical, the punctures are deep, but small; pygidium also closely punctured, the punctures equal and separated by an interval not equal to their own diameter; penultimate abdominal segment broader than the one preceding, ultimate one not swollen; upper tooth of anterior tarsi slender, and not quite as long as the lower one; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly. Female unknown.

This species has a covering of still denser squamulose hairs than *S. increta*, the clypeus is more truncate, and, owing to the highly reflexed anterior margin, seems to be hollow; like *S. inverta*, it has no impunctate, raised fold above the basal part of the prothorax.

Length 14 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

SCHIZONYCHA DIVULSA, n. spec.,

Plate XLI., fig. 79.

Narrow, sub-parallel, pale testaceous, with the head, prothorax, and legs slightly testaceous-red; covered with minute whitish hairs

issuing from the punctures on the upper and under sides; clypeus truncate and emarginate in front, covered with closely set scabrose punctures, clypeal carina sharp, basal carina distinct, the space between the two is closely granulose, the basal part beyond the basal carina is smooth; club of the antennæ of the male very long; prothorax very little amplified laterally slightly past the median part, covered with scabrose punctures along the anterior part for about half the length, and thence by more scattered and non-scabrose ones to the basal part, each one of these punctures bears a very small squamiform hair, and above the base there is on each side a smooth, shining fold; scutellum with one or two semicircular series of deep punctures; elytra sub-cylindrical, covered with deep round punctures bearing a minute squamiform hair, and separated from each other by a space about equal to their own diameter; pygidium covered with somewhat closely set, round punctures; abdominal segments covered especially on the sides with very numerous setiferous punctures, pectus with appressed greyish sub-squamiform hairs; penultimate abdominal segment wider than the one preceding; anterior tibiæ bidentate, tarsi very long, upper claw of all the tarsi very slender and much shorter than the lower.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ –12 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Rustenburg); Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

SCHIZONYCHA INOPS, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 60.

The description of *S. divulsa* applies in its entirety to this species; the squamulose hairs of the prothorax are only slightly thicker, but the genital armature of the two species differ considerably (*cf.* pl. xli., fig. 79, and pl. xliii., fig. 60).

Length 12 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Omrramba).

SCHIZONYCHA NIGRICORNIS, Burm.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 48.

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 272.

Fuscous or dark brown, with the legs a little redder than the elytra; antennæ dark ferruginous; all the punctures on the upper and under sides bearing a whitish squamiform hair; head small, clypeus short, truncate and not emarginate at the tip, clypeal carina sharp and having behind a straight transverse impressed line, basal carina distinct, but not very sharp; the surface of the head is covered with somewhat deep, not scabrose foveæ disposed trans-

versely; prothorax convex, not attenuate laterally from the non-ampliated median part to the base, only slightly sinuate above the basal angle, a little narrowed in the anterior part, which is plainly serrate, but the margin of the posterior part is simple, it is covered with scattered punctures somewhat irregular in the discoidal part, but set more closely along the sides, especially along the anterior margin where they are slightly scabrose; scutellum with a few lateral punctures, elytra covered with deep punctures separated from each other by a space a little wider than their own diameter, and bearing each a squamose hair of the same size as those of the head and prothorax; pygidium irregularly plicate longitudinally in the middle, coriaceous, and with scattered squamose hairs; sides of abdominal segments, and metasternum somewhat thickly squamose, penultimate abdominal segment wider than the antepenultimate, anterior tibiae bi-dentate, tarsi moderately long, upper tooth of all tarsi very minute and very short, lower claw robust; basal joint of hind tarsi short, second one one-third longer.

Length 14–15 mm.; width 7–8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony. My two examples of this species were collected by Zeyher. The genital armature is not unlike that of *S. vicaria*, but shorter, and the left clasp is considerably wider at apex.

SCHIZONYCHA VICARIA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 54.

Piceous-black, antennae and tarsi piceous-red; all the punctures bear a white squamose hair; head somewhat small, clypeus broadly truncate, not sinuate in the centre. This species is similar in shape to *S. indotata* and *S. fatidica*, but its nearest ally is *S. nigricornis*, from which it is distinguished by the punctures on the prothorax being more cicatricose, more closely set, more scabrose in the anterior part, and separated on the posterior by irregular, slightly raised, smooth walls; the scutellum has also three or four punctures on each side, but the punctures on the elytra are deeper, and the juxta-sutural space is more coriaceous; the penultimate abdominal segment is wider than the one preceding and has a few long hairs, but the squamose hairs on the sides of the segments are not so plainly squamose, and the metasternum is densely villose; the anterior tibiae are bi-dentate like those of *S. nigricornis* but more briefly sinuate above the basal tooth; the tarsi are longer, and the upper tooth of the claws is more deeply cleft but also very slender, and, lastly, the two genital armatures vary in shape.

Length $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand).

(*Species which I have not been able to identify.*)

SCHIZONYCHA CORROSA, Burm.,
Handb. d. Entom., iv., 2, p. 270.

Basal joint of hind tarsi a little shorter than the second. "Ovate, broad, dark chestnut, strongly punctate; pectus and femora little fulvo-pilose. Length 5 lin. ♀. South Africa, from Echlon. Very broadly built, especially the prothorax, and on that account the head appears smaller than usual; dark chestnut-brown, coarsely but not very deeply punctate, in each puncture a small, yellow bristle; clypeus evenly rounded, with a raised margin, the middle of the margin somewhat elevated, frontal keel distinctly curved towards the jaws; pronotum broad, especially towards the sides, strongly rounded, the outer margin finely crenulate, and with long ciliæ; elytra with the punctures scarcely more scattered than on the prothorax; pygidium with only a few scattered punctures; legs tolerably short, especially the tarsi of the female; antennal club very small."

SCHIZONYCHA PERFORATA, Burm.,
Loc. cit., p. 267.

"Basal joint of hind tarsi a little longer than the second. Reddish fuscous, shiny, prothorax very densely ruguloso-punctate; elytra regularly but less densely punctate. Length 9 lin. ♂. Longer than *S. tumida*, head very thick and broad, with the high margin lightly incurved in the middle, and with a transversely sharply raised keel in the middle, densely and strongly punctate; pronotum more densely but somewhat more finely punctate, the punctures coalescing to transverse wrinkles, along the middle a smooth band; elytra with much more scattered but not finer punctures; sternum and legs clothed with long, yellow bristly hairs; the margin of the pronotum and elytra beset with stiff, curled, brown ciliæ; antennal club as long as the stalk; tarsi of male very long. Cape of Good Hope."

GEN. ATYS, Reich.,
Galinier's Voyag. en Abyss. Zool., p. 289.

The only character distinguishing this genus from *Schizonycha* is that in the male the antennæ are 9- instead of 10-jointed, owing to the fourth and fifth joints being fused together, but in some females the 10 joints are fairly distinct. Kolbe says that the pectus is glabrous, but in the South African species they are seldom glabrous, being sparingly pilose, and occasionally squamose.

Apart from the number of antennal joints there is nothing to distinguish the insects included in this genus from those included in *Schizonycha*; with one exception, *A. ovatula*, they have an elongated, somewhat slender appearance, and the genitalia of the male have their counterparts in those of *Schizonycha*, and are of the same type.

Key to the Species.

Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

A³. Upper tooth of anterior claws as robust, or nearly as robust, as the lower, and longer.

a². Frontal part simple.

Body elongated; prothorax without a longitudinal, smooth, median line; third antennal joint hardly longer than the fourth (♂) *hybrida*.

Body amplified; prothorax with a plain median longitudinal smooth line; third antennal joint longer than the fourth (♀) *ovatula*.

a¹. Frontal part with a median, longitudinal keel.

Body elongated; antennal club third joint of ♂ longer than pedicel, shorter than the fourth, fifth and sixth *inscita*.

Body elongated; antennal club of ♂ not longer than pedicel, third joint longer than fourth, fifth, and sixth, not compressed *inverta*.

A². Upper tooth of anterior claws more slender than the lower, and slightly shorter.

Clypeus slightly blunted in front, simple; metasternum sparsely villose *infans*.

Clypeus plainly blunted in front and sinuate in the middle; metasternum glabrous *straminea*,

Clypeal carina arcuate, occipital carina blunt, abdominal segments not hairy, second hardly wider than the third *fallax*.

Clypeal carina sharply triangular, occipital very sharp; abdominal segments with long setæ, second one much broader than the third *hypocrita*.

Punctures on the upper side bearing a short squamose hair; metasternum with plain whitish scales *simplex*.

A¹. Upper teeth of anterior claws very slender and very short *humilis*.

ATYS HYBRIDA, n. spec.

Sub-elongated, light testaceous, with the head and anterior part of prothorax darker, antennal club flavescens in the male; clypeus semicircular, frontal keel slightly arcuate, the suture behind it very short, occipital keel slightly sinuate, not grooved, surface

of the whole head deeply punctate; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally in the posterior part the angles of which are also rounded, outer margins serrulate, surface asperous-punctate in the anterior part and deeply but not closely cicatricose-punctate in the discoidal and also on the sides, the basal smooth ridges are quite plain, and each puncture bears a minute hair; scutellum sparingly punctate; elytra slightly amplified laterally past the sinuated part, covered with somewhat deep punctures bearing each a small greyish hair and separated from each other by a space about equal to their own diameter; pygidium only sparsely punctate; second abdominal segment plainly broader than the third; pectus sparingly hairy; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate; upper tooth of all the claws more robust and longer than the lower.

The genital armature of the male is almost similar to that of *Schizonycha dissensa*, pl. xliii., fig. 10.

Length 10 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban, Newcastle); Transvaal (Pietersburg).

ATYS INSCITA, n. spec.

Very similar in general appearance to *A. hybrida*, but differs in the shape of the clypeal and frontal keels, the first is very little arcuate, but the suture immediately behind it is produced into a short, acute triangle the apex of which is continued as a longitudinal, only slightly raised keel meeting the strongly median sinuate part of the occipital one; the antennal club of the male is longer than the pedicel, the fourth joint of the male is very much longer than the third and consists plainly of two fused joints, and the fifth and sixth are strongly compressed; in the female, however, these two joints are much more distinctly seen, and it may safely be said that they are not entirely fused; the prothorax has a broad lateral impression on each side of the anterior part and the punctures are smaller and more closely set, and also slightly more cicatricose on the dorsal part; the second abdominal segment is wider than the third, and the segments are more pubescent in the male than in the female. The genital clasps of the male are shaped somewhat in the manner of those of *A. hybrida*, but they are hardly emarginate in the inner part.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg); Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

ATYS INVERTA, n. spec.

Light brick-red, with the elytra paler; the hairs in the punctures are extremely minute; clypeus truncate, very slightly sinuate in the

middle, and very short, covered with shallow foveate punctures, the clypeal carina is sharp and not much arcuate, the basal one is fairly distinct and slightly arcuate, the space between the two carinæ is filled with sub-scabrose, irregular foveolate punctures, and the basal part is impunctate; in the male the antennal club is not longer than the pedicel, and the third joint is as long as the other two following, which are not very angular inwardly; prothorax short and broad, not much amplified laterally in the median part and very little attenuate thence to the basal angle, covered with cicatricose punctures separated by narrow, somewhat sharp walls on the sides, and a little wider and not quite so closely set in the median and basal discoidal parts, there is no smooth transverse fold above the base; scutellum with two series of punctures; elytra sinuate laterally a little above the median part, deeply and closely punctured with the punctures equal in size and separated from each other by a space narrower than their own diameter; pygidium covered with deep, round, nearly contiguous punctures divided by a narrow wall; abdominal segments and metasternum covered with deep, closely set punctures; pectus hardly pubescent; penultimate abdominal segment not wider than the one preceding; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate, tarsi very long, upper claw of the anterior ones slender, but nearly as long as the lower.

Female unknown.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez).

ATYS OVATULA, Brensk.,
Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1898, p. 360.

Testaceous, but also often chestnut-brown, and with the antennæ rusty-brown; the female of this species, of which I have seen a long series from several localities, is far from rare, but the male is unknown. It is so closely allied to *Schizonycha natalensis* ♀, as well as to *S. mediocris*, that but for the number of antennal joints the three might easily be mistaken for one species; the shape is the same, but the punctures on the prothorax are deeper and more closely set than in *Schizonycha natalensis*, and whereas in that species the discoidal part has no median smooth area, there is a very plain, longitudinal smooth band in *O. ovatula*, and if, as I strongly suspect, the male has 10-jointed antennæ, it will be found to be closely allied to my *S. mediocris*, in which, like in *S. natalensis*, the antennæ are 10-jointed in both sexes, and the males of which have such very dissimilar genital clasps.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ – $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 6–8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Mossel Bay, Knysna, Graham's Town, Kowie) ; Natal (Durban).

ATYS INFANS, n. spec.,

Plate LI., fig. 62.

Testaceous-red, with the elytra a little lighter, each puncture on the upper side bearing an extremely minute hair ; head somewhat small, clypeus blunt, slightly sinuate, clypeal carina moderately arcuate, suture distinct, basal carina plain, slightly arcuate, clypeus with contiguous foveate punctures, frontal part closely scrobiculate, the narrow intervals scabrose ; club of antennæ long in the male ; prothorax amplified laterally at about the median part, attenuated thence towards the sharp basal angle, serrate only along the anterior part of the outer margins, covered with equally distant, round punctures separated by narrow, smooth intervals, somewhat raised, however, in the discoidal part which has a more or less distinct, median, smooth line, these punctures are very little broader in the posterior than in the anterior part ; scutellum with a lateral row of punctures ; elytra elongated, slightly amplified laterally before the median part, covered with closely set round punctures divided by a narrow interval not half their diameter, but nearly equal to it, however, in the posterior part, and very slightly raised, especially along the juxta-sutural part, which is on that account slightly coriaceous ; pygidium foveato-punctate, the punctures set more or less apart, the distance varying in each of the six male individuals which I have examined ; median part of abdomen slightly depressed and with very few punctures on each segment, including the penultimate one which is broader than the antepenultimate, last one very narrow ; transverse, plane ; pectus with very short, appressed hairs ; upper tooth of all the claws more slender and shorter than the lower.

Female unknown.

Length 10– $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 5– $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Johannesburg, ? Pretoria) ; Natal (Frere).

ATYS STRAMINEA, n. spec.

This species, the female only of which is known to me, greatly resembles *A. hybrida* in shape and size, the clypeus, however, is much more blunt and plainly sinuate in the middle in front ; the punctures on the prothorax are almost confluent on the sides and in the anterior part, and the smooth interspaces of the discoidal

part form transverse, somewhat irregular folds not unlike the supra-basal ones, which in this case are partly obliterated, and the punctures along the base are very broad; the penultimate abdominal segment is only slightly broader than the one following, the deeply and closely punctate metasternum is quite glabrous.

Length 10 mm. ; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland.

ATYS FALLAX, n. spec.

Testaceous, slightly testaceous-red on the head and prothorax; antennæ reddish-brown; clypeus blunt and slightly sinuated at apex, the clypeal keel is sub-transverse, and the suture triangular, the frontal part is somewhat depressed, the occipital keel is fairly plain and the surface is deeply and irregularly punctate; prothorax narrowed from about the median part to the apex, but nearly straight from the middle to the basal angles which are sharp, the outer margin is somewhat obsoletely serrulate, and the punctures are not rugose and are moderately closely set even along the sides; the punctures on the elytra are indistinctly setigerous; those on the pygidium are somewhat scattered, and the second abdominal segment is nearly as wide as the one preceding. The nearest approach to the shape of the genital claspers is perhaps that of *Schizonycha mediocris*, but in *A. fallax* the open space is wider and more ovate, and the apices more slender, more constricted at a certain distance from the tip and quite parallel.

Female unknown.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ –12 mm. ; width 6– $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

ATYS HYPOCRITA, n. spec.

Closely allied in general appearance and colour to *A. fallax*; the clypeus is also blunt and slightly sinuate in front, but the clypeal keel is very plainly triangular, and the frontal suture quite straight, the occipital is very sharply carinate and slightly triangular in the centre in the male only, the frontal suture is hardly distinct in the female the antennal club of which is plainly 10-jointed; the prothorax is more narrowed from the post-median amplified part to the sharp basal angle, and the punctation is even more remote, but in both sexes the basal part is smooth and impunctate; the punctures on the elongated elytra bear a very short hair; the pygidium is very deeply and somewhat closely punctate, and the second abdominal segment is very plainly wider than the preceding.

one, and as usual much more deeply punctate in the female than in the male; the shape of the claws is alike in both sexes; the shape of the genital armature of the male is nearer to that of *Schizonycha divulsa* than to that of any of the other South African species, but the apices of the clasps are not incised inwardly at base.

Length 14–15 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

ATYS SIMPLEX, n. spec.

Chestnut-red with the elytra chestnut-brown, moderately shining, each puncture on the upper side bears a somewhat plainly squamose hair, and underneath a conspicuous white scale; club of antennæ somewhat infusate in the female, the only sex known to me; clypeus straight in front, broadly rounded and oblique laterally, not sinuated in the centre of the anterior part, clypeal suture slightly arcuate, suture visible, set very closely to the carina, no distinct basal carina or groove, the clypeus is deeply and closely foveate, the frontal part scrobiculate with the narrow intervals slightly scabrose; prothorax ampliatus laterally and rounded past the median part, diagonally narrowed thence towards the sharp basal angle, outer margin non-crenulate, surface covered with somewhat rounded punctures more closely set along the sides and also the anterior margin than in the median and posterior sides of the disk, but with the intervals only slightly raised and non-scabrose, while in the discoidal part they are smooth and not raised; scutellum somewhat closely punctate all over; elytra ampliatus laterally before the median part, deeply and closely punctate with the intervals between the punctures somewhat narrow, and not raised; pygidium very closely punctured, the punctures fine and almost contiguous; penultimate abdominal segment broader than the one preceding, last segment half the width of the penultimate, not swollen; pectus without any hairs; tarsi moderately long (♀); upper tooth of all the claws shorter and more slender than the lower.

Male unknown.

Length 11 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

ATYS HUMILIS, n. spec.

Brick-red, shining, antennæ flavescent; clypeus broadly truncate distinctly emarginate in front, clypeal carina not very arcuate, and having behind a transverse impressed line, the basal carina is distinct but not much raised and covered with somewhat broad,

more or less deep, sub-coalescing, cicatricose punctures ; prothorax not narrowed laterally, although slightly sinuate from the median to the basal part the angle of which is sharp, the outer margin is finely serrate, and it is covered with round, equi-distant punctures, and has in the middle a faintly raised, longitudinal, narrow, smooth band ; scutellum with one row of punctures often partly obliterated ; elytra sub-cylindrical, somewhat deeply punctured ; pygidium covered with the exception of the apical part with round punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their own diameter ; abdominal segments finely punctulate, penultimate segment not broader than the antepenultimate, last one somewhat narrow, moderately swollen ; metasternum very briefly hairy ; tarsi long, upper tooth of anterior claws very fine and shorter than the lower, yet deeply cleft. In the male the club of the antennæ is longer than the pedicel and curved.

Length 12–13 mm. ; width $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Graham's Town, East London, Seymour).

GEN. ENTYPOSIS, Kolbe,

Ann. Soc. Ent. d. Belg., vol. 38, 1894, p. 576.

The only difference between this genus and *Schizonycha* is the presence of a deep impression in the anterior part of the prothorax, and of a small tubercle in the centre of the anterior margin ; the other characters are met with in many other species of the genus *Schizonycha*.

ENTYPOSIS MENDAX, n. spec.,

Plate XLI., fig. 78.

Shape and colour of *Schizonycha infans*, and very slightly longer, but differentiated by a conspicuous squamose white hair in every puncture on the upper side ; on the abdomen and pectus these squamose white hairs are also found, but they are slightly smaller on the lower than on the upper side ; the clypeus is nearly straight in front, and slightly sinuate in the centre, and narrow, the clypeal carina is only slightly arcuate, the suture is quite plain, the very sharp basal carina is transverse, and the frontal space narrower than in the other South African species ; it is scrobiculate, with the walls of the scrobiculated punctures somewhat asperous, and the punctures on the clypeus are somewhat irregularly foveate and contiguous ; prothorax plainly amplified laterally at about the median part, as much narrowed towards the posterior as towards the anterior part, and with the outer margin very faintly serrate, there is a broad shallow

discoidal impression reaching from the median part to the anterior margin which bears a small tubercle in the centre, and it is covered on the sides with somewhat broad but closely set punctures having scabrose intervals, but the punctures in the median impression are not very closely set, and the intervals are smooth; scutellum not very distinctly punctured; elytra deeply punctured, the punctures are equi-distant, and along the basal part, the intervals are slightly raised; pygidium covered with equi-distant foveolate, shallow punctures separated by a narrow interval; abdomen with squamose hairs laterally, not depressed in the centre, penultimate segment nearly twice as broad as the one preceding, ultimate one broad and convex; pectus without pubescence; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, basal tooth very short; all the tarsi are missing in the only example I have seen, and which closely resembles *E. montana*, Brsk.

Length 12 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Mashunaland).

HOLISONYCHA, n. gen.

Mentum strongly incised laterally near the ligular part, and very sharp at apex, labial palpi inserted laterally, the other buccal organs as in *Schizonycha*; the antennal club of the male is as long as the pedicel the joints of which, with the exception of the two basal ones, are very small and closely set, the third being hardly longer than the fourth; the head and body are those of *Schizonycha*, but the long and slender claws are not much curved, and are simple at the tip.

HOLISONYCHA MELLILA, n. spec.

Light brick-red, or pale testaceous, shining, each puncture on the upper side with a most minute hair; head small, clypeus truncate with the outer angles rounded, hardly emarginate in the centre, clypeal carina very slightly arcuate, suture indistinct, basal carina distinct, slightly sinuate in the middle; clypeal surface covered with irregular punctures having raised intervals, frontal surface plainly granulose; prothorax not much amplified laterally towards the median part, and attenuated thence to the basal angle which is distinct, but not very sharp, outer margin somewhat crenulate in the posterior part, and ciliate, surface covered with round, scattered punctures separated by smooth intervals, the punctures are more closely set on the sides and along the anterior margin; scutellum impunctate; elytra elongated, cylindrical, the punctures somewhat apart; pygidium not distinctly punctate; abdominal segments not deeply punctate.

laterally, and having a minute hair in each puncture; penultimate segment broader than the preceding, last one not quite half as wide as the penultimate, slightly convex; pectus with some long, but not very dense, appressed hairs; anterior tibiæ sharply tri-dentate outwardly; tarsi very long, claws long, slender, simple. The clasps of the genital armature are absolutely like those of *Schizonycha saga*. Female unknown.

Length 10–12 mm.; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester).

GEN. SYNGENESCHIZA, Brensk.,

Stett. Ent. Zeit., lix., 1898, p. 381.

Very near *Schizonycha*, the head has only one frontal, arcuate, sharp keel, without any transverse occipital keel or prominence, the head is plainly broader than the clypeus, the eyes are very large; the antennæ are 9-jointed, and the third joint is very elongated and longer than the following two taken together, the club of the male is only slightly shorter than the pedicel; claws cleft at tip as in *Schizonycha*.

SYNGENESCHIZA OMRRAMBA, n. spec.

Very pale testaceous, sub-livid, but with the sutural part of the elytra slightly, and the frontal part deeply infusate; antennæ and legs of the same colour as the body; clypeus parabolic, but slightly truncate in the anterior part, genæ sub-transverse, eyes very large, frontal carina very sharp, little arcuate, both the clypeus and frontal part are covered with broad, irregular, briefly setigerous punctures; antennal club of male a little shorter than the whole pedicel, and slightly attenuated towards the tip, third joint of pedicel as long as the three following taken together; prothorax ampliate and rounded laterally towards the middle part, and only very slightly more attenuated in the anterior than in the posterior part, the angles of which are not rounded, the punctures are moderately closely set and not rugose; on the parallel elytra the punctures are somewhat broad, and separated from each other by an interval slightly narrower than their own diameter; pygidium fairly deeply but not closely set; penultimate abdominal segment nearly twice as broad as the one preceding; tarsi long, robust, upper tooth of claws longer but of nearly equal width than the lower, anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

Closely allied to *S. tarsata*, Brsk., the type of the genus, but different. From my notes this species is identical with a co-type of

Adoretus sellatus, Klug, communicated to me by the Berlin Museum, and the claws of which I unfortunately did not examine at the time.

Length 10 mm. ; width 5 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Omrramba).

SUNTEMNONYCHA, n. gen.

Mentum and buccal organs of *Schizonycha*, but the robust mandibles are not quite so curved at apex, and not bifid there; the clypeus is arcuate as in *Schizonycha*, but the margin is less strongly reflexed, it is separated from the frontal part by a deep transverse suture instead of a sharp keel, and the frontal part has no basal raised ridge; the antennæ are 10-jointed, the club in the male is as long as the pedicel, the two ultimate joints of which are acuminate and laminate respectively; the body is like that of *Schizonycha*, but the whole anterior margin of the prothorax has a short pubescent fringe; the legs are as in *Schizonycha*, the upper tooth of all the claws is long, curved, and sharp, the lower follows the same curve, but is abruptly truncate; pectus and median part of basal margin densely hairy.

Differs from *Schizonycha* by the presence of a frontal suture instead of a keel, the truncature of the lower tooth of the claws, and the shape of the two ultimate joints of the antennal pedicel.

SUNTEMNONYCHA COLLUSOR, n. spec.

Ferruginous, a little lighter on the elytra, antennal club of male, the only sex I know, light chestnut-brown, the joints of this club are parallel from the base to two-thirds of the length, and slightly amplified thence, and therefore wider there than in the same sex of the *Schizonycha* species; clypeus parabolic, very little blunted in front, and with the anterior margin only moderately raised, it is divided from the frontal part by a deep, transverse, slightly arcuate suture, the frontal part has no basal elevation whatever, and the whole surface is covered with nearly contiguous sub-foveate punctures separated by narrow, raised walls; prothorax and elytra of the same shape as in *Schizonycha*; the former is densely pubescent along the frontal and outer margins, and also along the median part of the base above the scutellum, the punctures are not scrobiculate laterally, and are divided from each other on the disk by a space equal to their own diameter, but they are more closely set along the anterior margin; the scutellum is hairy, and the punctures on the elytra are deep with the smooth, slightly raised intervals, narrower in the anterior

than in the posterior part; pygidium closely punctate, the punctures squamigerous; abdominal segments with squamiform appressed hairs on the sides; pectus very densely pubescent; anterior tibiae tri-dentate, tarsi long; lower tooth of all the claws sharply truncate, the upper one long and incurved.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Melsetter).

GEN. SPATHOSCHIZA, Arr.,

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. ix., 1902.

Labial palpi inserted laterally on the outer face of the mentum; last joint of maxillary palpi sub-cylindrical, truncate at the apex; clypeus emarginate in front, straight laterally, but slightly attenuate towards the apex, with the anterior angles sharp, concave in the anterior part, separated from the front by an arcuate keel, and having in addition a median frontal one; eyes very large; antennae 10-jointed, club long in the male, third joint longer than the fourth, penultimate one of pedicel long; body slender, elongate; claws cleft underneath at the tip as in *Schizonycha*, but having also a sub-vertical median tooth and a quadrate basal one.

SPATHOSCHIZA DEBILIS, Arr.,

Loc. cit., p. 96.

Pale testaceous, with the head somewhat reddish, antennal club flavescent, briefly but not densely pilose, the hairs are flavescent and somewhat longer on the under side; clypeus and anterior frontal part roughly punctate, the occipital part only slightly punctate, the eyes are very large and the genal canthus very slender; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally past the middle part and not wider across the base than across the anterior part, finely crenulate and with the posterior angles sharp, closely and somewhat deeply punctate, all the punctures bearing a short, setulose hair; elytra cylindrical, very little wider at the base than the base of the prothorax; covered with deep, equi-distant, setigerous punctures separated by an interval about equal in width to their own diameter; pygidium deeply and somewhat closely punctate, fringed with long hairs; under side deeply and somewhat closely punctured all over; second abdominal segment broader than the third; hind basal tarsal joint much shorter than the second.

Length 9 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

SEBAKUE, n. gen.

Mentum fused with the ligular part, deeply impressed on the outer face, bulging laterally and with the ligular part transverse, not emarginate, but with the angles rounded, last joint of labial palpi longer than the two preceding, slightly curved, sub-cylindrical, but somewhat acuminate towards the tip; maxillæ robust, hollowed on the inner face, provided with two strongly bifid teeth, diverging, but set on the same line, and an angular one beneath these two, the latter has a small bunch of hairs and represents evidently the inner lobe of the maxillæ; maxillary palpi moderately long, last joint very swollen outwardly, almost clavate, and somewhat deeply impressed, straight inwardly; mandibles robust, but compressed and chisel-like at the tip; labrum vertical, deeply emarginate; clypeus narrower than the head and separated from it by a somewhat indistinct, transverse impressed line, eyes large, divided in front by a slightly hairy canthus, head without any transverse frontal ridge; antennæ 9-jointed, the three last joints form the club, which is moderately elongate and longer in the male, ovate in the female, the first joint is longer than third-sixth, the sixth is sharply laminate in the male, less so in the female; prothorax amplified laterally in the middle and nearly equally attenuate thence towards the base as towards the apex, outer margins slightly reflexed, basal angle sharp, anterior margin slightly pubescent near the angles in the male, but all along the length in the female; scutellum somewhat short, ogival, one-fourth broader than long; elytra hardly wider at the shoulders than the basal part of the prothorax, slightly sinuate below the humeral part and thence moderately amplify towards the posterior, moderately convex, retuse behind and covering nearly the whole of the propygidium; propygidium sub-vertical but convex in both sexes; abdominal segments fused; anterior tibiæ strongly tri-dentate outwardly and with a long inner spur, tarsi moderately long, claws moderately robust, long, and having underneath a sharp median tooth; apical spurs of posterior tibiæ long and sharp in the male, compressed and rounded in the female; posterior and intermediate tibiæ with two incomplete oblique ridges.

SEBAKUE CORIACEA, n. spec.

Chestnut-brown, turning sometimes to ferruginous, glabrous on the upper side, but with the mouth parts and the pectus, the metasternum especially, densely hairy; head scrobiculate, separated by a sinuate, transverse, somewhat indistinct impressed line from

the clypeus, which is shorter, has strongly reflexed margins, and is deeply emarginate in the centre; prothorax slightly sinuate in the anterior part, amplified laterally at about the median, somewhat moderately convex, covered with very closely set, deep, round punctures which are separated from each other by a space narrower than their own diameter, the outer margin is reflexed and strongly serrate from the anterior angle to the median part, but carinate thence to the sharp basal angle, and the anterior is briefly hairy in the centre; scutellum ogival, somewhat short, closely and deeply punctate; elytra amplified laterally from about the median part, not very convex, somewhat retuse behind, plainly tri-costate on each side and with the suture also plainly raised, the whole surface is covered with nearly confluent, deep punctures, giving to the elytra a very coriaceous appearance; propygidium and pygidium very closely punctured, the latter somewhat convex, glabrous along the edges except for a few short setæ at the apex; abdomen closely punctulate, glabrous.

Length 18–20 mm.; width $9\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.

The genital armature of the male is strikingly different from that of any of the South African *Melolonthinæ*.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

GEN. PSILONYCHUS, Burm.,

Handb. d. Entom., iv., 2, p. 288.

Mentum quadrate, entirely fused with the ligular part, which is, however, so reduced in length that the labial palpi are inserted on the angles of the anterior part, which is straight, not emarginate; second joint of the labial palpi thick, last joint short, ovate, but sub-acuminate at tip; maxillæ robust and with a quadrifid, strong tooth at the tip and two simple teeth underneath, maxillary palpi moderately long, last joint fusiform, not impressed laterally; mandibles very robust, arcuate; labrum vertical, not deeply emarginate, head small, narrower than the clypeus and without a clypeal suture, or with only a faint one, clypeus more or less deeply emarginate in the centre and with the margins slightly reflexed; eyes moderately large; antennæ 9- or 10-jointed, club usually tri-jointed, but occasionally 4-jointed, long in the male, ovate in the female, the two last joints of the pedicel more or less compressed; prothorax moderately convex, either sub-aculeate or amplified laterally in the middle according to the sexes, and equally attenuated thence towards the sharp anterior angle as it is towards the base the angle of which is not much pronounced, in the centre is a more

or less distinct longitudinal shallow groove with smooth, flat walls and a smooth patch on each side in the posterior part, the outer margins are simple or serrate; scutellum ogival; elytra sub-cylindrical, but a little depressed in the posterior part, faintly costulate or not and covering almost the whole of the propygidium which has a deep, median, longitudinal groove; pygidium vertical, slightly convex, more or less cordiform; abdomen not much convex in the male, more so in the female; pectus densely hairy; legs and tarsi moderately long, anterior tibiæ uni- or bi-dentate outwardly and with a very small inner spur, posterior ones with an evanescent oblique keel, claws moderately long and with a vertical tooth underneath a little before the median part; in the female the spurs of the hind tibiæ are only very slightly compressed.

The species included in this genus are extremely alike, and were it not for the shape of some of the antennal joints in the male their identification would prove almost impossible. On that account I do not propose, therefore, to split the genus into species with 9-jointed or 10-jointed antennæ or uni-dentate or bi-dentate tibiæ. The head and prothorax are deeply pitted, each puncture bearing a whitish scale and occasionally an erect hair, and the less deeply pitted elytra have bands of similar scales, sometimes interrupted, and alternating with denuded lines, while the pygidium and the abdomen, the latter especially, are densely scaly.

Key to the Species.

A². Antennæ 9-jointed.

B. Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly.

Elytra with three broadly interrupted bands of scales on each side *deridens*.

A¹. Antennæ 10-jointed.

B². Anterior tibiæ uni-dentate.

a². Club tri-jointed.

Clypeus almost hexagonal.

b². The two penultimate joints of pedicel not aculeate.

Elytra uniformly covered with scales, but having three small denuded patches on each side *eckloni*.

Elytra with alternate, entire rows of scales *barkeri*.

b¹. The two penultimate joints of pedicel aculeate.

Elytra with broadly interrupted bands of scales *gracilis*.

a¹. Club 4-jointed.

Elytra with broadly interrupted bands of scales *duponti*.

B¹. Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate.

Clypeus rounded laterally and deeply emarginate.

a². The penultimate joint of pedicel plainly laminate.

Elytra with broadly interrupted bands of scales *perturbator*.

a¹. Penultimate joints of antennæ not aculeate.

Prothorax very densely hairy and also scaly; elytra with a denuded patch on each side of the posterior dorsal part *grondahli*.

Prothorax densely hairy, almost languinose, without any scales *pilosicollis*.

PSILONYCHUS DERIDENS, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 28.

Dark bronze-green, moderately shining, female testaceous-red, antennæ piceous in the male, red, with the club infuscated in the female, head with a fairly distinct clypeal raised line in both sexes, head and clypeus clothed with long, greyish hairs in the male and without any scale, but with some squamiform hairs in the female; elytra with four rows of not very closely set, white, elongated scales, broadly interrupted two or three times; edge of propygidium, pygidium, and abdomen clothed with denser and slightly longer scales, pectus with a dense sub-flavescent pubescence; head and clypeus scabrose; prothorax covered with deep, round, contiguous punctures, somewhat rugose in the anterior part, less so in the posterior, grooved from the base to past the middle, and with the walls of the groove smooth and shining, on each side is a basal, smooth, longitudinally elongated patch; scutellum cordate, impunctate; elytra sub-cylindrical in the male, slightly ampliased laterally before the median part in the female, feebly bi-costulate on each side and having rows of irregularly set punctures deeper in the male than in the female; in the latter the scales on the upper side are very few, and those clothing the under side are very much finer than in the male; legs hairy and scaly.

Length 13–13½ mm.; width 6½–7½ mm.

Hab. Natal (Umvoti), Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

PSILONYCHUS ECKLONI, Burm.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 29.

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 289.

P. ferrugineus, Boh., Ins. Caffr., ii., p. 87.

Male: Reddish-bronze, shape and size of the preceding species, but with a different vestiture, being clothed on the upper side with

elongated, slightly yellowish-white scales, longer and more hair-like on the head and prothorax, and leaving slightly past the median part of the elytra three small, denuded, elongated spots set subtransversely on each side; the clypeus is aculeate laterally and deeply emarginate in front, being thus almost hexagonal; the prothorax is plainly scrobiculate, and has no median longitudinal groove, but the supra-lateral elongate patch on each side of the posterior part is very plain; scutellum somewhat deeply punctate; elytra non-costulate; propygidium clothed with very fine, slightly squamiform, appressed hairs, but having a band of scales along the posterior margin; pygidium, abdomen, and legs clothed with whitish scales, pectus densely hairy; anterior tibiæ uni-dentate; legs, palpi, and antennæ rufescent-brown.

Length 13 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

PSILONYCHUS BARKERI, n. spec.

Male: Narrower and more cylindrical than the two preceding species, clothed like *P. eckloni* with whitish or slightly flavescent scales which form on each elytron four uninterrupted bands separated by three narrow denuded lines; the hairs along the margins of the prothorax, the base especially, are plainly flavous; the clypeus is more sharply emarginate in the centre and narrower than in *P. eckloni*; the prothorax has a faint median longitudinal impression in the posterior part, and the lateral denuded patch is narrow but distinct; scutellum impunctate; the elytra are not costulate, but the denuded lines seem to be slightly raised behind; pygidial part and under side as in the preceding species; anterior tibiæ uni-dentate.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ –12 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Umhlati).

PSILONYCHUS GRACILIS, Burm.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 27.

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 289.

P. decorus, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 88.

Male: Bronze-green, with the elytra and legs often rufescent, clothed on the upper side with white lanceolate scales, disposed on the elytra in four broad bands, divided by a narrow, smooth line, and having a broad, sub-quadrate, denuded patch under the scutellum, and a narrower but longer transverse band slightly past

the median part, extending across the median part of the disk; clypeus hexagonal and covered like the head with somewhat hair-like scales springing from the scrobiculate punctures; antennæ, palpi, and legs rufescent; prothorax of the usual shape, plainly grooved for two-thirds of the length, and with the walls of the groove broadly smooth, the basal, elongate denuded patch is very distinct on each side, the hairs on the outer margins and in the base are white, but occasionally flavescent; scutellum impunctate; elytra cylindrical, non-costulate; under side and legs as in the other species; anterior tibiæ uni-dentate outwardly; sixth and seventh joints of antennæ aculeate.

Length 12–13 mm.; width $5\frac{3}{4}$ –6 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban, Frere); Transvaal (Lydenburg, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Johannesburg).

PSILONYCHUS DUPONTI, Burm.,
Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 289.

Male: A little more robust than *P. gracilis*, bronze-green, but with the scales on the upper side finer and much more elongated, the pattern on the elytra is quite indistinct; clypeus plainly hexagonal; the broad denuded walls of the median groove of the prothorax are very plain, but the supra-lateral, basal, denuded patch is sometimes very indistinct, and the outer margins are strongly serrate; the scutellum is impunctate; the elytra are not costulate but the punctures are deep and seriate; the antennæ and palpi are rufescent or piceous, the eighth antennal joint is laminate and reaches to two-thirds of the length of the eighth, the sixth is also laminate but is only one-fifth of the length of the eighth, and the anterior tibiæ are uni-dentate.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ –14 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.

Hab. Natal (Upper Tongaat).

PSILONYCHUS PERTURBATOR, n. spec.

Male: Shape, colour, and size of *P. gracilis*, the white scales on the upper side are of the same size and similarly disposed, but it differs in the shape of the clypeus the outer sides of which are not aculeate in the median part, and are thus very much less hexagonal; in the shape of the antennal joints, the seventh of which is laminate and about one-sixth of the length of the eighth, while the sixth is not aculeate; and also in the tibiæ being bi-dentate outwardly; the median depression of the prothorax is not deep, the two smooth walls are more in the shape of two parallel median patches, and the supra-

lateral, supra-basal ones are often indistinct; scutellum impunctate, but with a slight median impression at the base.

Length 13–13½ mm.; width 6–6½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kowie); Natal (Durban).

PSILONYCHUS GRONDAHLI, Burm.,

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 290.

P. costicollis, Bohem., Insect. Caffrar., ii., p. 90.

Bronze-green, with the usual clothing of scales, which, however, are flavescent on the upper side, and very few in number on the prothorax which is very coarsely punctured and clothed with very long, erect, dense flavescent hairs; the head is also hairy, and the scales on the clypeus are also somewhat hair-like, the latter is moderately emarginate in front and not acuminate or angular laterally; the median impression is absent in the three examples at my disposal, and there are therefore no smooth walls, but the supra-basal, supra-lateral patches are distinct; the elytra are very cylindrical and more costulate than the other species, the three dorsal bands of slightly flavescent scales are sub-obliquely interrupted past the median part in a more or less indistinct manner; scutellum impunctate; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly; antennæ chestnut-red, the two ultimate joints of the pedicel not aculeate.

Length 10 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Natal (Maritzburg).

PSILONYCHUS PILOSICOLLIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 89.

P. pruinus, Gerst.

I have seen the type only of this species, which differs from my examples of *P. gröndahli* by its size, which is about one-third larger; the pubescence of the prothorax is longer, more lanuginose, without any traces of scales, and the punctuation is very much narrower; the costules of the elytra are much less in relief, and the scales are slightly finer; the anterior tibiæ are bi-dentate.

I did not possess *P. deridens* at the time I examined the type or co-type of *P. pilosicollis*, Boh., nor did I think of verifying then the number of the antennal joints. This species might thus prove to be identical with *P. deridens*, Boheman's description agreeing pretty fairly with it, but the co-type seen was certainly different. Boheman gives also to that species a vast area of distribution, *i.e.*, "Caffraria tota." Now such is really not the case, and it is thus probable that

this author, not having paid any attention to the shape and number of antennal joints, has confounded several species under one name—a mistake easily accounted for by the great likeness to each other of nearly all the species of this genus.

GEN. CONIOPHOLIS, Erichs.,

Nat. Ins., iii., 1847, p. 657.

Mentum and ligular part fused without any trace of suture, dotted over the almost impunctate outer face with a few fine hairs, deeply emarginate on the anterior part with the angles slightly rounded; last joint of labial palpi small, sub-fusiform, impressed on the outer face; maxillæ hollowed, armed with six strong, arcuate teeth, nearly equal in size and set in two tiers, last joint of maxillary palpi fusiform, but a little compressed, and moderately acuminate, not grooved outwardly; maxillæ robust, arcuate, and with a sharp cutting edge; labrum vertical, very deeply incised; clypeus narrower than the head and separated from it by a deep transverse suture, head only very faintly raised on the vertex, eyes large and distinctly carinate; antennæ 10-jointed, the three last joints forming the club, which is nearly as long as the pedicel with the exception of the first joint in the male, and a little shorter in the female, the second joint is almost as long as the third, but stouter, the sixth and seventh are compressed and angular; prothorax with the anterior margin either slightly pubescent near the anterior angles or quite glabrous, amplified and plainly angular laterally at about the median part, and with the basal angle sharp; scutellum ogival, as long as broad, impunctate longitudinally in the centre; elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, and a little amplified laterally at about the median part, sub-cylindrical, non-costate, and covering the greater part of the propygidium; pygidium vertical, slightly convex, abdomen convex, segments fused; pectus densely hairy; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly and with a long inner spur, posterior ones with a plain oblique keel; tarsi only moderately long, claws strongly curved, and having underneath a small triangular one between the base and the median part, and a wide, compressed, hamate one set at about the median part, and shorter than the upper; in the female the apical spurs of the hind tibiæ are only slightly more dilated and compressed than those of the male.

The two species included in this genus are covered on the upper side with whitish scales set at the bottom of each puncture; the pectus is very hairy.

Key to the Species.

- Punctures on the upper side deep, white scales conspicuous *lepidiota*.
 Punctures on the upper side finer, white scales not conspicuous *proxima*.

CONIOPHOLIS LEPIDIOTA, Burm.,

Plate XLIII., figs. 24, 25.

Handb. d. Entomol IV., ii. p. 284.

Totally dark chestnut, or chestnut-brown, with the elytra light chestnut, slightly rufescent, club of antennæ flavescent; head and clypeus covered with closely set, nearly contiguous punctures the walls of which are raised on the head, each puncture filled with a somewhat round, white scale, the angles of the clypeus are rounded, and it is deeply sinuate in the centre of the anterior margin, the sutural line is very plain; prothorax more attenuated laterally from the amplified median part towards the apex than towards the base the angle of which is sharp, very little convex, the outer margins are plainly crenulate, the disk is covered with nearly confluent, round, deep punctures containing a round white scale, in the anterior part there is a central, longitudinal impression; scutellum cordate, smooth in the centre, punctulate and scaly laterally; elytra slightly wider at the shoulders than the basal part of the prothorax, very slightly sinuate laterally before the median part, and not much amplified thence to the posterior, moderately convex, non-costate, covered with somewhat rounded punctures separated from each other by a smooth space nearly equal to their own diameter, and containing a slightly elongated white scale; the propygidium is almost completely covered by the elytra; the pygidium is somewhat cordate, vertical, plane, covered with nearly contiguous punctures, each with a white scale; abdominal segments and femora covered with sub-contiguous white scales broader than those of the upper side, pectus densely pubescent, the pubescence flavescent; anterior tibiæ strongly tridentate outwardly, tarsi moderately long.

This species varies so much in size that I thought the smaller form might prove to be a distinct species, until I saw a fairly long series caught in the same neighbourhood. The complicated genital armature is the same in both forms.

Length 12–19½ mm.; width 7–9½ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban, Maritzburg).

CONIOPHOLIS PROXIMA, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 26.

A very close ally of the preceding species, and differing mainly by the more finely punctured prothorax and elytra and the finer white scales; the shape of the genital armature is plainly different.

Length 15–15½ mm.; width 8 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

GEN. RHABDOPHOLIS, Burm.,

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 290.

Haplobrachium, Bohem.

Mentum straight, but broadly rounded laterally towards the apical part which is broadly and deeply emarginate, completely fused with the ligular part, but with the junction still indicated by a bi-sinuate suture, glabrous and sparsely punctate, and bi-impressed in the basal part; labial palpi short, the basal joint very small, the intermediate conical, the apical one broadly ovato-acuminate, longer than the other two taken together; maxillæ short and very robust, the upper lobe produced into a transverse, bluntly trifid erect tooth, and the inner into a triangular one nearly on the same level as the other, and briefly ciliate inwardly; maxillary palpi long, the last joint equal in length to the other three, a little thickened outwardly towards the tip where it is very slightly curved; mandibles very massive, arcuate, hollowed inwardly, the outer edge sinuate, the inner one straight; clypeus about one-fourth of the length of the frontal part and separated from it by an arcuate raised line, projecting beyond the narrow, very broadly emarginate vertical labrum, plainly reflexed in the anterior part, where it is sinuate or nearly straight in the male, broadly and deeply emarginate in the female, frontal part with one or three median longitudinal raised lines reaching from base to apex; eyes large, briefly divided in the anterior part by a short canthus; antennæ 10-jointed, the three last joints lamellate, nearly parallel and forming the club which is only very slightly shorter in the male than all the other joints taken together, but in the female the joints of the club are more amplified and shorter than the pedicel, the third, fourth, and fifth joints are of nearly equal length, and the seventh shorter, compressed, and slightly angular inwardly; prothorax one-third longer than broad, little convex, sub-parallel or only slightly amplified laterally, very

briefly setulose along the anterior margin, moderately sinuate along the base, and having in the median part one or three raised lines, as well as a conspicuous lateral keel running alongside the outer margin; scutellum cordate, as broad as long, sharp at the apex; elytra elongated, very little amplified laterally, and convex in the anterior part only in the male, more amplified and more convex in the female, having on each side nine large sharp costæ, and covering only half the propygidium; pygidium either very slanting or almost vertical; anterior part of metasternum and prosternum produced into a long spine-like, nearly horizontal process reaching as far as the median part of the prosternum; abdominal segments seemingly soldered, but with the sutures deep; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly and with a somewhat short inner spur; intermediate and posterior ones with a longitudinal groove on the outer face, and with a more or less plainly obliterated, oblique, ciliate keel on the posterior, the two apical spurs of which are very long and slightly flexed, and more slender and sharper at the tip in the male than in the female; tarsi moderately long, but longer in the male than in the female, the joints are bristly underneath, and the last one is longer than the others; the claws long, strongly curved, and having in the male a very minute tooth forming an angle at the base, and in the female a very strong, median, vertical tooth.

The livery of the three species included in this genus consists of very dense white or occasionally flavescent ovate or sub-lanceolate scales either covering the whole body with the exception of the pectus, which is somewhat densely hairy or disposed in bands on the prothorax and the interstices of the elytra.

The genus seems to be restricted to the South African area.

Key to the Species.

A². Pygidium strongly slanting backwards.

B². Clypeus emarginate on the centre.

C². Anterior tibiæ uni-dentate in the male, bi-dentate in the female.

Head and prothorax with one median longitudinal denuded raised line *costipennis*.

Head and prothorax with three denuded longitudinal raised lines *albostrciata*.

A¹. Pygidium vertical.

B¹. Clypeus not emarginate in the centre.

C¹. Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate in the male.

Head with one median, raised, longitudinal line
and a smooth elongated patch on each side of it ;
prothorax with three raised denuded longitudinal
median lines.. .. . *irrorata*.

RHABDOPHOLIS COSTIPENNIS, Bohem.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 23.

Insect. Caffr., ii., p. 84.

Chestnut-brown, covered with contiguous elongato-ovate scales, the pectus bears only a few scales but is thickly clothed with an appressed, slightly flavescent pubescence, only the median and supra-marginal keels on the prothorax and the sharp edge of the costules on the elytra are bare; head deeply and irregularly punctured, separated from the clypeus by a broadly arcuate keel, and having a conspicuous, raised longitudinal, median line, reaching from the clypeal suture to a very short distance from the base, in the male the clypeus is short, parallel, but slightly dilated obliquely towards the anterior part which is straight but plainly sinuate in the centre, and with the outer angles bluntly rounded, it is concave along the anterior margin which is very reflexed, especially in the centre, in the female the clypeus is shorter, slightly narrowed laterally towards the anterior part which is deeply and broadly emarginate; prothorax only slightly narrowed laterally in the anterior part, nearly sub-parallel thence to the base, but slightly rounded before the median part, posterior angles sharp, the discoidal part is not much convex and is covered with irregular punctures, in the centre there is a longitudinal, denuded, slightly raised line and a conspicuous, also denuded keel running close to and parallel with the outer margin; scutellum cordate, sharp at the tip; elytra elongate, somewhat sinuate laterally before the median part, and somewhat amplified thence, more so, however, in the female than in the male, and a little less convex in the middle in this sex than in the female, they have each nine sharp costæ, including the juxta-sutural one, and the space between the outer costa and the margin is broader than the other intervals; propygidium clothed with scales in the uncovered part only; pygidium strongly slanting backwards and elongated in both sexes and broadly triangular; penultimate abdominal segment broader than the one preceding; intermediate and posterior tibiæ plainly grooved on the outer part, and having a very rudimentary trace of an oblique ciliate keel in the female only; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly, or the teeth sharper in the female than in the male.

In some examples the scales are flavescent instead of white.

Length 23–28½ mm. ; width 12–14½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port St. John), Natal (Durban).

RHABDOPHOLIS ALBOSTRIATA, Burm.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 27.

Handb. d. Entomol., iv., 2, p. 292.

R. sulcipennis, Bohem., Ins. Caffr., ii., p. 85.

Shape of the preceding species, but a little smaller ; the colour is the same but the scales are a little finer, and fill only the interstices and not the sides of the costæ, which are therefore more conspicuously bare than in *R. costipennis* ; the head instead of one longitudinal raised, denuded line has three broader ones in the centre ; the prothorax is more ampliata laterally and rounded at about the median part ; and has three median, broad, slightly raised, denuded bands, and two lateral parallel ones above the outer margin ; the tectiform costæ of the elytra are bare of scales, the outer ones are broader at the base than in *R. costipennis*, and the intervals being narrowed in proportion, the line of white scales is very narrow, offering a strong contrast with the broadly squamose-white supra-marginal interval. The rest as in *R. costipennis*.

Length 21–22½ mm. ; width 10–12 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban).

RHABDOPHOLIS IRRORATA, Péring.,

Trans. Entomol. Soc., London, 1896, p. 160.

Male : Piceous, with the elytra occasionally piceous-brown, club of antennæ dark chestnut-brown, longer than the whole pedicel ; the punctures on the head and prothorax are not filled with scales, but the space between the lateral raised lines of the latter and the outer margin is densely scaly ; the intervals on the elytra, the pygidial part, and the under side, except the pectus are scaly ; head closely and irregularly punctured, and having a plain, smooth, raised longitudinal line and an elongated smooth space on each side of it, the clypeal suture is somewhat faint, the clypeus is straight in front with the margin much raised and not sinuate ; the prothorax is similar to that of *R. albostriata*, closely punctate, and has likewise three median, smooth raised lines and two supra-lateral ones, the anterior and lateral margins are fringed with long, erect, slightly flavescent hairs ; scutellum moderately scaly, smooth in the anterior part ; elytra with the costæ very plain and somewhat rounded, they are shorter, in proportion to the size, than the other two species of

the genus and cover nearly the whole propygidium, the white scales fill the interval only; pygidium vertical, fringed with long hairs and having also some on the apical part of the inner face; the femora and the whole pectus are covered with a very long greyish pubescence.

Female unknown.

Length $14\frac{1}{2}$ – $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg, Potchefstroom).

GROUP LEUCOPHOLIDES.

This group is characterised by the broad episterna on a line with the episterna which are also not divided from the former by a keel.

Some of the South African genera and species have very strong affinities with Madagascar ones.

Key to the Genera.

A². Anterior tibiæ without inner spur.

B². Anterior margin of prothorax with a bare membrane.

a. Mesosternum mucronate.

Inner claw of anterior tarsi simple, outer one strongly toothed underneath *Hypopholis*.

a. Mesosternum simple.

Each anterior claw with a short, vertical basal tooth .. *Pegylidius*.

Each claw cleft at apex underneath *Pegylis*.

A¹. Anterior tibiæ with an inner spur.

B¹. Anterior margin of prothorax ciliate.

a². Antennæ 10-jointed.

b². Mesosternum sub-mucronate, abdomen not bulging beyond the elytra.

Antennal club of male very long; hind callus of elytra greatly developed *Eulepida*.

b¹. Mesosternum simple, abdomen strongly bulging.

Antennal club of male short; propygidium deeply grooved longitudinally.. .. . *Asthenopholis*.

a¹. Antennæ 9-jointed.

Antennal club of male?; propygidium simple *Brachylepis*.

GEN. HYPOPHOLIS, Erichs.,

Nat. Ins., iii., 1847, p. 657.

Mentum rounded laterally at the base and deeply sinuate or incised at about the median part, the anterior margin is slightly

notched in the centre, the outer angles are moderately rounded, the outer face is somewhat plane and bears some greyish hairs; labial palpi somewhat short, last joint acuminate-ovate; maxillæ robust, upper lobe produced into three more or less bluntly bifid teeth disposed in a semicircle, the lower lobe is very distinct, tooth-like, and briefly ciliate inwardly; labial palpi moderately long, pilose, last joint almost fusiform, and having a shallow outer longitudinal impression; mandibles robust, arcuate, moderately concave along the outer margin; clypeus about half the length of the frontal part, separated from it by a very narrow, slightly arcuate impressed line, and with the anterior margin arcuate and very little raised, anterior part sub-vertical, labrum vertical, strongly bi-lobate; eyes moderately large, briefly divided in the anterior part by a short, hairy canthus; antennæ 10-jointed, basal joint moderately long, second moniliform, third and fourth sub-cylindrical, the fifth and sixth angular inwardly at the base, seventh small, compressed, the three last joints are parallel, laminate and form a club only slightly shorter than the whole pedicel; prothorax diagonally amplified laterally from the anterior to the median part, and nearly straight thence, the anterior margin is glabrous except on the sides along the eyes, and the base is strongly sinuate; scutellum as broad as long, sharply arcuate at the apex; elytra plainly sinuate laterally in the anterior part, and broader thence to the apex, somewhat plane, and covering the greatest part of the propygidium; epipleural fold somewhat broad at the base, and very plain for one-third of the length; the latter is sloping; abdominal segments fused; mesosternum mucronate; tarsi moderately long, claws denticulate at the base, and having a sub-median vertical tooth underneath in the female, but not on the inner anterior claw of the male which is simple as well as the four posterior claws; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate, and without inner spur; intermediate and posterior ones somewhat slender, only slightly dilated at the tip, and without an oblique ciliate carina outwardly, spurs moderately slender and somewhat sharp at tip in the male.

HYPOPHOLIS SOMMERI, Burm.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 36.

Handb., iv., 2, p. 283.

H. sulcicollis, Boh., Ins. Caffr., ii., p. 92.

H. vittata, Fähr., Ins. Caffr., ii., p. 91.

Chestnut-brown, with the elytra light testaceous, but having usually a supra-lateral darker band along the outer margin (*sommeri*) and

occasionally one or two discoidal fuscous bands (*vittata*); head and clypeus deeply but only moderately closely punctured, each puncture bearing a very fine appressed greyish hair, clypeus arcuate but obtuse and slightly sinuate in front, and with the intervals between the punctures plainly coriaceous, attenuate laterally in the anterior part, very little amplified in the centre, and only very slightly narrower across the base, the angles of which are sharp, than across the median part, there is a median longitudinal impressed line, the punctures are moderately shallow and not very closely set, and only the lateral ones bear a minute hair, the anterior margin is briefly and the median part of the basal one very densely pubescent; elytra glabrous, coriaceous, covered with deep, nearly confluent punctures and having on each side two costules somewhat distinct but obliterated in the anterior part; pygidium strongly sloping, clothed with greyish appressed hairs; abdominal segments punctate, each puncture bearing a short somewhat scale-like hair, pectus and legs with appressed, longer hairs; anterior tibiae bi-dentate but occasionally with a slightly angular basal sinuation; basal part of claws somewhat angular, sub-median part with a sub-vertical tooth, and of equal length in the female, but with the inner one quite obliterated in the anterior legs on the male, and also on the four posterior ones.

Length 17–22 mm.; width $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage, Willowmore, Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town, Seymour, King William's Town, Griqualand West); Natal (Durban, Frere, Umvoti, Maritzburg, Echowe); Transvaal.

This species is very common in the eastern parts of the Colony, in Natal and in the Transvaal. In Natal it causes serious damage to the plantations of wattle-trees (*Acacia mollissima*, W.).

PEGYLIDIUS, n. gen.

Mentum twice as broad as long and very deeply incised laterally at its junction with the ligular part, the suture of which is quite obliterated, this ligular part is broadly rounded laterally, and very deeply emarginate in the middle in front, last joint of labial palpi fusiform, not quite as long as the two preceding ones put together; maxillae robust, ending in a compressed bifid tooth at the apex, and having two sharply bifid teeth on each side under the apical one, lower lobe distinct and ending in a pencil of hairs; maxillary palps fairly long, the last joint fusiform and acuminate at tip, slightly longer than the second, not impressed laterally; mandibles robust, arcuate, sharply toothed at the tip, and with a strong cutting edge

inwardly; antennæ 10-jointed, the sixth joint is dilated and cup-shape, the seventh is compressed and fits closely against the first joint of the club, which is somewhat bristly, not as long as the whole pedicel; head and prothorax as in *Hypopholis*, but with the basal part of the latter densely hairy above the scutellum; scutellum cordate, broader than long; elytra slightly broader than the prothorax, and sub-angular at the shoulders, sinuate laterally before the middle and moderately amplified thence towards the posterior part, but much less rounded there than in *Hypopholis*, depressed and plainly callose in the posterior declivity, covering the greatest part of the propygidium, non-costate but with the suture plainly raised; pygidium sub-vertical, somewhat broadly arcuate; abdominal segments soldered, and clothed, like the pygidial part, with short, appressed hairs which are denser and longer on the pectus; mesosternum simple; tarsi moderately long, anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly, and without an inner spur, teeth of claws long, moderately arcuate, angular at the base, and having at a short distance from the base a sub-vertical, slightly hamate tooth under each claw.

Plainly allied to *Hypopholis*, but differing mainly by the structure of the claws and the simple mesosternum. The genital armature is also of a different type altogether.

PEGYLIDIUS MASHUNUS, n. spec.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 37.

Reddish-brown, with a faint bronze sheen forming on the elytra faint, irregular macules of that hue, antennæ and palpi flavescent, under-side chestnut-brown; clypeus semicircular, divided from the head by a plain, transverse impressed line, both head and prothorax very finely punctulate and with a minute hair in each puncture; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, hardly attenuated laterally from the median part to the sharp basal angle, but strongly narrowed from the middle to the sharp apical angle, anterior part straight in the middle, basal one strongly bisinuate and densely hairy above the scutellum, decidedly convex in the central part, and with the outer sides slightly depressed, not deeply punctured, the punctures divided by finely aciculate intervals wider than their own diameter; scutellum cordate, broader than long, aciculate and punctate; elytra deeply punctured and with the intervals equal in diameter to the punctures themselves, but slightly raised and plainly aciculate, each puncture bears a minute greyish hair, and there is no trace of costule, the humeral callosity is hardly visible, but the posterior one is conspicuous; propygidium and pygidium clothed with greyish, fine

appressed hairs slightly squamiform; abdominal segments also clothed with similar hairs, which are, however, more sparse on the thighs, and denser and longer on the pectus.

Length 20–21 mm.; width 11–11½ mm.

I have seen a long series of this species, the colouring and sculpturing of which is very constant.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury, Manica, Umtali, Sebakwe).

GEN. PEGYLIS, Erichs.,

Ins. Deutschl., iii., p. 657.

Mentum broad, strongly sinuate laterally, fused with the ligular part, which is very broadly and deeply notched in front into two sub-quadrate lobes covered with thick hairs on the outer face; apical joint of labial palpi ovato-acuminate, the three joints of nearly the same length; maxillæ very robust, bluntly toothed at the tip and with irregularly bifid teeth below the upper one, last joint of maxillary palpi somewhat slender, fusiform, truncate at the tip and a little longer than the second joint; mandibles arcuate, with a sharp cutting edge, the right one ending in a sharp arcuate tooth; the antennæ 9-jointed in the male, 10-jointed in the female; club tri-jointed and longer in the male than in the female in which sex all the joints are very distinct, but in the male the fifth and sixth joints are fused into one, and the seventh is very minute and fits again the base of the first joint of the club; labrum vertical, bi-lobate; clypeus semi-circular but deeply emarginate in front, separated from the head by an impressed line; eyes large; prothorax more than twice broader than long, amplified laterally past the median part, not much convex, strongly bisinuate along the base; scutellum cordate; elytra somewhat plane, a little broader at the shoulders than the prothorax, amplified laterally beyond the shoulders, not costulate, covering the whole propygidium and the base of the pygidium; abdominal segments fused, mesosternum simple, legs somewhat slender, anterior tibiæ tri-dentate outwardly, but with the basal tooth very weak; no inner spur, the posterior ones without any oblique ridges; tarsi moderately long, claws robust, hooked, each one cleft at the tip in the manner of *Schizonycha*, and also aculeate at the base.

PEGYLIS CONSPURCATA, Gerst.,

Arch. f. Naturgesch., xxxiii., 1, p. 42; Die Glied. Faun. Sansibar., p. 112.

Testaceous-red, moderately shining, each puncture on the upper side bearing minute greyish hairs; propygidium, pygidium, abdomen

and legs clothed with small, appressed greyish hairs slightly denser on the pectus; head and clypeus covered with deep, round punctures with aciculate intervals; prothorax with similar punctures, more than twice as broad as long, amplified laterally past the median part, and much more strongly attenuated in the anterior, not very convex and grooved longitudinally in the centre; scutellum cordate, strongly punctured; elytra with a distinct humeral and posterior callosities, somewhat plane, covering the propygidium, not plainly costulate, covered with deep, nearly foveate punctures separated by raised walls giving them a strongly coriaceous appearance. They are sprinkled with irregular, small, metallic, brown patches, which are, however, often obliterated; pygidium slanting in each sex; legs not robust, tarsi moderately long.

Length $14\frac{1}{2}$ – $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 7 – $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Mazoë); Sebakwe, Umtali. The first example was described from East Africa (Lake Jipe). My examples are quite similar to *P. hauseri*, Brsk., but they are also, I believe, identical with *P. conspurcata*, Gerst.

GEN. EULEPIDA, Kolb.,

Ann. Soc. Ent. d. Belg., vol. xxxviii., 1894, p. 554.

Mentum longer than broad, sub-parallel laterally, deeply impressed either longitudinally or transversely on the outer face, the upper outer angles are rounded, and the median apical part incised, the suture of the mentum with the ligular part is obliterated, last joint of labial palpi acuminate-ovate, or very swollen outwardly; maxillæ very robust, and with three strong, more or less distinctly bifid teeth; last joint of maxillary fusiform outwardly, very little swollen inwardly, broadly impressed outwardly in the male, very slightly or not at all in the female; mandibles very robust, concave, and with the upper edge laminate; clypeus shorter than the head and separated from it by a very faint sinuate transverse keel, strongly sinuate in the anterior margin, anterior part sub-vertical, very short; labium very long, vertical, bi-lobate; eyes very large, divided in the anterior upper part; antennæ 10-jointed; joints 6–8 narrow, compressed, third and fourth of nearly the same length, fifth slightly shorter than the fourth, basal joint slightly longer than the third and fourth taken together; the last three joints form the club, and are parallel and slightly sinuate, and almost as long as the pedicel in the male, more ovate and shorter in the female, in which sex the fifth, sixth and seventh joint are also less compressed; prothorax twice as broad as

long, moderately convex, bulging laterally in the median part and with both angles sharp; scutellum somewhat short, nearly semi-circular; elytra elongated, covering the greater part of the long and broad propygidium, slightly amplified laterally at about the median part, and having a long supra-marginal impression as a continuation of the humeral callus, the posterior calluses are very conspicuous; pygidium strongly slanting; abdominal segments fused but with the suture well-defined; metasternum with a median longitudinal line and produced as a blunt triangle between the trochanters of the intermediate femora; anterior tibiae bi-dentate outwardly, and having a sharp, slender inner spur, intermediate and posterior ones with a very slight oblique keel, apical end of hind tibiae very little dilated, spurs more slender and sharper at the tip in the female than in the male; tarsi slightly longer in the male in the anterior and intermediate legs, and shorter in the posterior, shorter in all the legs in the female; claws long, divaricating, angular underneath at the base, and with a sharp, vertical post-median tooth in both sexes.

The species included in the genus are wholly covered with contiguous, lanceolate greyish-white, or sub-flavescent scales; some of them have one or more lateral rows of very distinct white scales, larger than those forming the vestiture. This character has been made use of for differentiating some species, but it seems to me to be somewhat variable.

The genus is represented in Nyassaland; German East Africa; Cameroon and Lower Congo.

The South African species are captured from November till end of January.

Key to the Species.

A². Elytra without series of remote, white scales.

Pygidium moderately elongated in both sexes and wider than long at the base *mashona*.

A¹. Elytra with series of remote, white scales.

Pygidium strongly elongated, not wider at the base than long *anatina*.

Pygidium moderately elongated in both sexes:

Elytra plainly costate *lepidota*.

Elytra not costate *tschindeana*.

EULEPIDA MASHONA, Arrow,

Plate XLIII, fig. 31.

Ann. and Magaz. Natur. Hist., ser. 7, vol. ix., 1902, p. 98.

Dark chestnut-brown, with the legs and under side piceous; club of antennæ and palpi reddish-brown; covered with flavescent, elongated, contiguous scales, hiding completely the background, but the pectus is clothed with a short, dense, appressed pubescence, and the scales on the abdomen are whiter than on the upper side; head and clypeus closely punctured, the punctures are rounded, but less deep in the basal part of the head; prothorax obliquely narrowed laterally from the median part to the apex, slightly amplified at the centre, nearly straight thence to the basal angle which is as sharp as the anterior one, outer margin plainly serrate, base strongly sinuate, surface closely punctate; scutellum semicircular, punctate; elytra somewhat depressed and covering the propygidium, deeply punctured, punctures separated from each other by a somewhat coriaceous interval equal in width to their own diameter, and having on each side two very faint costules, visible only in rubbed specimens, the greatly developed posterior calluses are covered with whiter and more hair-like scales; and in none of the examples that I have seen have I been able to detect traces of a supra-marginal row of remote white scales.

Length 25–29 mm.; width 12–15 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury, between the Zambesi and Limpopo Rivers, Buluwayo).

EULEPIDA ANATINA, Brensk.,

Plate XLIII., fig. 30.

Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1896, p. 185.

Closely resembling the preceding species, the clothing of scales is similar, but the scales are finer, less lanuginose, and either pure white or flavescent, the antennal club is flavescent, the elytra are more convex in the posterior part, somewhat narrower, and they have on each side two somewhat ill-defined rows of white scales set far apart, and often entirely wanting in the female examples, the posterior half of the propygidium is not covered by the elytra, and the pygidium is very elongated in both sexes, but especially so in the male; the scales on the abdomen are very minute, and the three basal abdominal segments have in the centre a very distinct, isolated patch of still smaller and whiter scales, and the hairs on the pectus are not squamose or lanceolate. The shape of the genital armature

of the male is very different from that of the other two South African species known to me.

Length 26–33 mm. ; width 13–16 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe, Umtali).

EULEPIDA TSCHINDEANA, n. spec.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 12.

Quite similar in shape and size to *E. mashona* ; the clypeus and the pygidium of the male, the only sex I know, are identical, but the squamose hairs on the upper and under parts are much finer, more closely set, and have therefore a less squamose appearance ; each elytron has four series of very conspicuous but somewhat remote white lanceolate scales irregularly geminate and less numerous on the first dorsal row, a few of these scales can also be detected along the suture, and the apical callus is moderately pubescent. Apart from the difference in vestiture, this species is readily distinguished from the two other South African ones which I have examined by the shape of the genital armature of the male.

I have retained for this species the MS. name given to it by Herr Brenske, who kindly communicated his example to me.

Length 27½ mm. ; width 14 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira).

EULEPIDA LEPIDOTA, Klug.,

Monatsb. Berl. Ac., 1855, p. 658 ; Peter's Reis., 1862, p. 256, pl. xv., fig. 5.

Kolb., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., vol. xxxviii., p. 555.

I considered *E. mashona* identical with this species, and the extremely good figure given in Peter's Reise looks uncommonly like it, but in his Key to the Species of the genus, Kolbe, who has seen Klug's type, says that in *E. lepidota* the elytra are subsulcate. The elytra of this species are provided with broad, weakly impressed longitudinal grooves which occur in no other species of the genus.

Hab. Mozambique (Tette-Quilimane).

GEN. ASTHENOPHOLIS, Brensk.,

Stett. Entomol. Zeit., 1898, p. 388.

Mentum slightly ampliatus laterally, deeply impressed on the outer face which is hairy, ligular part narrower, rounded laterally at apex, deeply sinuate in the middle of the anterior part, last joint of

labial palpi swollen, briefly fusiform, very little acuminate at the tip, a little longer than the preceding joint; maxillæ very robust, deeply hollowed inwardly, armed on the upper margin with two strongly bifid teeth and having two more beneath these, these teeth, however, are extremely sharp, but they are also occasionally entirely blunted; last joint of the moderately long maxillary palpi fusiform, not sharply acuminate, plainly but briefly setulose and not impressed; mandibles very robust, arcuate, deeply hollowed on the outer face and sharply edged round the hollow; labrum vertical, deeply cleft; head small, wider, however, than the clypeus, and separated from it by a very plain transverse suture, frontal part with a transverse, almost keeled elevation on the vertex, clypeus transverse with the anterior margin reflexed and the angles moderately rounded, eyes divided in the anterior part by a hairy canthus; antennæ 10-jointed, the three last joints forming an elongato-ovate club shorter than the pedicel, and only slightly more elongated in the male than in the female, the fifth, sixth and seventh joints are angular on the inner side; prothorax short, convex, plainly hairy along the anterior margin, more attenuate laterally in the anterior than in the posterior part, and with the basal angles sharp; scutellum ogival, sharp at apex; elytra as wide at the humeral part as the base of the prothorax, but occasionally a little wider, and plainly ampliate laterally from about the median to the posterior parts, somewhat convex behind, moderately retuse there and not covering completely the propygidium which is deeply and conspicuously grooved longitudinally in the centre in the same manner as, although more conspicuously than in *Psilonychus*; pygidium vertical, slightly longer than broad, plane; abdomen very swollen in both sexes, strongly bulging laterally beyond the elytra in the male, not in the female; segments fused; hind tibiæ with one rudimentary oblique keel; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate, and with a long inner spur; tarsi short, claws long, curved and with a nearly median vertical tooth.

This genus is represented in British East Africa by one species which occurs also in Natal. The other South African species is so extremely variable that it has been several times described under different names. The two have each three short longitudinal denuded bands set past the median part of each elytron.

Key to the Species.

Teeth of maxillæ very sharp, scutellum closely punctate *sub-fasciatus*.

Teeth of maxillæ blunt, scutellum impunctate *crassus*.

ASTHENOPHOLIS SUB-FASCIATA, Blanch.,

Catal. Coll. Entom., 1850, p. 152.

A. dasypus, Burm., Handb., iv., 2, p. 318.*A. adpersus*, Bohem., Ins. Caffr. ii., p. 94.*A. minor*, Brsk., Stett. Ent. Zeit., p. 390.

Chestnut or ferruginous-brown, with the club of antennæ yellow, but also occasionally with the head and prothorax fuscous or even with the whole upper side fuscous-black; clypeus, prothorax, and scutellum covered with deep, closely set cicatricose punctures bearing each a yellowish squamose hair; elytra with each puncture bearing also a whitish, minute scale, pectus densely hairy, abdomen and pygidial part clothed with fine, appressed, sub-flavescent hairs; clypeus deeply and closely punctured, rounded laterally, emarginate in the centre, head with a distinct transverse prominence on the vertex, scrobiculate; prothorax with the squamose punctures set very close to each other, the outer margins are slightly serrate in the anterior part, the anterior and basal margins densely hairy; scutellum closely punctate hairy; elytra with three costules on each side and having past the median part three elongated, parallel impunctate bands, which in some examples ascend however towards the base as in the type (*sub-fasciatus*) or are very indistinct or not at all visible (*A. minor*); the appressed hairs on the pygidial part and abdomen are a little more flavescent than the squamose ones on the elytra. Herr Brenske has communicated to me his types of *A. transvaalensis* and *A. minor* which I am unable to separate from *A. sub-fasciatus* and *A. adpersus* Boh., the two types of which I have seen. In order to show how variable this species is, I may mention that I have received from Malvern, Natal, examples with black thorax and fuscous, or black elytra taken with examples having a black thorax and nearly scaleless black-red elytra. The first mentioned would be *A. minor* of Brenske, to the latter, however, he assigned the name *in litt.* of *A. bechuana*. *A. transvaalensis*, Brsk., is somewhat larger than the typical *A. sub-fasciata*, and the colour of the upper side is fuscous black, as in *A. minor*. The genital armature of *A. sub-fasciata* and *A. minor* are absolutely similar.

Length 16–21 mm.; width 10 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Graham's Town, Seymour, Transkei, East London, Port St. John); Natal (Durban, Maritzburg, Malvern); Transvaal (Pretoria, Rustenburg, Lydenburg); Bechuanaland, *teste* Brenske.

ASTHENOPHOLIS CRASSUS, Arrow,

Ann. and Magaz. Nat. Hist., 1902, vol. ix., 7th ser., p. 97.

Male: Larger than *A. sub-fasciata*, but with the same build and the same sculpture on the head and prothorax, but the scutellum is very closely and somewhat roughly punctate in the latter, and absolutely impunctate in the three examples of the present species which I have seen; the ground colour is black, and the punctures on the elytra show more than they would on a reddish, shining surface, but they are less closely set than in *A. sub-fasciata*; the impunctate longitudinal smooth bands are placed as in the latter species, but are wider, and the hairs in the punctures of the head and prothorax as well as on the abdomen are slightly thicker; the shape of the genitalia is nearly the same in both species, but the apical part of the valve is produced into a short, reflexed process rounded at the tip; the antennal club is yellow, and the pedicel rusty-red.

Length 24–25 mm.; width 13–14 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). The species was originally described from British East Africa.

GEN. BRACHYLEPIS, Kolbe,

Ann. Soc. Ent. d. Belg., 1894, p. 552.

Head small; antennæ 9-jointed, the club of the male is much shorter than the pedicel, and ovate, clypeus short, simple, with the margin slightly reflexed, frontal part without transverse elevation or keel; prothorax short; elytra with a distinct sutural costa; pygidium broader than long, mesosternal cone absent; anterior tibiæ tridentate; tarsi of all the legs slender, the joints long; claws with a sub-vertical median tooth underneath, and a short, basal one.

The species of the genus, which has been kindly communicated to me by Herr Brenske, is a massive insect, the body of which is plainly amplified past the median part, with the abdomen very convex and strongly bulging laterally beyond the elytra in the male in the manner of *Asthenopholis*, from which it differs in the absence of a basal or occipital ridge, by the number of joints of the antennæ, and the absence of a groove on the propygidium; the shape of the claws is nearly the same, but the tarsi are longer than in *Asthenopholis*.

BRACHYLEPIS HAUSERI, Brensk. ? in litt.

Male: Fuscous-black, with the antennæ chestnut-red; head and prothorax covered with contiguous sub-flavescent scales hiding completely the background of the prothorax, but slightly less dense on

the head, the clypeus of which is sinuate in the centre, and somewhat short; the short prothorax is serrulate laterally and the basal angles project longitudinally beyond the line of the base; scutellum scaly; elytra slightly broader than the prothorax at the base, slightly sinuate past the humeral part and strongly amplified thence to the posterior part, the suture is costate, and there are faint traces of two or three costules, both the humeral and postical calluses are very distinct and the surface is deeply punctate, the punctures being only moderately closely set and filled each with a greyish-white scale; propygidium extremely closely punctulate and very briefly pubescent pygidium broader than long, covered with contiguous sub-flavescent scales; abdomen strongly bulging out laterally and very convex, covered also with contiguous small white scales, pectus and episterna clothed with appressed thick squamose hairs, which in the former are mingled with a sub-fulvescent pubescence; legs scaly; anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

I have not ascertained by dissection the sex of the only example known to me, but I am satisfied, in spite of the shape of the antennal club, that it is a ♂, owing to the shape of the spurs of the hind tarsi.

Length 27 mm.; width $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Neighbourhood of Zambesi River (Ikuta), communicated by Herr Brenske.

GROUP DILOTAXIDES.

Labrum transverse or arcuate, not incised; anterior coxæ strongly oblique and vertical at apex; clypeus either very short in both sexes or strongly prolonged and even bi-lobate in the male.

The shape of the labrum and of the anterior coxæ characterise this group which is represented in South Africa by five species, belonging to one or possibly two genera, the males of which have the two or three basal tarsal joints dilated and hairy underneath; this dilatation can also be traced in the female of some species.

GEN. APOGONIA, Kirby,

Trans. Lin. Soc., xii., 1818, p. 401.

Catagonia, Kolbe, Entomol. Nachr., vol. xxv., 1899, p. 57.

Ceratogonia, Kolbe, loc. cit., p. 45.

Mentum quadrate, plane, fused with the ligular part which is truncate at the tip, but the suture is visible; last joint of labial palpi cylindrical but somewhat acuminate at the apex; maxillæ robust, swollen at the base and ending in four strong arcuate teeth, without

traces of an inner lobe; last joint of maxillary palps fusiform, twice as long as the third, and not impressed laterally, maxillæ laminate and bifid at the tip; labrum narrow, transverse, not sub-cordate, not incised; clypeus separated from the head by a very faint suture, either diagonally narrowed laterally and truncate in front (*Apogonia*), or strongly aculeate and incised in the centre, or even bi-lobate in the male (*Catagonia*, *Ceratogonia*), head large, eyes large, divided in the anterior part by the canthus of the genæ which are, however, fused with the clypeus; antennæ 10-jointed, the first and second joints are as long as the rest of the pedicel, much thicker than the other joints which are small and moniliform, the three-jointed club is elongate in the male, ovate in the female; prothorax twice as broad as long, anterior angles very sharp, posterior ones angular, anterior margin not fringed with hairs; scutellum ogival; elytra broader than the prothorax and with the humeral angles sharp, moderately convex, costulate, not callose behind, covering the propygidium or the greatest part of it; pygidium small, cordate, declivous; abdomen convex, the segments fused, pectus not hairy; anterior tibiæ bi- or tri-dentate outwardly, and with a very distinct inner spur (*Catagonia Apogonia*), or without (*Ceratogonia*), posterior ones without a distinct oblique ridge, tarsi long, hairy underneath, especially in the male, in which sex the two basal joints of the anterior tarsi are somewhat dilated at the apex, especially the second (*Apogonia*), or the three basal joints, the second in particular, very broadly dilated in all the tarsi (*Catagonia*, *Ceratogonia*), claws somewhat robust, deeply cleft at the apex, the lower tooth as arcuate as the upper, nearly as long, and slightly broader.

The genus is represented in India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, &c. It occurs also in East and West Africa, and five South African species are now known.

Key to the Species.

A². Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

B. Clypeus narrow in both sexes, truncate laterally, straight at apex; anterior tibiæ with an inner spur in both sexes *Apogonia*.

a². Punctures on the elytra round, intervals very little raised in the male, smoother in the female.

Testaceous or ferruginous with a metallic sheen *curtula*.

Dark bronze, very shiny.. *improba*.

a¹. Punctures on the elytra very deep and the intervals coriaceous, bronze with a ferruginous tinge *mashona*.

A¹. Anterior tibiæ bi-dentate.

B². Clypeus aculeate laterally, deeply incised in front, and considerably produced in the male Catagonia.

Testaceous-red with a bronze sheen *ovata*.

B¹. Clypeus aculeate laterally, deeply incised in front and produced in the male into two very long, horn-like lobes; anterior tibiæ without an inner spur in both sexes Ceratogonia.

Elytra pale testaceous, with a metallic sheen *marshalli*.

APOGONIA CURTULA, Péring.

Schizonycha curtula, Trans. S. Afric. Philos. Soc., vol. vi., 1892, p. 37.

Testaceous-red, with a metallic sheen, palpi and club of antennæ yellowish; clypeus deeply and somewhat rugosely punctured, truncate in front in the male, sinuate in the female, suture fairly distinct, punctures on the head not as rugose as on the clypeus, and separated from each other by a space equal to their diameter; prothorax more attenuated laterally in the anterior than in the posterior part, bulging and rounded in the middle, very slightly convex, with the margins not reflexed, and covered with round, not contiguous punctures more closely set on the sides than on the disk, and slightly deeper in the male than in the female; scutellum ogival, finely punctate laterally; elytra plainly callose close to the humeral angle, slightly sinuate there, and thence very slightly amplified, moderately convex, and with two dorsal costules on each side, the suture is raised, and the intervals are filled with round punctures with smooth intervals nearly equal in width to the diameter of the punctures, the latter are seriate on the sides; apical part of propygidium and pygidium deeply punctured; abdomen and metasternum also deeply and closely punctured, each puncture bears a minute, sub-flavescent hair; legs slightly hairy; anterior tibiæ tridentate, tarsi longer in the male than in the female, and much more densely hairy underneath especially the anterior and intermediate ones, the second and third joints of the anterior tarsi, and also the apical part of the first which is longer than either of the other two, are very plainly dilated triangularly at the tip; the joints of the intermediate and posterior ones are normal; in the female the second and third joints of the anterior tarsi are also dilated, but only slightly.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Omrramba).

APOGONIA IMPROBA, n. spec.

Female : Size and shape of the preceding species, but dark bronze and very shiny ; the shape and sculpture are the same, but the punctures on the elytra are somewhat finer, and the intervals quite smooth and plane.

I have seen only one female example. It is quite possible that the male has more characteristic differences.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

APOGONIA MASHONA, n. spec.

Testaceous-red, turning to bronze-green, on the elytra ; in shape it closely resembles *A. curtula* and *A. improba*, but it is at once distinguished by the constantly smaller size, and the much deeper and coarser punctures on the upper part, and also by the shape of the clypeus which is not so sharply diagonally narrowed laterally nor so truncate in front in the male, and not at all sinuate there in the female ; the second and third joints of the anterior tarsi are only slightly dilated.

Length $7-7\frac{1}{4}$ mm. ; width $4-4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury, Sebakwe ; Umtali, Mazöe).

APOGONIA OVATA, Fähr.,

Plate XLVI., fig. 17.

Insect. Caffrar., ii., p. 94.

Ceratogonia kolbei, Kraatz, Deutsch. Entoml. Zeitsch., 1899, p. 141.

Chestnut or reddish-brown, with a strong metallic tinge, club of antennæ flavescent ; head and prothorax covered with fine, although deep punctures, separated by a smooth interval, nearly equal in width to their own diameter ; scutellum finely but not densely punctate ; elytra with the humeral angles sharp and slightly projecting beyond the rounded base of the prothorax, covered with deep, round, somewhat closely-set punctures, and having on each elytron two dorsal costules, edged on either side by a regular row of punctures, suture plainly raised ; underside coarsely punctate ; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate ; in the male the clypeus is as long as the head, strongly aculeate laterally, and the apical part is deeply incised, the two angles of the incision being remarkably sharp, the three basal joints of all the tarsi are very much dilated, the second one especially, and provided underneath with a somewhat flat brush of flavescent hairs ; in the female, the clypeus, which is not as long

as the head, is diagonally attenuate laterally and deeply emarginate at apex, with the angles sharp, but not projecting; the tarsi of the anterior tibiæ have the three penultimate joints slightly amplified at the tip, but the joints of the other tarsi are normal.

Length $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width $3\frac{3}{4}-4$ mm.

Fähræus's description was made from a female, the type of which I have seen.

Hab. Orange River Colony (Bothaville); Transvaal (Lydenburg, Rustenberg, Zoutpansberg); Southern Rhodesia (Umtali, Sebakwe); Natal (Estcourt); Bechuanaland (Kanya).

APOGONIA MARSHALLI, Arrow.,

Plate XLVI., figs. 9, 16.

Ceratogonia marshalli, Arr., Ann. and Magaz. Nat. Hist., ix., 1902, p. 94.

Pale testaceous, shining with a faint metallic tinge; head and prothorax covered with fine punctures nearly equi-distant and separated from each other by a smooth interval equal in width to their diameter, and having a faint supra-lateral impression on each side; scutellum more or less plainly punctured; elytra very deeply and closely punctured and having each two dorsal, fine costules edged on each side by a regular row of punctures; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate; pygidium and underside briefly pubescent; in the male the clypeus is cleft right to the base, and produced into two long sharply aculeate lobes, slightly divaricating, and also slightly bi-sinuate outwardly, longer than the head, and looking like two porrect horns; the joints of all the tarsi have a thick brush of hairs underneath, and the three basal ones, particularly the second, are very greatly dilated; in the female the clypeus is very obliquely narrowed laterally towards the median part, which is deeply cleft triangularly, but at its longest part it is only half the length of the head, and all the tarsi, except for a very slight ampliation of the three basal joints of the anterior pair are normal.

Length $6-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width $3\frac{1}{2}-4$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury, Sebakwe, Umtali).